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A P P E N D I X
T O T H E
I N D I A C O U R I E R
E X T R A O R D I N A R Y ;

C O N T A I N I N G
C O P I E S O F A L L T H E P A P E R S

L A I D B E F O R E T H E
H o n o u r a b l e t h e H o u s e o f C o m m o n s ,

B Y M R . M O R T O N ,

F R O M T H E

U n i t e d C o m p a n y o f M e r c h a n t s o f E n g l a n d

T R A D I N G T O T H E

E A S T I N D I E S ,

R E L A T I V E T O

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S , E S Q .

L A T E G O V E R N O R G E N E R A L O F B E N G A L , & c .

V O L . I I .

P r i n t e d i n t h e Y e a r M . D C C . L X X X V I .

A P P E N D I X

INDIA COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY

COPIES OF ALL THE PAPERS

Honourable the House of Commons

By MR. MORTON



United Company of Merchants of England

TRADING TO THE

EAST INDIES

RELATIVE TO

WARREN HASTINGS ESQ

LATE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BENGAL &c

VOL. II.

Printed in the Year M.DCC.LXXXVI

INDIA COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

A P P E N D I X

Mr. HASTINGS's Parliamentary Trial.

CONTRACTS with FRAZER for Repairs of POOLBUNDY, in BURDWAN.

EXTRACTS of BENGAL REVENUE CONSULTATIONS, 13th February, 1778.

THE Governor General lays before the Board the following Address and Proposal from Mr. Frazer:

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council of Revenue.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

The pools and banks in the district of Burdwan being in many places broken down, and in general in great want of repair, I beg leave to submit to your Honourable Board the following proposals for raising the new banks that may be required, and repairing the present pools.

I will engage to put them in a thorough state of repair before the ensuing rains, for the sum of one lack and twenty thousand sicca rupees (1,20,000) to be paid to me by the Provincial Council of Burdwan, at the following periods:

One half immediately on the contract being signed.

One quarter in the month of March.

And the remaining quarter in April.

Where the old pools have been broken down and washed away, or where the course of the rivers may have rendered new pools necessary, I will engage to raise them without incurring any further charge to the Honourable Company.

That if it shall be agreeable to the Honourable Board to extend the contract beyond the present year, I will engage to keep the Bunds in a state of thorough repair during the second year, for the sum of eighty thousand sicca rupees (80,000) to be paid to me as follows:

One quarter in November 1778.

One ditto in December.

One ditto in January 1779.

One ditto in February.

I shall give such sufficient security as the Honourable Board may require for the due performance of my engagements.

If these proposals should in general meet with your approbation, I shall be very ready to submit to such further restrictions or regulations as you may think necessary for completing the work in the most substantial manner.

The season being already far advanced, I beg leave to request (in case my proposals are accepted) the favour of receiving, as soon as conveniently may be, your orders for beginning the work immediately; and that you will be pleased to direct the Council at Burdwan, to give orders to the Superintendent of the pools, and the proper officers in the country, to point out such banks as are first to be began upon, and to afford me every reasonable assistance.

Calcutta,
13th Feb. 1778.

I am, with respect, &c.
(Signed)

A. FRAZER.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

In our letter of the 15th November, we addressed you on the subject of the Poolbundy of this province, and transmitted to you copy of a letter from Mr. Dynely, together with a representation from Brijoo Kishore Roy, corroborating our representations of the necessity of not only a speedy, but a very substantial repair being made; we also informed you that Mr. Kinloch, the superintendent of Poolbundy repairs, was at that time directed to proceed into the Purgunnahs, and to inspect the condition of the Bunds, and to ascertain, in the most correct manner he could, the expence which would necessarily be required for the repair of the present season. That gentleman being now returned, has delivered to us a report of the condition in which he found the several Bunds, and has accompanied it with an estimate of the expence, which he deems requisite to be disbursed for the absolute defence of the province, from the inundations which may happen in the course of the ensuing rainy season. We have the honour to inclose you a copy of his report and estimate, together with a translate of a further representation made to us by Brijoo Kishore Roy on the subject. The information which Mr. Kinloch has given us, we are well persuaded is from a very accurate and diligent survey of the several Bunds; and, from his report, we do not hesitate to say, that a speedy and substantial repair of the whole Bunds of the province is a matter of the most serious attention; as, either by a delay in prosecuting this necessary work, or by its being performed in the superficial manner of the two last years, subjects the country to inundations, which may cause a loss of half the revenue of these Purgunnahs. We are ourselves fully convinced of the high importance of this work, and of the necessity of its being executed in the most effectual manner, and deem ourselves bound in duty to represent it to you so forcibly, that your determination may be as speedy as possible.

The estimate which Mr. Kinloch has given to us may appear to you very high, comparatively with the charges of Poolbundy for the last two years; but as we have the fullest proofs of the sum which was allowed for these years being very inadequate to the extent of the works, and equally well convinced, that even that sum has been either not applied to the work at all, or done so very injudiciously, that the Bunds are in no degree benefitted by it, we cannot but be very earnest in our request, that the charge be admitted as stated by Mr. Kinloch, and that the most effectual restraints be put upon those whom you shall be pleased to entrust with the disbursement of it, that the sum be duly and faithfully applied for the purposes for which it is granted; and here we cannot but express our worst opinion of the fidelity of the Darogahs who have been employed for the last two seasons, and impute to their neglect, the necessity to which government is reduced of incurring so very heavy an expence, which however, if disbursed as we have recommended, the charge will in future seasons be greatly reduced, as after one thorough and effectual repair, we conceive a small annual expence will be sufficient to keep the Bunds up, and prevent their going to decay.

We are, &c. (Signed)

Burdwan,
3d Feb. 1778.

ALEX. HIGGINSON,
WILL. MARRIOTT,
WILL. PYE,
SAM. CHARTERS.

Estimate

Estimate of the Advances absolutely necessary to be expended this Season, for putting the Bunds of this Province in a thorough Repair.

Guallaboon	-	-	-	-	1,033	8
Champanagony	-	-	-	-	214	8
Baggah	-	-	-	-	314	6
Havillah	-	-	-	-	2,109	--
Billegur	-	-	-	-	4,313	7
Boorfut	-	new Pools	-	-	14,095	--
Billiah	-	ditto	-	-	24,531	--
Mundel Gaut	-	ditto	-	-	37,305	--
Chuttuah	-	-	-	-	11,103	--
Burdah	-	new Pools	-	-	7,408	--
Chanderconnah	-	-	-	-	1,976	--
Jahanabad	-	-	-	-	1,920	--
Byrah	-	-	-	-	3,400	--
Chomuah	-	-	-	-	4,102	--
Hary Paul	-	-	-	-	73	--
Arfah	-	-	-	-	503	--
Monursley	-	-	-	-	634	--
Hanihattee	-	-	-	-	161	--
Turruff Gattaut	-	ditto	-	-	4,200	--

Total S^a R^a — 1,19,405 13

Burdwan, 1st Feb. 1778.

A true Copy.

E. E.

(Signed) W^m FARQUHARSON,
Act^y Secry.

(Signed) JOHN KINLOCH,
Super^r Poolbundy Repairs.

Governor General.—I move that the offers made by Mr. Frazer be accepted; and that a contract be granted him for keeping the Poolbundy of Burdwan in repair, on the terms specified by him, for the present year, and the next ensuing; and that the Commissioner of Law Suits be directed to cause the proper instruments to be prepared in the legal form, being furnished with the above proposal, and such other copies of the records of this department, as may be requisite to complete them.

Mr. Francis.—The managers on the part of the Rajah, undertook to keep the pools in repair for the sum of 25,000 rupees per annum. If the work was not properly attended to, and performed by them, it was the duty of the Burdwan Council to inform us of such neglect, at the periods when it might have been in our power to have made timely provisions against the consequences of it. They ought to have sent out Aumeens, from time to time, to inspect the state of the Bunds, and report it to them. Their superintendent, Mr. Kinloch, should at least not have waited till the rains of the second year were over, before he made his report of the state of the Bunds. Mr. Thomson, in 1775, proposed to perform this work for 60,000 rupees per annum, for nine years; the present proposal is for a lack and twenty thousand for the 1st year, and 80,000 for the second. Admitting that the Bunds may have suffered some extraordinary damages in the last year, still the difference between this and the other proposal is so exorbitant, that I cannot think it right to agree to it, especially as there is no estimate of particulars before us to guide the judgment of the Board. In my opinion, the repairs of the Poolbundy should be committed to the Rajah, or to the person who has the management of the collections, who might, with great ease, be obliged to perform his engagements strictly, if the Burdwan Council attended to the business themselves, or obliged their superintendent to make constant reports to them of the state and progress of the work.

Governor General.—It suited the temper of the season in which the Rajah made his proposals to make an offer for repairing the Poolbundy, so much below the sum which had ever been expended in any one year for that service, as to make all prior disbursements appear in a suspected light by the contrast. It is notorious, and it was well known at the time, to every one in the least conversant in this business, that it was impossible to have kept the pools and dykes of that extensive country in repair, for so small an annual sum as 25,000 rupees; and in effect, the progress that could have been made in the work, by so trifling an expence, would have been so small, that the Rajah's officers appear to have thought it not worth their while to lay out any money at all upon the work; we have authentic evidence of its having been totally neglected, yet I am of opinion that a much smaller sum would have then sufficed than that which is now proposed for the repairs of the present year, since this is an accumulating charge, which, from the nature of it, will annually grow upon such year's neglect. The breach

breach which 50 rupees might have mended when it was first discovered, will, after the close of the rainy season, and the continued passage of an impetuous tide through it, require an expence of more than 100 rupees. Mr. Thomson's proposals, including a long term of 9 years, for the equal yearly sum of 60,000, which I think greatly exceeds the proportionate amount of the present proposals, because these are to effect a complete repair, which can hardly be concluded in one season, and the subsequent expence will be but trifling. As I mean to confine my own observations to the question, I must beg leave to decline offering my remarks upon the conduct of the Council of Burdwan, in suffering, (if they have suffered) the Bunds to run into decay through their neglect or inattention.

Mr. Wheler.—As neither Mr. Frazer's scheme, nor the estimate formed by the Superintendent at Burdwan, are sufficiently explanatory for me to form a judgment on the question, I beg leave to decline giving any.

Mr. Barwell.—I agree to the acceptance of Mr. Frazer's proposals, judging it better to limit the expence by a contract, than to leave the disbursements to be made by estimate; as I scarcely know of any one instance of estimates having been delivered, and the expence kept within them.

Resolved, That Mr. Frazer's proposals for keeping in repair the Poolbundy of Burdwan, be accepted for this year, and the next ensuing; and that the Commissioner of Law Suits be directed to cause the proper instruments to be prepared in legal form.

EXTRACT of BENGAL REVENUE CONSULTATIONS, 29th December, 1778.

READ the following letter from Mr. Frazer, the Contractor for the repairs of the pools in Burdwan:

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council of Revenue.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Having completed the first year of the contract which I entered into for repairing and upholding the pools and banks erected for the defence of the Burdwan Province, I beg leave to lay before the Board, an account of the state of Poolbundy; and to submit, with the observations and proposals I have to make, what appears necessary for supporting these important works in future.

The Deig Bund, as it stands recorded upon the proceedings of the Burdwan Council, comprehends a tract of pools in length nearly 500 miles, which, from having been greatly neglected for some years, was in so ruinous a state when I commenced my engagements, that in the pools of Burdwan alone, the first work I took in hand, I had 578 breaches to fill up, one half of them of considerable extent; and although in the pools of the other Purgunnahs, there was not so many breaches, yet they were so much broken down by cattle, I could not on any terms whatever prevail upon any one of my agents to come under articles of agreement for finishing the repairs of their respective stations within a limited time; so much did they despair, at the advanced season of the year when the work was begun, of being able to accomplish what was necessary to be done before the settling in the rains.

Under these discouraging circumstances, I had only to resolve on sparing no expence, or leaving untried any means which could possibly contribute to forward the undertaking I had engaged to perform; which having accordingly put in execution, I was, in consequence, fortunate enough to follow such measures, as in the end happily effected what at the beginning I had so little prospect of fulfilling, in the short time given me for that purpose.

Independent of the state in which I found the pools, I have on the following accounts been put to very great and unexpected charges, which do not commonly happen, by having a second repair to give to many of the pools, particularly the sandy ones, the work of the first repair having been washed away by the uncommon and unremitting violence of the rains, which continued for many days at their first setting in; together with filling up the new breaches made by extraordinary torrents of water, which at that time came down from the hills, and overflowed a great part of the province; and in securing the foundation of the principal pools from being sapped by this collected body of water, which could in no other way be effected than by using trees, with great quantities of bamboos, mats, straw, and other materials, to prevent the new earth thrown in from being carried away, all of them additional charges upon the estimate I formed at giving in my proposals, and an expence which would not have been incurred, had the rains set in, as they generally do, with a moderation which gives time for their gradually acting upon, and settling the new earth and sand—the only chance there is of a work of this nature, executed in the dry season, becoming sufficiently strong to resist the force of currents, or to bear the weight of great bodies of water.

Besides

Besides the insufficient manner in which the pools have of late years been repaired, the ancient practice of erecting dobunds, a necessary security against inundation, on the failure of the old pools, has been altogether neglected, and the rivers have now in most parts approached so near the old pools, that notwithstanding they have been this year at a great expence repaired in such a manner as will, with the further repairs to be given the ensuing season, secure them for two, or perhaps three years longer, from falling into the rivers, yet it will be impossible to preserve them long from that fate; and unless dobunds, where necessary to supply the place of the old pools as they fail, are ready by the time there will be occasion for them, it will be impracticable to keep some of the Purgunnahs from being overflowed in the rainy seasons; and of consequence, as the cultivation of the southern Purgunnahs is wholly obtained by means of the pools, the crops in many places will be entirely lost, and the Company thereby deprived of a great part of their revenue.

In order therefore that dobunds may be ready by the time they will be wanted, their foundations ought to be laid immediately, and additional work raised upon that basis the next and following years, until they are completely finished, because new-raised earth taking a long time to settle, such bunds do not, in many years, become sufficiently strong to withstand the force which currents gather in their rapid progress from the hilly countries. If, on the contrary, these bunds of protection are not built before the old pools fail, they must then be raised with such expensive materials (to render them, if possible, of immediate use) that the charge of erecting them will be enormous, without any degree of certainty that they will answer the purpose for which they are erected.

The efficacy of the proposed precaution is therefore so obvious, that it is almost unnecessary to observe how much it would be the interest of the Company to grant to every contractor, who engages to keep the pools in thorough repair, an annual allowance, to be by him appropriated for the sole purpose of building dobunds, a measure which the sooner it is adopted, the more will the charge of that work, in the end, be diminished.

It is well known that in the repairs of the pools this year, accomplished to the general satisfaction of the farmers, every indulgence and assistance has been afforded on my part, which the ryots stood in need of, for promoting the different branches of cultivation; and as incontestable proof of the sufficiency of the repairs, there is not an instance of the failure of, or a breach being made in, any one of the pools during the last currents, and breaking up of the rains; but though they have thus stood, as the bunds are the only roads for cattle, they are subject to perpetual injuries from them, and have in fact been much injured by them, as well as weakened by the almost unheard-of torrents occasioned by the last rainy season.

In recompence of the unexpected charges I have been put to, and of the satisfactory conclusion of my first year's engagement, I have to solicit, and I hope the board will be pleased to grant me a prolongation of my contract for three years, in addition to my present term, and that I may be allowed such occasional advances, on account of the dobunds, as I may apply for to the Council at Burdwan, so that each advance shall not exceed the sum of five thousand rupees; and as I do not wish to make this a part of my contract, or to gain by it, I will, at the end of each year, or when the dobunds shall be completed, deliver in to the Board an exact and faithful account of the monies expended on the dobunds, verified on oath; for I look only for profit from my contract.

I am, &c.
(Signed)

ARCHIBALD FRASER.

Governor General.—As I have every reason to believe that this mode of providing for the repairs of the pools or dykes in the Zemindary of Burdwan will prove, in the end, of the greatest utility to that branch of the revenue—that Mr. Fraser has conducted himself with strict fidelity and integrity in the execution of it—and as I know, from repeated experience, that a business of this kind always suffers very materially by being frequently shifted into new hands—I recommend and move that Mr. Fraser's contract be prolonged for three years, on the present terms, that is to say, 80,000 rupees per annum; and, for the reasons assigned in his letter, that he be allowed to make dobunds, or new embankments, in support of the old ones, where we shall judge them necessary, at the charge of government, without any additional profit to himself; and his accounts of this charge to be verified on oath, as he himself has proposed.

Mr. Wheler.—I shall assent to the continuation of the contract, and to the additional proposition for making dobunds, although I think the term much too long. I am likewise of opinion that Mr. Fraser should be obliged to report to the Board the work which he shall annually perform, which report should be confirmed by an actual survey of the said work, made either by the order of this Board, or of the Revenue council at Burdwan.

Mr. Francis.—I adhere to the opinion which I have already given on this subject, on the 13th of February last.

Vol. II.

B

Mr. Barwell.

Mr. Barwell.—I agree to the prolongation of Mr. Frazer's contract, and to the additional proposition for making dobunds; and with Mr. Wheler's opinion as to a regular annual report of the state and improvement of the bunds: this falling properly within the office of Inspector of the pools, Mr. Kinloch, under the Burdwan Council, a general order should be issued, enjoining the Inspector to lay before the Provincial Council an account of the repairs or state of the pools regularly, on the commencement of the rains, that is, on the 15th of June.

Governor General.—I agree to the propositions contained in Mr. Wheler's and Mr. Barwell's minutes, and in the terms stated by Mr. Barwell.

Resolved, That the contract of Mr. Frazer, for keeping in repair the pools and banks of the Province of Burdwan, be prolonged for three years, on the present terms, that is to say, at eighty thousand rupees per annum.

Resolved further, That Mr. Frazer be permitted to make dobunds where he shall judge them necessary, at the charge of government, without any additional profit to himself, and that his accounts of this charge be verified on oath.

EXTRACT of BENGAL REVENUE CONSULTATIONS, 16th February, 1779.

THE contract of Mr. Frazer for keeping in repair the pools and banks of the province of Burdwan having been re-drawn, in consequence of the clauses ordered to be added to it on the 29th of December last, is now laid before the Board, and executed.

Mr. Francis.—I sign the contract, in compliance with the formal resolution of the Board, but without departing from the opinion I have repeatedly expressed, of the inefficacy of such instruments, or admitting that I am personally bound by my signature to make good the terms therein specified; considering that the grant contained in this, and some other contracts lately given, does not commence till after a time at which the present government will cease to exist.

ARTHUR FRASER

(Signed)

An Account of the Time and Manner of paying into the
Company's Treasury a Present of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS,
Made by the Nabob of OWDE to Warren Hastings, Esq.

FOR HIS PRIVATE USE,

But by the Court of Directors ordered to be paid into their Treasury;

And the special Uses and Services to which the same hath been applied.

This Sum was brought to the Credit of the Company by the Governor General,
in his Account of Durbar Charges, as follows :

GENERAL JOURNAL, April 1782, Pages 280 and 281.

"The Honourable the Governor General D^r to sundry Accounts, being the Amount received
by him.

"To CHARGES DURBAR.

Received in October 1781	- - - - -	C R ^r 65,778 - -
November	- - - - -	2,43,236 9 -
December	- - - - -	1,93,613 15 3
January 1782	- - - - -	4,59,726 5 3
February	- - - - -	224 - -
March	- - - - -	67,696 3 9
		C R ^r 10,30,275 1 3"

This is the amount stated in the Governor General's Letter 22d May 1782, and with other
Sums received by him, was applied in general to defray the Durbar expences, to make advances to
the military, and on various other accounts.

East-India-House,
17th March, 1786.

Errors excepted,

JOHN ANNIS,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

COPY

COPY of a Letter from Mr. Hastings, to the Governor General and Council of Bengal, dated 17th January 1785, relative to his giving up and cancelling certain Bonds and Notes, previous to his Resignation of the Government of Bengal.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, 17th January, 1785.

READ Letter from the Governor General as follows:

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I herewith beg leave to deliver up the three Company's interest notes, alluded to in the following extract of an account, which accompanied my letter to the Honourable Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors of 22d May 1782.

1780. The following sums were paid into the treasury, and bonds granted for the same in the name of the Governor General, in whose possession the bonds remain, with a declaration upon oath, indorsed and signed by him, that he has no claim upon the company for the amount either of principal or interest, no part of the latter having been received.

One bond, dated 1st Oct. 1780,	No 1539	-	-	1,16,000
One - - - 2d - - -	No 1540	-	-	1,16,000
One - - - 23d Nov. -	No 1354	-	-	1,74,000
				4,06,000

And am to request that the Honourable Board will be pleased to direct the Accountant General to transfer the same from my credit upon the Honourable Company's interest books to the Company's, which will be a reduction of current rupees 5,42,003. 8. 9. in the amount of the principal and interest of the bonded debt of this presidency on the 31st Ult.

I am also to request that the Accountant General may be directed to transfer the sum of Ct. Rs. 2,38,715. 2. 3. which now stands to my credit upon the deposit books, to the Company's; the same being the amount of the second article of the account before adverted to: which will consequently reduce the amount which now appears due from the General Treasury for deposits.

In closing this address, I have but to assure the Honourable Board, that the Honourable Company have had credit for every other article and sum contained in the account before-mentioned.

Fort William,
17th January 1785.

I have the Honour to be &c.
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

The above-mentioned notes being cancelled;

Ordered, That notice thereof be given to the Accountant General, that he may carry the amount of them to the Company's credit.

EXTRACT of GENERAL LETTER from BENGAL, dated 31st January 1785.

Para. 9. We have received a letter from the Governor General, copy of which we transmit you a number in the packet; wherein he delivers up and cancels, in the presence of the Board, the three Company's interest notes, alluded to in the extract of an account which accompanied his letter to your Honourable Secret Committee, dated 22d May 1782; amounting in all, principal and interest, to current rupees 5,42,003. 8. 9. This sum has, in conformity to the Governor General's desire, been transferred from his credit upon your interest books, to the Company's; and thereby causes a reduction of the above sum, in the amount of the bond debt of this government.

10. The Governor General at the same time desired, That the sum of current rupees 2,38,715. 2. 3. which stood to his credit in the deposit books, might be transferred to the Company's; being the amount of the second article in the account above adverted to; which of course reduce the amount in that sum of what appears due from the General Treasury on account deposits.

To

To the Honourable COURT of DIRECTORS of the Honourable United EAST INDIA COMPANY.

On the River Ganges, 21st February, 1784.

Honourable Sirs,

HAVING had occasion to disburse from my own cash many sums, for services which, though required to enable me to execute the duties of my station, I have hitherto omitted to enter in my public accounts, and my own fortune being unequal to so heavy a charge, I have resolved to reimburse myself in a mode the most suitable to the situation of your affairs, by charging the same on my Durbar accounts of the present year, and crediting them by a sum privately received, and appropriated to your service in the same manner with other sums received on account of the Honourable Company, and already carried to their account.

The particulars of these disbursements are contained in the inclosed accounts, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, of which No. 5 is the abstract.

I shall subjoin a brief explanation of each.

The sum of the account No. 1 is the difference between the allowance of 300 rupees a month, which was the customary pay of the Governor's Military Secretary, and that which I allowed to Lieutenant Colonel Ironside during the time that he acted in that capacity, on account of his superior rank. It was referred to your Honourable Court in one of the general letters of the year 1773 or 4; but I presume that it was overlooked, in the pressure of other more important matters which at that time occupied your attention.

No. 2, and 3, are explained in the accounts themselves.

No. 4 consists of three several kinds of charges, which I confess to have been unauthorized, but which I humbly conceive neither to be of a private nature, nor unworthy subjects of the bounty of a great and rising state.---The first is inconsiderable, consisting chiefly in the subsistence of the Pundits, who were assembled in Calcutta, and employed during two years in compiling the code of Hindoo laws for your use. The sum allotted to them was, as I recollect, one rupee per diem; a larger recompence was offered, but refused; nor would they receive this, but for their daily support: they had indeed the promise of some public endowments for their colleges, which yet remain unperformed.---The second, is the amount of sundry monthly salaries paid to some of the most learned professors of the Mahomedan law, for translating, from the Arabic into the Persian tongue, a compendium of their law, called The Hedaya, which is held in high estimation, and part of a more voluminous work, which I could not prosecute. Your Honourable Court is in possession of a part of the English version of Hedaya, made by Mr. James Anderson, and a subsequent part of the same work has been lately translated by Mr. Hamilton. These gentlemen are both engaged in the completion of it, and are both eminently qualified for it. It would exceed the due bounds of this letter, to expatiate on the utility of this work; yet I may be allowed to vindicate the expence of it by one summary argument, which is, that while the Mahomedan Law is allowed to be the standard of the criminal jurisprudence of your dominion, under the controul and inspection of your English servants, it seems indispensably necessary that the judges of the courts should have a more familiar guide for their proceedings than the books of the Arabic tongue, of which few have opportunities of attaining a competent knowledge; and as necessary that your servants should possess the means of consulting the principles on which those judgments are founded, which, in their ultimate resort, and in extraordinary cases, may fall within their immediate cognizance, and of the laws of which they are the protectors.---The third charge, is that of an academy, instituted for the study of the different branches of the sciences taught in the Mahomedan schools. After a trial of about two years, finding that it was likely to answer the end of its institution, I recommended to the Board, and obtained their consent, to pass the subsequent expence of the establishment to the account of the Company, and to erect a building for the purpose at my own immediate cost, but for a Company's interest note granted me for the reimbursement of it. It is almost the only complete establishment of the kind now existing in India, although they were once in universal use, and the decayed remains of these schools are yet to be seen in every capital town or city of Hindostan and Decan. It has contributed to extend the credit of the English name, and to soften the prejudices excited by the rapid growth of the British dominion; and it is a seminary of the most useful members of society.

I humbly submit the propriety of carrying these expences to your account, by the consideration, that it was not possible for me to have been influenced, in incurring them, by any purpose of my own interest. Something, perhaps, may be attributed to the impulse of pride, in the share which I

COPY of a Letter from Mr. Hastings, to the Governor General and Council of Bengal, dated 17th January 1785, relative to his giving up and cancelling certain Bonds and Notes, previous to his Resignation of the Government of Bengal.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, 17th January, 1785.

READ Letter from the Governor General as follows :

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I herewith beg leave to deliver up the three Company's interest notes, alluded to in the following extract of an account, which accompanied my letter to the Honourable Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors of 22d May 1782.

1780. The following sums were paid into the treasury, and bonds granted for the same in the name of the Governor General, in whose possession the bonds remain, with a declaration upon oath, indorsed and signed by him, that he has no claim upon the company for the amount either of principal or interest, no part of the latter having been received.

One bond, dated 1st Oct. 1780,	No 1539	-	-	1,16,000
One - - - 2d - - -	No 1540	-	-	1,16,000
One - - - 23d Nov. -	No 1354	-	-	1,74,000
				4,06,000

And am to request that the Honourable Board will be pleased to direct the Accountant General to transfer the same from my credit upon the Honourable Company's interest books to the Company's, which will be a reduction of current rupees 5,42,003. 8. 9. in the amount of the principal and interest of the bonded debt of this presidency on the 31st Ult.

I am also to request that the Accountant General may be directed to transfer the sum of Ct. Rs. 2,38,715. 2. 3. which now stands to my credit upon the deposit books, to the Company's; the same being the amount of the second article of the account before adverted to: which will consequently reduce the amount which now appears due from the General Treasury for deposits.

In closing this address, I have but to assure the Honourable Board, that the Honourable Company have had credit for every other article and sum contained in the account before-mentioned.

Fort William,
17th January 1785.

I have the Honour to be &c.
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

The above-mentioned notes being cancelled;

Ordered, That notice thereof be given to the Accountant General, that he may carry the amount of them to the Company's credit.

EXTRACT of GENERAL LETTER from BENGAL, dated 31st January 1785.

Para. 9. We have received a letter from the Governor General, copy of which we transmit you a number in the packet; wherein he delivers up and cancels, in the presence of the Board, the three Company's interest notes, alluded to in the extract of an account which accompanied his letter to your Honourable Secret Committee, dated 22d May 1782; amounting in all, principal and interest, to current rupees 5,42,003. 8. 9. This sum has, in conformity to the Governor General's desire, been transferred from his credit upon your interest books, to the Company's; and thereby causes a reduction of the above sum, in the amount of the bond debt of this government.

10. The Governor General at the same time desired, That the sum of current rupees 2,38,715. 2. 3. which stood to his credit in the deposit books, might be transferred to the Company's; being the amount of the second article in the account above adverted to; which of course reduce the amount in that sum of what appears due from the General Treasury on account deposits.

To

To the Honourable COURT of DIRECTORS of the Honourable United EAST INDIA COMPANY.

On the River Ganges, 21st February, 1784.

Honourable Sirs,

HAVING had occasion to disburse from my own cash many sums, for services which, though required to enable me to execute the duties of my station, I have hitherto omitted to enter in my public accounts, and my own fortune being unequal to so heavy a charge, I have resolved to reimburse myself in a mode the most suitable to the situation of your affairs, by charging the same on my Durbar accounts of the present year, and crediting them by a sum privately received, and appropriated to your service in the same manner with other sums received on account of the Honourable Company, and already carried to their account.

The particulars of these disbursements are contained in the inclosed accounts, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, of which No. 5 is the abstract.

I shall subjoin a brief explanation of each.

The sum of the account No. 1 is the difference between the allowance of 300 rupees a month, which was the customary pay of the Governor's Military Secretary, and that which I allowed to Lieutenant Colonel Ironside during the time that he acted in that capacity, on account of his superior rank. It was referred to your Honourable Court in one of the general letters of the year 1773 or 4; but I presume that it was overlooked, in the pressure of other more important matters which at that time occupied your attention.

No. 2, and 3, are explained in the accounts themselves.

No. 4 consists of three several kinds of charges, which I confess to have been unauthorized, but which I humbly conceive neither to be of a private nature, nor unworthy subjects of the bounty of a great and rising state.---The first is inconsiderable, consisting chiefly in the subsistence of the Pundits, who were assembled in Calcutta, and employed during two years in compiling the code of Hindoo laws for your use. The sum allotted to them was, as I recollect, one rupee per diem; a larger recompence was offered, but refused; nor would they receive this, but for their daily support: they had indeed the promise of some public endowments for their colleges, which yet remain unperformed.---The second, is the amount of fundry monthly salaries paid to some of the most learned professors of the Mahomedan law, for translating, from the Arabic into the Persian tongue, a compendium of their law, called The Hedaya, which is held in high estimation, and part of a more voluminous work, which I could not prosecute. Your Honourable Court is in possession of a part of the English version of Hedaya, made by Mr. James Anderson, and a subsequent part of the same work has been lately translated by Mr. Hamilton. These gentlemen are both engaged in the completion of it, and are both eminently qualified for it. It would exceed the due bounds of this letter, to expatiate on the utility of this work; yet I may be allowed to vindicate the expence of it by one summary argument, which is, that while the Mahomedan Law is allowed to be the standard of the criminal jurisprudence of your dominion, under the controul and inspection of your English servants, it seems indispensably necessary that the judges of the courts should have a more familiar guide for their proceedings than the books of the Arabic tongue, of which few have opportunities of attaining a competent knowledge; and as necessary that your servants should possess the means of consulting the principles on which those judgments are founded, which, in their ultimate resort, and in extraordinary cases, may fall within their immediate cognizance, and of the laws of which they are the protectors.---The third charge, is that of an academy, instituted for the study of the different branches of the sciences taught in the Mahomedan schools. After a trial of about two years, finding that it was likely to answer the end of its institution, I recommended to the Board, and obtained their consent, to pass the subsequent expence of the establishment to the account of the Company, and to erect a building for the purpose at my own immediate cost, but for a Company's interest note granted me for the reimbursement of it. It is almost the only complete establishment of the kind now existing in India, although they were once in universal use, and the decayed remains of these schools are yet to be seen in every capital town or city of Hindostan and Decan. It has contributed to extend the credit of the English name, and to soften the prejudices excited by the rapid growth of the British dominion; and it is a seminary of the most useful members of society.

I humbly submit the propriety of carrying these expences to your account, by the consideration, that it was not possible for me to have been influenced, in incurring them, by any purpose of my own interest. Something, perhaps, may be attributed to the impulse of pride, in the share which I

might hope to derive of a public benefaction ; but certainly not to vanity or ostentation, since I believe it to be generally conceived, that the whole expence, of which the greatest part is yet my own, has been already defrayed from the Treasury of the Company.

I will candidly confess, that when I first engaged, both in this and the preceding expence, I had no intention of carrying it to the account of the Company. Improvident for myself, zealous for the honour of my country, and the credit and interest of my employers, I seldom permitted my prospects of futurity to enter into the view of my private concerns. In the undisturbed exercise of the faculties which appertained to the active season of my life, I confined all my regards to my public character, and reckoned on a fund of years to come for its duration. The infirmities of life have since succeeded, and I have lately received more than one severe warning to retire from a scene to which my bodily strength is no longer equal, and threatens me with a corresponding decay in whatever powers of mind I once possessed, to discharge the laborious duties and hard vicissitudes of my station. With this change in my condition, I am compelled to depart from that liberal plan which I originally adopted, and to claim from your justice, for you have forbid me to appeal to your generosity, the discharge of a debt which I can, with the most scrupulous integrity, aver to be justly my due, and which I cannot sustain.

If it should be objected, that the allowance of these demands would furnish a precedent for others of the like kind, I have to remark, that in their whole amount they are but the aggregate of a contingent account of twelve years ; and if it were to become the practice of those who have passed their prime of their life in your service, and filled, as I have filled it, the first office of your dominion, to glean from their past accounts all the articles of expence which their inaccuracy or indifference hath overlooked, your interest would suffer infinitely less by the precedent, than by a single example of a life spent in the accumulation of crores for your benefit, and doomed in its close to suffer the extremity of private want, and to sink in obscurity.

I have thought it proper to complete the present subject, by the addition of a charge which I intended to have submitted regularly to the Board ; but which, if divided at this time from the others, might have admitted an unfair construction. It is in the account No. 6, and consists of charges incurred for boats and budgerows provided by me, for my own use, on such public occasions as require my departure from the Presidency on extraordinary services.

My predecessors have always had an establishment of this kind provided for them, and my successor will have a provision devolve to him, superior in convenience and in elegance to any that I have yet seen, and furnished with a cost, which would not be credited by those who have seen the subjects of it.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient and

most faithful servant,

WARREN HASTINGS.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT of various Charges disbursed by the GOVERNOR GENERAL, from 13th April 1772 to 1st January 1784, for the Service of the HONOURABLE COMPANY, not before carried to their Account.

An account of the sums disbursed by the Governor General, for the salary of Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert Ironside, during the period in which he acted as Military Secretary — — — — —	8,511 7 6
An account of charges disbursed in the office of the Governor General, from 1st September 1772 to 1st January 1784 — — — — —	1,49,870 11 9
An account of sums disbursed by the Governor General, for the hire of houses occupied by his Aids de Camp, from 1st December 1775 to 1st January 1784 — — — — —	33,323 8 8
An account of sums disbursed by the Governor General, for the diet and other charges of pundits, employed in compiling the code of Hindoo Laws---for the salaries of persons employed in translating books of the Mahomedan Law, and other charges incidental to the same---and for the wages and other expences of the Madrassa or Mahomedan academy — — — — —	87,357 11 9
An account of sums disbursed for budgerows and boats, for the Governor General's use — — — — —	59,156 5 9
Current Rupees —	3,38,219 13 5

Fort William,
the 31st December 1783.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) WM. LARKINS,
Acting Att^y for the
Honourable Warren Hastings, Esq.

EXTRACT of GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL, dated 16 March 1784.

Para. 47. **W**E have considered the letters from the Governor General, of the 20th January, 22d May, and 16th December 1782, relative to presents, together with the account which accompanied the letter of the 22d May. Although it is not our intention to express any doubt of the integrity of our Governor General; on the contrary, after having received the presents, we cannot avoid expressing our approbation of his conduct, in bringing them to the credit of the Company, yet we must confess the statement of those transactions appears to us in many parts so unintelligible that we feel ourselves under the necessity of calling on the Governor General for an explanation, agreeable to his promise voluntarily made to us. We therefore desire to be informed of the different periods when each sum was received, and what were the Governor General's motives for with-holding the several receipts from the knowledge of the Council, or of the Court of Directors; and what were his reasons for taking bonds for part of these sums, and for paying other sums into the Treasury, as deposits on his own account.

WILLIAM DEVAYNES, Esquire, Chairman of the Honourable the COURT of DIRECTORS.

Sir,
THE Honourable Court of Directors, in their general letter to Bengal, by the Surprise, dated the 16th March 1784, were pleased to express their desire that I should inform them of the periods when each sum of the presents, mentioned in my address of the 22d May 1782, was received, what were my motives for with-holding the several receipts from the knowledge of the Council, or of the Court of Directors, and what were my reasons for taking bonds for part of these sums, and for paying other sums into the Treasury as deposits on my own account.

I have

I have been kindly apprized, that the information required as above is yet expected from me. I hope that the circumstances of my past situation, when considered, will plead my excuse for having thus long withheld it. The fact is, that I was not at the Presidency when the Surprise arrived; and when I returned to it, my time and attention were so entirely engrossed, to the day of my final departure from it, by a variety of other more important occupations, of which, Sir, I may safely appeal to your testimony, grounded on the large portion contributed by myself of the volumes which compose our consultations of that period, that the submission which my respect would have enjoined me to pay to the command imposed on me, was lost to my recollection, perhaps from the stronger impression, which the first and distant perusal of it had left on my mind, that it was rather intended as a reprehension for something which had given offence in my report of the original transaction, than as expressive of any want of a further elucidation of it.

I will now endeavour to reply to the different questions which have been stated to me, in as explicit a manner as I am able. To such information as I can give, the Honourable Court is fully entitled, and where that shall prove defective, I will point out the easy means by which it may be rendered more complete.

First, I believe I can affirm with certainty, that the several sums mentioned in the account transmitted with my letter above mentioned, were received at, or within a very few days of the dates which are prefixed to them in the account; but as this contains only the gross sums, and each of these was received in different payments, though at no great distance of time, I cannot therefore assign a greater degree of accuracy to the account. Perhaps the Honourable Court will judge this sufficient for any purpose to which their enquiry was directed; but if it should not be so, I will beg leave to refer, for a more minute formation, and for the means of making any investigation which they may think it proper to direct, respecting the particulars of this transaction, to Mr. Larkins, your Accountant General, who was privy to every process of it, and possesses, as I believe, the original paper, which contained the only account that I ever kept of it. In this each receipt was, as I recollect, specifically inserted, with the name of the person by whom it was made; and I shall write to him, to desire that he will furnish you with the paper itself, if it is still in being, and in his hands, or with whatever he can distinctly recollect concerning it.

For my motives for with-holding the several receipts from the knowledge of the Council, or of the Court of Directors, and for taking bonds for part of these sums, and paying others into the Treasury as deposits on my own account, I have generally accounted in my letter to the Honourable the Court of Directors of the 22d May 1782; namely, that "I either chose to conceal the first receipts from public curiosity, by receiving bonds for the amount, or possibly acted without any studied design, which my memory at that distance of time could verify; and that I did not think it worth my care to observe the same means with the rest."---It will not be expected that I should be able to give a more correct explanation of my intentions, after a lapse of three years, having declared at the time, that many particulars had escaped my remembrance; neither shall I attempt to add more than the clearer affirmation of the facts implied in that report of them, and such inferences as necessarily, or with a strong probability, follow them. I have said that the three first sums of the account were paid into the Company's Treasury without passing through my hands: the second of these was forced into notice by its destination and application to the expence of a detachment, which was formed and employed against Madéjee Scindia, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Carnac, as I particularly apprized the Court of Directors, in my letter of the 29th December 1780: the other two were certainly not intended, when I received them, to be made public, though intended for public service, and actually applied to it. The exigencies of the Government were at that time my own, and every pressure upon it rested with its full weight upon my mind. Wherever I could find allowable means of relieving those wants, I eagerly seized them; but neither could it occur to me as necessary to state on our proceedings every little aid which I could thus procure, nor do I know how I could have stated it, without appearing to court favour by an ostentation which I disdained, nor without the chance of exciting the jealousy of my colleagues, by the constructive assertion of a separate and unparticipated merit, derived from the influence of my station, to which they might have laid an equal claim. I should have deemed it particularly dishonourable, to receive for my own use, money tendered by men of a certain class, from whom I had interdicted the receipt of presents to my inferiors, and bound them by oath not to receive them. I was therefore more than ordinarily cautious to avoid the suspicion of it, which would scarcely have failed to light upon me, had I suffered the money to be brought directly to my own house, or to that of any person known to be in trust for me; for these reasons I caused it to be transported immediately to the Treasury. There, as we well know, Sir, it could not be received without being passed to some credit, and this could only be done by entering it as a loan, or as a deposit; the first was the least liable to reflection, and therefore I had obviously recourse to it. Why the second sum was entered as a deposit, I am utterly ignorant; possibly it was done without any special direction from me; possibly because it was the simplest mode of entry, and therefore preferred, as the transaction itself did not require concealment, having been already avowed.

Although

Although I am firmly persuaded that these were my sentiments on the occasion, yet I will not affirm that they were. Though I feel their impression as the remains of a series of thoughts retained on my memory, I am not certain that they may not have been produced by subsequent reflection on the principal fact, combining with it the probable motives of it. Of this I am certain, that it was my design originally to have concealed the receipt of all the sums, except the second, even from the knowledge of the Court of Directors; they had answered my purpose of public utility, and I had almost totally dismissed them from my remembrance. But when fortune threw a sum in my way, of a magnitude which could not be concealed, and the peculiar delicacy of my situation, at the time in which I received it, made me more circumspect of appearances, I chose to apprise my employers of it; which I did hastily and generally; hastily, perhaps to prevent the vigilance and activity of secret calumny; and generally, because I knew not the exact amount of the sum of which I was in the receipt, but not in the full possession: I promised to acquaint them with the result as soon as I should be in possession of it, and in the performance of my promise I thought it consistent with it, to add to the account all the former appropriations of the same kind; my good genius then suggesting to me, with a spirit of caution, which might have spared me the trouble of this apology, had I universally attended to it, that if I had suppressed them, and they were afterwards known, I might be asked, what were my motives for withholding part of these receipts from the knowledge of the Court of Directors, and informing them of the rest.

It being my wish to clear up every doubt upon this transaction, which either my own mind could suggest, or which may have been suggested by others, I beg leave to suppose another question, and to state the terms of it in my reply, by informing you, that the indorsement on the bonds was made about the period of my leaving the Presidency, in the middle of the year 1781, in order to guard against their becoming a claim to the Company, as part of my estate, in the event of my death occurring in the course of the service on which I was then entering.

This, Sir, is the plain history of the transaction. I should be ashamed to request that you would communicate it to the Honourable Court of Directors, whose time is too valuable for the intrusion of a subject so uninteresting, but that it is become a point of indispensable duty; I must therefore request the favour of you to lay it, at a convenient time, before them. In addressing it to you personally, I yield to my own feelings of the respect which is due to them as a body, and to the assurances, which I derive from your experienced civilities, that you will kindly overlook the trouble imposed by it.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very humble and

Most obedient servant,

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

Chettingham,
11 July 1785.

EXTRACT of COURT's LETTER to BENGAL, dated 10th of March 1785.

Para 2. **O**UR Governor General having, in his letter of the 20th March 1783, signified his earnest desire that we would nominate a successor to the Government of Bengal, we have accordingly appointed Lord Macartney as successor to the Government General; and having taken into consideration the long, faithful, and able services of Warren Hastings, Esquire, we have unanimously resolved, that he be permitted to resign the Government of Bengal, agreeable to his request contained in the above letter.

3. We have not fixed any particular day for his quitting the Government; but direct, that he take the first opportunity in the ensuing season, commencing in October next, to return to Europe. And as we have instructed Lord Macartney to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Bengal immediately after the departure of Mr. Hastings, we order, that the Senior in the Supreme Council, on whom the Government is in the interim to devolve, shall lose no time in conveying to Lord Macartney the earliest information of that event.

I have been kindly apprized, that the information required as above is yet expected from me. I hope that the circumstances of my past situation, which considered, will plead my excuse for having thus long withheld it. The fact is, that I was not at the Presidency when the Surprise arrived; and when I returned to it, my time and attention were so entirely engrossed, to the day of my final departure from it, by a variety of other more important occupations, of which, Sir, I may safely appeal to your testimony, grounded on the large portion contributed by myself of the volumes which compose our consultations of that period, that the submission which my respect would have enjoined me to pay to the command imposed on me, was lost to my recollection, perhaps from the stronger impression, which the first and distant perusal of it had left on my mind, that it was rather intended as a reprehension for something which had given offence in my report of the original transaction, than as expressive of any want of a further elucidation of it.

I will now endeavour to reply to the different questions which have been stated to me, in as explicit a manner as I am able. To such information as I can give, the Honourable Court is fully entitled, and where that shall prove defective, I will point out the easy means by which it may be rendered more complete.

First, I believe I can affirm with certainty, that the several sums mentioned in the account transmitted with my letter above mentioned, were received at, or within a very few days of the dates which are prefixed to them in the account; but as this contains only the gross sums, and each of these was received in different payments, though at no great distance of time, I cannot therefore assign a greater degree of accuracy to the account. Perhaps the Honourable Court will judge this sufficient for any purpose to which their enquiry was directed; but if it should not be so, I will beg leave to refer, for a more minute formation, and for the means of making any investigation which they may think it proper to direct, respecting the particulars of this transaction, to Mr. Larkins, your Accountant General, who was privy to every process of it, and possesses, as I believe, the original paper, which contained the only account that I ever kept of it. In this each receipt was, as I recollect, specifically inserted, with the name of the person by whom it was made; and I shall write to him, to desire that he will furnish you with the paper itself, if it is still in being, and in his hands, or with whatever he can distinctly recollect concerning it.

For my motives for with-holding the several receipts from the knowledge of the Council, or of the Court of Directors, and for taking bonds for part of these sums, and paying others into the Treasury as deposits on my own account, I have generally accounted in my letter to the Honourable the Court of Directors of the 22d May 1782; namely, that "I either chose to conceal the first receipts from public curiosity, by receiving bonds for the amount, or possibly acted without any studied design, which my memory at that distance of time could verify; and that I did not think it worth my care to observe the same means with the rest."---It will not be expected that I should be able to give a more correct explanation of my intentions, after a lapse of three years, having declared at the time, that many particulars had escaped my remembrance; neither shall I attempt to add more than the clearer affirmation of the facts implied in that report of them, and such inferences as necessarily, or with a strong probability, follow them. I have said that the three first sums of the account were paid into the Company's Treasury without passing through my hands: the second of these was forced into notice by its destination and application to the expence of a detachment, which was formed and employed against Madéjee Scindia, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Carnac, as I particularly apprized the Court of Directors, in my letter of the 29th December 1780: the other two were certainly not intended, when I received them, to be made public, though intended for public service, and actually applied to it. The exigencies of the Government were at that time my own, and every pressure upon it rested with its full weight upon my mind. Wherever I could find allowable means of relieving those wants, I eagerly seized them; but neither could it occur to me as necessary to state on our proceedings every little aid which I could thus procure, nor do I know how I could have stated it, without appearing to court favour by an ostentation which I disdained, nor without the chance of exciting the jealousy of my colleagues, by the constructive assertion of a separate and unparticipated merit, derived from the influence of my station, to which they might have laid an equal claim. I should have deemed it particularly dishonourable, to receive for my own use, money tendered by men of a certain class, from whom I had interdicted the receipt of presents to my inferiors, and bound them by oath not to receive them. I was therefore more than ordinarily cautious to avoid the suspicion of it, which would scarcely have failed to light upon me, had I suffered the money to be brought directly to my own house, or to that of any person known to be in trust for me; for these reasons I caused it to be transported immediately to the Treasury. There, we well know, Sir, it could not be received without being passed to some credit, and this could only be done by entering it as a loan, or as a deposit; the first was the least liable to reflection, and therefore I had obviously recourse to it. Why the second sum was entered as a deposit, I am utterly ignorant; possibly it was done without any special direction from me; possibly because it was the simplest mode of entry, and therefore preferred, as the transaction itself did not require concealment, having been already avowed.

Although

Although I am firmly persuaded that these were my sentiments on the occasion, yet I will not affirm that they were. Though I feel their impression as the remains of a series of thoughts retained on my memory, I am not certain that they may not have been produced by subsequent reflection on the principal fact, combining with it the probable motives of it. Of this I am certain, that it was my design originally to have concealed the receipt of all the sums, except the second, even from the knowledge of the Court of Directors; they had answered my purpose of public utility, and I had almost totally dismissed them from my remembrance. But when fortune threw a sum in my way, of a magnitude which could not be concealed, and the peculiar delicacy of my situation, at the time in which I received it, made me more circumspect of appearances, I chose to apprise my employers of it; which I did hastily and generally; hastily, perhaps to prevent the vigilance and activity of secret calumny; and generally, because I knew not the exact amount of the sum of which I was in the receipt, but not in the full possession: I promised to acquaint them with the result as soon as I should be in possession of it, and in the performance of my promise I thought it consistent with it, to add to the account all the former appropriations of the same kind; my good genius then suggesting to me, with a spirit of caution, which might have spared me the trouble of this apology, had I universally attended to it, that if I had suppressed them, and they were afterwards known, I might be asked, what were my motives for withholding part of these receipts from the knowledge of the Court of Directors, and informing them of the rest.

It being my wish to clear up every doubt upon this transaction, which either my own mind could suggest, or which may have been suggested by others, I beg leave to suppose another question, and to state the terms of it in my reply, by informing you, that the indorsement on the bonds was made about the period of my leaving the Presidency, in the middle of the year 1781, in order to guard against their becoming a claim to the Company, as part of my estate, in the event of my death occurring in the course of the service on which I was then entering.

This, Sir, is the plain history of the transaction. I should be ashamed to request that you would communicate it to the Honourable Court of Directors, whose time is too valuable for the intrusion of a subject so uninteresting, but that it is become a point of indispensable duty; I must therefore request the favour of you to lay it, at a convenient time, before them. In addressing it to you personally, I yield to my own feelings of the respect which is due to them as a body, and to the assurances, which I derive from your experienced civilities, that you will kindly overlook the trouble imposed by it.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very humble and

Most obedient servant,

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

Chettingham,
11 July 1785.

EXTRACT of COURT's LETTER to BENGAL, dated 10th of March 1785.

Para 2. **O**UR Governor General having, in his letter of the 20th March 1783, signified his earnest desire that we would nominate a successor to the Government of Bengal, we have accordingly appointed Lord Macartney as successor to the Government General; and having taken into consideration the long, faithful, and able services of Warren Hastings, Esquire, we have unanimously resolved, that he be permitted to resign the Government of Bengal, agreeable to his request contained in the above letter.

3. We have not fixed any particular day for his quitting the Government; but direct, that he take the first opportunity in the ensuing season, commencing in October next, to return to Europe. And as we have instructed Lord Macartney to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Bengal immediately after the departure of Mr. Hastings, we order, that the Senior in the Supreme Council, on whom the Government is in the interim to devolve, shall lose no time in conveying to Lord Macartney the earliest information of that event.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Vansittart to the Court of Directors, dated 13th April 1781; respecting the Part he took in Mr. Hastings's Resignation.

To the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

HAVING seen a pamphlet, entitled, *A short Account of the Resignation of Warren Hastings, Esquire*, in which my name appears as a witness to the authority given to Mr. Maclean, which authority has been disavowed by Mr. Hastings; I think it necessary to state the part I took in this transaction, somewhat more at large than is recorded in your proceedings of the 23d of October 1776. I will not, at this distance of time, undertake to charge my memory with the precise words of my testimony; but I can assert with confidence that it was to the following effect:---“ That when Mr. Hastings gave his instructions to Mr. Maclean, on his departure from Bengal in the

should be 75

“ beginning of 1765, he told him, He would not continue a nominal Governor without any real power, but was resolved to quit his station, unless, by the removal of General Clavering, Mr. Francis, or Colonel Monson, or by the addition of some friend of his own to the Council, the authority was given him as well as the name; and that he authorized him to declare this resolution wherever he thought proper.

It is very true, as Mr. Hastings observes in his letter of the 15th of August 1777, that he did not *authorize me to give testimony*; but it is equally true, that he did not forbid my doing it: and therefore, when his agent (Mr. Maclean) requested it of me, I could not have been justified in refusing. Mr. Maclean wrote to me, to beg I would attend in Leadenhall-Street for this purpose; I came from Berkshire in consequence; I had at that time a perfect recollection of the words Mr. Hastings had used, and I repeated them literally, without attempting to explain them. It rested with the Court of Directors to determine whether or not they amounted to authority for a resignation.--- If the original minutes of the testimony I gave to the chairman, deputy chairman, and Mr. Becher can be found, and the instructions to Mr. Maclean, which Mr. Hastings says he has in his possession, are produced, the former will appear to be merely a confirmation of the latter.

With respect to the resignation, I understand from Mr. Maclean, that it was not intended Mr. Hastings should be obliged to quit the Government immediately on the receipt of the advices from the Court of Directors, but only that he should do it in time to return to England by some of the ships of that season; and it has been mentioned to me in letters from Bengal, that, although Mr. Hastings disapproved of the resignation, it was really his intention to have abided by it, till General Clavering's attempt to dispossess him by violence, and the subsequent occurrences induced him to pursue a different conduct.

I am, with respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Old Burlington-Street,

Your most obedient

13 April 1781.

humble servant,

(Signed)

GEORGE VANSITTART.

A N
A C C O U N T
O F T H E
A N N U A L P R O F I T S

Arising to the Company from O P I U M, in Bengal;

From the Acquisition of the Dewannee to the Date of the latest Advices from Bengal.

					£ s d.
1765—6	—	—	—	—	—
1766—7	—	—	—	—	—
1767—8	—	—	—	—	—
1768—9	—	—	—	—	—
1769—70	—	—	—	—	—
1770—1	—	—	—	—	—
1771—2	—	—	—	—	—
1772—3	—	—	—	—	—
1773—4	—	—	—	—	39,837
1774—5	—	—	—	—	14,256
1775—6	—	—	—	—	56,255
1776—7	—	—	—	—	21,908
1777—8	—	—	—	—	22,149
1778—9	—	—	—	—	49,572
1779—80	—	—	—	—	57,527
1780—1	—	—	—	—	8,475
1781—2	—	—	—	—	68,912
1782—3	—	—	—	—	43,470
1783—4	—	—	—	—	78,300
1784—5	—	—	—	—	53,348

N. B. The curr. rupee is valued at 2s. 3.

East India House,
30th March 1786.

Errors excepted.

JOHN ANNIS,

Auditor of Indian Accompts.

EXTRACT of FORT St. GEORGE SELECT CONSULTATIONS, 19th February, 1781.

THE Secretary, Mr. Sullivan, representing that urgent business requires his attendance in Bengal, and requesting the permission of the Committee to proceed thither, it is accordingly granted him.

EXTRACT of NARRATIVE of the PROCEEDINGS of the SELECT COMMITTEE of FORT St. GEORGE, from the 17th of February, 1781, to the 22d of June, 1781.

Para. 35. IN the month of February last, Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, Secretary to the Select Committee, applied for leave to proceed to Calcutta on his private affairs, which was granted.—Mr. Oakes was shortly afterwards appointed Secretary during his absence.—About the end of April the President received a letter from Mr. Sullivan, referring him to dispatches from the Governor

Governor General and Council, for the particulars of the business which had been concluded at Calcutta, with respect to the Carnatic, and which would likewise inform him of the appointment the Governor General had conferred upon him, of Resident of the Durbar of the Nabob; that this would of course make it necessary for him to vacate the Secretaryship, which he had authorized Mr. Oakeley to do in his name.

36. The Committee were of opinion that Mr. Sullivan had acted contrary to that respect and attention which were due to them, in accepting of an employment on another establishment before he had received their approbation, and his mode of notifying it was highly improper; but being willing to suppose he had acted rather from inadvertency than intentional disrespect, and having received no other intimation as to the nature of his appointment, they deferred the discussion of the subject until he should arrive, resolving then to call on him to justify his conduct. Mr. Sullivan's resignation of the Secretaryship was accepted, and Mr. Oakes was confirmed in the office of Secretary to the Select Committee.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SELECT CONSULTATIONS, 29th of March, 1781.

THE Governor General reports, That Syed Affam Cawn Behadore, Dewan of the Nabob Wallaujaw, accompanied by Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, arrived here some days ago with full powers and instructions to ratify certain articles of agreement, which the Nabob is desirous should be firmly established between this government and the Carnatic.

The following is a translation of his credentials, the original having been produced to the Board.

His Highness the Nabob Wallaujaw Ummeer ul Hind, Omdat ul Mulk, Asuffred Dowlah Unwarud deen Cawn Behauder, Zuffeer Jung, Sepoy Salar Subahdar of the Carnatic;

To Richard Joseph Sullivan, Esquire, and Syed Aufum Cawn Behauder Mobauruz Jung, &c.

Reposing especial trust and confidence in your fidelity, integrity, and abilities, we hereby constitute and appoint you, Richard Joseph Sullivan and Syed Aufum Cawn, to be our Ministers and Plenipotentiaries extraordinary at the Durbar of the Mighty and Exalted Governor General of India, Immaudeid Dowlah, Mr. Hastings, Behauder Jellaudert Jung; and we give you full power, by these presents, in our name, and on our behalf, to manage and conduct all our affairs, and to agree to, and sign any, and all treaty or treaties for our advantage, with as full force and effect, as we ourselves could do if present, without prejudice to our sovereign rights, or to the rights of our country and family. And we empower you, when you are to return to our presence, to appoint a proper person to manage our affairs during your absence, under your instructions. In witness whereof we have hereunto affixed our Great Seal, in Madras, this 26th day of the moon Suffer, in the year of the Hegiry 1195, corresponding to the 20th February, 1781.

(The Nabob's Signature)

B I J S E.

A true Copy.
A true Copy.

Syed Aufum Cawn's Signature.
R. J. Sullivan.

The Governor General has had frequent conferences with Syed Affam Cawn, on the subject of his master's demands; but as he conceived that a formal and a methodical enunciation of them would be in every respect necessary for the consideration of the Board, he desired Affam Cawn would state in a concise and particular manner, the several heads under which the propositions should be arranged. Affam Cawn accordingly presented him, two days ago, with a paper of requisitions, and in the name of his master requested a reply, expressing the Board's resolution on each article, as expeditiously as possible, their object being of the utmost importance, not only to the future prosperity of his country, but also to the safety of the English possessions in the Carnatic, and to the relief of his numerous creditors, whose claims and necessities he represents as great and distressing.

The Governor General now delivers the paper of requisitions, which is read.

The Board, sensible of the heavy load of difficulties under which the Nabob Walaujaw hath laboured for a considerable length of time, and being anxious that a permanent plan should be adopted for the future regulations of the affairs of the Carnatic, readily acquiesce in the requisition of Syed Affam Cawn, that distinct replies be given by the Board to each of the several propositions of the Nabob; and that the replies, if approved by the Dewan, should serve for the basis of an agreement between this government and that of the Carnatic. Syed Affam Cawn having clearly understood and approved of all the replies of the Board with the above amendment, and literal translation of the same being given to him in the Persian language, he, on the part of his master, agrees to them in every particular; and requests that the following declaration may be affixed to them for his, and for

for the signature and seal of Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, whose name having been joined with Aslam Cawn's in the credentials, is therefore necessary to the complete ratification of any agreement founded on them.

"We, Aslam Cawn and Richard Joseph Sullivan, in virtue of full powers granted to us by the Nabob Walaujaw, to negotiate and conclude a treaty or agreement with the Honourable the Governor General and Council of Bengal, for and on account of the future regulation and management of the affairs of the Carnatic, and in the name and on the behalf of the Nabob Walaujaw afore-named, solemnly agree to all the conditions expressed in the preceding replies of the Governor General and Council, to the annexed corresponding propositions made by Syed Aslam Cawn Behader on the behalf of the Nabob Wallaujaw aforesaid; and do bind him the said Nabob Wallaujaw, and do declare him to be bound, to the performance of every thing required to be performed by him in the said replies, in the same manner and as fully, as if he himself had been present at the execution of this deed, and had signed the same, regarding the same in the light of a treaty executed in the usual form. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our names and seals to this deed, and have caused it to be written on a paper, to which the Nabob Walaujaw himself hath, with his own hand, affixed his seal in our presence, as a confirmation of his concurrence in whatsoever agreement should be written upon it by us, and of the sanction of his faith pledged for every obligation expressed and implied by it.

The Board being fully satisfied of the sufficiency of the powers with which Syed Aslam Cawn Behader and Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan are invested on the part of the Nabob Walaujaw, and being anxious that speedy and effectual remedies should be applied to the disordered state of the affairs of the Carnatic, do deem it of essential moment, that the entire sanction of the controuling government of India should be given to the agreement, and the more especially as in the letters which have been received from the Presidency of Fort St. George, since the commencement of the late troubles in the Carnatic, they have repeatedly declared their total and absolute inability to obtain from the Carnatic the smallest supply of money for the maintenance of the war, or the support of their current expences.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following request, which hath been made to him by Syed Aslam Cawn on the part of the Nabob:—His Highness the Nabob Wallau Jaw Sepah Salah Bahadre has sent me from the Carnatic to the Governor General and Council, that between the said Nabob and the Governor and Council a settlement might be made, after the manner of a treaty; and the Nabob has directed me, that in case the Governor and Council should approve of this, I am to represent that it will be necessary for a person of trust to be appointed, and stationed for ever, for the purpose of finally adjusting this matter, and carrying on the correspondence between both quarters: should this be assented to, he has ordered me to request that Mr. Sullivan be appointed, as he can never be satisfied with an unexperienced or unqualified person; and as Mr. Sullivan is a gentleman of the greatest prudence, has resided a long time in the Carnatic, is perfectly acquainted with all the concerns of this country, and of the Madras Council, and from a long while has been in the Nabob's most intimate friendship; his appointment, therefore, will be of the greatest advantage to the Company's and the Nabob's interests. For these reasons, I beg leave to request that the Governor General and Council will be pleased to appoint Mr. Sullivan to this office.

The Board having duly weighed the purport of the above request, and being equally convinced of the necessity of the appointment of a person to reside with the Nabob, as the Representative and minister of this government, for the maintenance of the agreement actually concluded between this government and the Nabob; and being also firmly of opinion, that without the resources of the Carnatic, the war, in which it is engaged, cannot be supported but by uncertain and languid supplies from Bengal, and eventually involve both in one common state of distress, if not utter ruin; and having also considered the recommendation made by the Nabob in favour of Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, and the reasons which have been urged as his inducement to it; and deeming these, as well as the objects of the appointment, of too great importance to be sacrificed to that punctilio, which, on a less urgent occasion, might dissuade the Board from employing a servant of that Presidency, although equally a servant of the same common masters, do resolve, That Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan be appointed the representative and minister of this government at the court of Nabob Wallau Jaw, for the purpose of maintaining the faith of this government, in the agreement now concluded with the said Nabob, and for the representation of such matters as may at any time require his interposition in that character, and in our name, either with the Nabob, or with the President and Council, or Select Committee of Fort St. George, and that credentials to this effect be granted him in the usual form.

Resolved, That the following allowances be granted to Mr. Sullivan, as the representative and minister of this government at the court of the Nabob Wallaw Jau, being the allowances usually granted on such occasions, and that the same be paid by the Buxey.

Lieutenant Col. pay and double batta	-	-	S. R.	1,488	—	—
Fixed salary	-	-	-	1,000	—	—
Contingencies, including Moonshies, Servants, &c.	-	-	-	500	—	—
			S. R.	2,988	—	—

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 2d April 1781.

THE following credentials are granted to Mr. Sullivan.

To Richard Joseph Sullivan, Esquire.

We, the Governor General and Council, in virtue of the powers vested in us by the King and Parliament of Great Britain, and by the English East India Company, to direct and controul the political affairs of all the Company's settlements in India, relying on your fidelity, prudence, integrity, and circumspection, have deputed and appointed you to be the representative and minister of this government at the court of the Nabob Wallaw Jau, for the purpose of maintaining the faith of this government, in the agreement which has been this day concluded with the said Nabob; and for the representation of such matters as may at any time require your interposition, in that character, and in our name, either with the Nabob, or with the President and Council, or Select Committee of Fort St. George; and we do hereby delegate to you full powers and authority to act in that capacity. Given in Fort William, under our hands, and the seal of the Company, this second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

Agreed that the following letter be written to the President and Select Committee, at Fort St. George:

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

The Nabob having deemed it expedient, in the present critical state of his affairs, to send his minister Aslam Cawn on a deputation to us, and to invest him with full powers to treat with this government for the attainment of several points, as particularly set forth in his instructions; we have maturely considered the nature and extent of the requests preferred by the Nabob, and have, in consequence, come to such resolutions upon them, as we doubt not will contribute equally to the support of the Nabob's honour and character, the satisfaction of his numerous creditors, the benefit of the Company, and the preservation of his country. For your complete information upon this subject, we enclose you a copy of the requests of the Nabob, together with copy of the replies we have made to every article separately, and earnestly recommend it to you to conform strictly to the agreement entered into on our parts, and on the part of the Nabob; which, though not executed in the terms of a formal instrument, we look upon to have all the sanction, force, and validity of a treaty.

And for the better security, that the plan of public arrangement settled, as we hope now, upon a permanent basis, and in such a manner as to secure to us the thanks of the creditors, and the approbation of the Company, shall not be interrupted by secondary private considerations, or the interference of individuals, to the detriment of general interest, it was our original intention to appoint a servant of this establishment to be our resident at the Nabob's Durbar; and the instrument of communication from us to you, upon all matters that mutually relate to the Nabob and the Company. In the points above mentioned, though we still admit the propriety of such a measure, and are unwilling to deviate from our original intention, in preference to any of the Company's servants upon another establishment; yet the very particular manner in which the Nabob has recommended Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan to this appointment, and the intimate confidence with which it appears he has distinguished this gentleman, by joining his name in the commission with Aslam Cawn, and thereby making him a party to the agreement which has been concluded, would argue a want of respect in us towards the Nabob, were we to withhold our assent, especially as we have an opinion of the abilities and integrity of Mr. Sullivan, and believe him qualified for such a trust; we have therefore thought proper to appoint Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, the representative and minister of this government at the court of the Nabob Wallaw Jau, for the purpose of maintaining the faith of this government, in the agreement concluded with the said Nabob, and for the representation of such matters as may at any time require his interposition in that character, and in our name, either with the Nabob, or with the President and Council, or Select Committee of Fort St. George; and we have accordingly granted him credentials to this effect, a copy of which is enclosed.

Fort William,
2d April 1781.

We are, &c.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of LETTER from LORD MACARTNEY, K. B. to the COMMITTEE of
SECRECY, dated 28th September 1781.

VERY soon afterwards I had occasion also to consult frequently with him * in consequence of another transaction of the Bengal Government relative to the Nabob of Arcot. His Highness had been for some time disgusted with that dependance, which he had transferred to the Company from the Soubah of the Decan, and the throne of Delhi, to whom it originally belonged; he had indulged the hope, that the agents deputed by him from hence last year to the Court of England would contribute not a little towards freeing him from any interference of the Company; and a deputation to the government of Bengal, which is established by parliament, promised to add to the advantages, or supply the deficiencies of an European embassy. He therefore sent in March 1781, two persons as his minister, with requests to the Governor General; they indicate his Highness's aim at an increase of possessions and of power, which the Company has not thought just or wise to suffer. To these demands he joined an offer to assign, during the continuance of the present troubles, the revenues of the countries yet remaining to him, towards defraying the charges of the war, on conditions in favour of his creditors, who seem to have been concerned in this embassy of obtaining Company's bonds equal to the revenues of the districts which had been assigned to them, but to which conditions the government of Fort St. George had no authority from you to agree. This assignment however was pressed forward by the Nabob's ministers as the first object of their deputation; and as it appeared to Mr. Hastings, that it promised a reasonable relief to the Carnatic, it was readily accepted in April 1781, and the replies of the Governor General and Council to the Nabob's several requests were transmitted to this Presidency, with an intimation that they should be considered as having all the sanction, force, and validity of a treaty; and one of the ministers from the Nabob returned with credentials as minister of the Governor General and Council of Bengal at his Highness's Court, for the purpose of maintaining their faith in the execution of that treaty, and also as their representative at this Presidency. Mr. Hastings has been so obliging as to write to me, that if my appointment to this government had been foreseen, neither he or Mr. Wheeler would have had recourse to this unusual intervention, but would have rather referred the Nabob and his creditors to the Presidency of Fort St. George, as being the regular instrument of the Company's participation in the government of the Carnatic; he has since, and I believe truly, been informed, that if the treaty and embassy had happened (as was expected) to arrive during the late administration, they would have been treated with derision, and resented as injurious. The uneasiness of the Presidencies of both coasts, at any extension of the authority of the Bengal Government over them, beyond the express provision of the act of Parliament, has been often indeed declared in forcible terms in their respective consultations, protests, and correspondence. They had not probably considered that this important and remedial act ought to have a most liberal and extensive, though a just and candid construction. It must have been meant virtually, to give the lead and super-eminence to the Governor General and Council of Bengal in all general transactions, and to commit, though it does not literally, to them the exclusive charge of arranging the great line of policy with those princes who are really and totally independent of any of your Presidencies. India ought never indeed to be considered by your servants, otherwise than in a collective view, without any subdivision of local interest or attachments, and every objection urged against public measures, on the ground of being encroachments by one English settlement, or by one set of Company's servants over another, has presented itself to my judgment, when contradistinguished from the general good, with such a degree of weakness as to reason, and of danger as to consequences, that I have taken uncommon pains to inculcate my opposite sentiments in this Presidency. To the assertion of rights invaded I have opposed the impropriety of giving such a name to simple institutions, established for the facility of the service, and which must be subservient to its benefit; and to persons hurt at the apprehension of contempt, from the participation or subtraction of their authority, it was obvious to observe, that bodies of men, as well as individuals, become in fact contemptible, not by the acts of others, but by the weakness or inconsistency of their own proceedings; few stations being so low as not to be capable of attracting esteem, and even respect, by a strict acquittal of the duties they prescribe. No doubt, with regard to the superiority of the Bengal government, the truest method of preserving the dignity, and securing the efficacy of authority, is to be cautious in extending the exercise of it to lengths that may throw the existence of it, so extended, into doubt. But necessity gives propriety to every interposition, provided it can be effectual, and it is not to the avowed irregularity of passing by the usual instruments of the Company's participation in the government of the Carnatic, that in times of critical exigency those instruments being unfit, any solid objection will, in the judgment of wisdom and policy, be allowed; but it is to the attempt of interposing, where the interposition may be rejected, or when, if admitted, it may be prejudicial or ineffectual. The dread of suspension by the Governor General and Council was not likely to enforce obedience from men inclined to dispute, in certain instances, the sentence as well as the crime; and on whom, being determined to quit the service, if executed, it would not be a punishment. Yet the utter rejection of the treaty, and consequent breach with the Bengal government, reflective as it would prove on the regulations of our policy, would still perhaps be less fatal to your affairs, than the perversion of that treaty, reluctantly ad-

* Mr. M'Pherson.

mitted by persons who were to carry it into execution. From these dangers at least the settlement was relieved by the change you made in the administration of this Presidency. The whole transaction had now a fair and candid examination; and from the application given to it, and the opportunities of judging of it upon the spot, it is probable that the view taken of it had been a just one. It appeared, that the assignment of the Nabob's revenues to be collected by the conjunct management of his and the Company's servants, with the same controul in favour of the former, had actually been already made by his Highness to my predecessor, as to part of his country, and indeed carried into execution; and to me, before he knew the contents of the treaty, he made the offer of the remainder; so that the effect of the intervention of the Supreme Council was, in this instance, which passed for counterbalancing all the Nabob's political demands, to obtain by their means what he had given, or was ready to give, before; but at the same time, as far as the treaty bound, to bind the Presidency from attempting to improve the plan of finances, if deficient, or, if it should fail, from substituting another in its room. The necessary participation of the Company in the government of the Carnatic, through its representatives upon the spot, is meant to be rather the effect of influence than the exertion of force. The immediate interference of another government, and through another channel, destroys or diminishes that necessary influence. If it had been perverted to the purposes of corruption, it was full time to change the hands by which it was to be directed; but there is no alternative between taking away the management from this Presidency entirely, or leaving to it, under instructions from the superintending power, the executive means of managing with advantage and effect. Very soon after my accession to this government, I had a strong instance of the disadvantage resulting from this interposition of the authority of the Supreme Council, and the imbecility into which it cast this Presidency. In the midst of our distresses, without money or provision, the army in arrears, and the garrisons ready to mutiny, I applied to the Nabob, in the most urgent manner, for assistance. He never precisely denied his ability to give it. Many of his friends acknowledged he could have given it. The final answer, however, which was sent me, expressed that his Highness had concluded with the Governor General of Bengal, which provided for all the supplies which he should furnish.

Notwithstanding my experience of the ill consequences of this immediate intervention of that government, I was resolved, if it had been impowered so to intervene, to abide strictly and scrupulously by every clause and article of its conventions. The exercise of the power was with me at first a presumption of the right. Your instructions indeed, after delivering your opinion on the plans proposed for remedying the defects in the present system on the coast, direct the Presidency of Fort St. George to negotiate the business with the Nabob; and express the continuance of your hope, that his Highness may, in concert with us, forthwith establish certain resources, and heartily join in the most powerful exertions, and make such speedy and judicious arrangements, as shall appear proper and satisfactory to us; but if that prince should finally refuse his consent to arrangements, which equally involve the welfare and the safety of your property in one common cause, you then desire us to apply to the Governor General and Council of Bengal, *who in such case are empowered to furnish us with instructions how to proceed.* These positive directions appear to mark the precise boundaries of the authority confided respectively in this Presidency, and in the Supreme Council, as declared by a member of that Board. The whole of this discussion leads to no certainty, that our strict conformity to the agreement made by that power, by the Nabob of the Carnatic, in the first instance, without any previous application from or concurrence with the Presidency of Madras, would free us from all responsibility in acknowledging their validity, or abiding by their contents. But I have, with a view to the great good which united efforts operate, and from the respect which I bear to the opinions of Mr. Hastings, adapted my conduct to them, and shall place my satisfaction in such a faithful, zealous, and I hope, judicious execution of his plans, as to give them the best chance of success; and, lest the appearance upon record of a difference of opinion, either as to authority or to measures, should be productive of inconvenience, or be disagreeable to him, the letter from the Committee, on the subject of the Treaty and Embassy, became no formal resolution of the Board; and I was authorized by my colleagues to acquaint him, that he might consider it as proceeding merely from them as individuals, and addressed to him alone. As far indeed as this transaction relates to finances, it must be observed, that no arrangement of them, while the present war continues, can be productive of much revenue. Part of the country has been ruined by the ravages of Hyder; part of it has been deserted by the dread of his inhumanity; and the remainder, with little more exception than what immediately surrounds our garrisons, or is covered by our camp, is under the command of the numerous bodies of horse belonging to the enemy, whose rapid motions enable them to guard extensive possessions.

EXTRACT of LETTER from LORD MACARTNEY to SIR EYRE COOTE, dated 1st September 1781.

YOU have probably heard that the Nabob has received an Agent from Calcutta, whose business is said to be to maintain the faith of the engagements between his Highness and the Bengal Government.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of Letter from GENERAL SIR EYRE COOTE to LORD MACARTNEY;
dated Camp Tirrore, 2d September 1781.

THE part of your letter which has most engaged my thoughts and attention, is that which mentions the Nabob's new agent from Bengal.—It is an arrangement which I by no means approve, being a direct infringement of that regular line of executive authority which has been constitutionally established by Act of Parliament.—It is in my opinion an act of supererogation in the Governor General, and an attempt to annihilate a power, which can only be diminished or abolished by an authority above any existing in this country.—And I am thoroughly convinced, that the Government of Madras cannot, without being liable to a charge of breach of trust, tacitly acquiesce in so glaring an encroachment upon those privileges, which have been assigned to them by a constitutional Act of Parliament; I hope therefore your Lordship will not allow it to pass unmolested—I can only say, that had I been sitting as a member of the Board of Bengal, when such a measure was proposed, I should have protested against it.

EXTRACT of Letter from the PRESIDENT and COUNCIL of FORT ST. GEORGE to the
GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL, dated 8th September 1781.

YOUR late appointment, being the first of the kind, to Fort St. George, since the establishment of your superintending power, is to be considered only as an extraordinary deviation from your general conduct, and which, when made, you no doubt thought warranted by the necessity of the occasion.—It would have been, however, particularly desirable, that the effect had ceased with the cause which had produced it; because the object of your choice on this occasion, though in other respects a gentleman of much merit, might be thought to have incurred the imputation of a breach of trust to the Company.

Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, at the very time that he was confidential Secretary to the Select Committee of this Presidency, and consequently possessed of all the views and secrets of the Company, as far as relate to this Government, privately entered into the service of the Nabob, with whom, by the orders of the Court of Directors, none of the Company's servants are allowed to have any communication, without a permission from the President.—He undertook his Highness's plan of independence, so reprobated by the Company, as well as of those other projects contained in his requests, with which you have either positively refused, or have simply declined complying.—If he acknowledged himself to your Board to have been Secretary to this Committee, you must have either supposed that he had resigned that office before his acceptance of a charge from another master, or that he had the permission of his superiors for holding both.—The fact is however otherwise; and your letter was the first intimation to the Committee of Mr. Sullivan's commission from the Nabob.—His resignation of his office at the Board was subsequent to your nomination of him as your representative; the acceptance of an office on another establishment, without the approbation of the Board, in whose service he continued, was thought a sufficient ground, by the members of it at that time, for coming to a resolution of calling upon him, on his arrival here, to justify his conduct.—We however do not wish to treat him with harshness; and though our lenity may possibly be considered as injurious to the discipline of the service, yet, from respect to your partiality for him, from respect to the name he bears, and from a willingness to believe that he has erred rather through levity than ill intention, we yet forbear to punish him for his misconduct; and we trust that so signal an instance of our moderation will be a most convincing proof of our sincere desire to cultivate and maintain the most perfect harmony and good correspondence with you.

EXTRACT of GENERAL LETTER to FORT ST. GEORGE, dated 28th August 1782:
Received at FORT ST. GEORGE, 31st January 1783.

Par. 5. **T**HE conduct of Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, in quitting the confidential office which he filled, and going privately into the service of the Nabob, as related by you in the narrative of the proceedings of your Select Committee, from the 17th February to the 22d June 1781, in the letter from your Select Committee to the Governor General and Council, dated 8th September 1781, and likewise in the letter from Lord Macartney to the Governor General, dated 9th September 1781, appears to us of so extraordinary and alarming a nature, and as holding out such an evil example to our servants in general, who ought to be discouraged and deterred, by every means in our power, from practices of the same kind, that we have thought proper to dismiss the said Mr. Sullivan from our service, and he is hereby dismissed accordingly,

EXTRACT of FORT ST. GEORGE SELECT CONSULTATIONS, 12th February 1783.

DISPATCHED the following letter to Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan.

To Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the President and Select Committee to acquaint you, that the Honourable Court of Directors were much surprized at your appointment to reside with the Nabob as the Representative and Minister of the Governor General and Council, the natural tendency of such an appointment being to lessen the respect which ought to be shewn to the authority of a Governor and Council of Fort St. George, not only by the Nabob, but also by the neighbouring Princes; that the residence of the Nabob in the vicinity of Madras clearly points out their Governor and Council of Fort St. George, as the fittest persons to negotiate any matters with his Highness from the Bengal Government; and that they therefore revoke your said appointment.

Your conduct in quitting the confidential office which you filled, and going privately into the service of the Nabob, appears also to the Court of Directors of so extraordinary and alarming a nature, and as holding out such an evil example to their servants in general, who ought to be discouraged and deterred, by every means in their power, from practices of the same kind, that they have thought proper to dismiss you from their service, and I am directed to signify to you such dismissal accordingly.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Fort St. George,
12th February 1783.

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

EXTRACT of FORT ST. GEORGE SELECT CONSULTATIONS, 19th February 1783.

EXTRACT of Letter from the Right Honourable the President and Select Committee, to the Governor General and Council.

WE have the honour to acquaint you, that by dispatches brought here by the Greyhound Packet from the Court of Directors, they express their surprize at the appointment of Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, in consequence of the before-mentioned agreement, to reside with the Nabob as your Representative and Minister; the natural tendency of such an appointment being to lessen the respect which ought ever to be shewn to the authority of a Governor and Council of Fort St. George, not only by the Nabob, but also by the neighbouring powers. The Directors add, that the residence of the Nabob in the vicinity of Madras, clearly points out their Governor and Council as the fittest persons to negotiate any matters with his Highness from your Government, and therefore revoke the appointment of Mr. Sullivan.

EXTRACT of COURT'S LETTER to BENGAL, dated 10th July 1782: Received in Bengal the 18th February 1783.

Para. 51. WE have paid due attention to your advices, respecting the agreement made between your Government and the Nabob of the Carnatic, in March 1781; and upon the maturest consideration of the paper intituled, "The Requests of the Nabob," and also of the replies thereto from the Governor General and Council, we cannot be of opinion that the said agreement was either necessary or expedient; and do therefore positively direct, that the same be forthwith annulled.

52. We were extremely surprized at the appointment of Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, in consequence of the before-mentioned agreement, to reside with the Nabob, as the Representative and Minister of your Government; for unless you had cause to suspect, that our Governor and Council at Madras would not have followed your instructions, or that they had before actually disobeyed your orders, respecting such subjects as they are obliged by Act of Parliament to receive and obey your instructions upon, such an appointment must naturally tend to lessen the respect which ought ever to be shewn to them, not only by the Nabob and his family, but also by the neighbouring Princes. The Nabob's residence at Chepauk, which is in the vicinity of Madras, clearly points out our Governor and Council as the fittest persons to negotiate any matters with his Highness from your Government; we do therefore hereby revoke the said appointment of Mr. Sullivan.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 15th March 1783.

THE Governor General.---I have hereto forbore to recommend a successor to Mr. James Grant, who has requested the permission of the Board to resign his station as resident at the Court of the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn, because it was not a point that immediately pressed; and the troubles in which that Prince was engaged appeared to afford a temporary security against any designs which he might wish to form against any of the Company's territories.---As it appears from the preceding letter, that he is entirely freed from his late embarrassments, it becomes a subject of important consideration with the Board to obviate his being led into any hostile designs against us; and for that purpose I recommend that a letter be immediately written to him, to inform him of the treaty lately concluded with the Peshwa, and to refer him for the particulars of this negociation to the Minister whom we proposed to depute to him in the room of Mr. James Grant, whose ill state of health has prevented him from proceeding to his station, and has therefore requested our permission to be relieved from it.---That as he has already notified his assent to receive Mr. James Grant, and invited him to his Court, we have, without waiting for his formal acquiescence, made the appointment of a successor, whom I would propose to name to him, and I beg leave to recommend that Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan be appointed to this office.---Independently of the experience which the Board have received of Mr. Sullivan's abilities, I have an additional inducement for recommending him to this particular employment, in the hopes that he may be made an effectual instrument of the reconciliation between the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn, and the Nabob Wallah Jah, an object highly meriting the attention of the Board, and I am convinced that nothing will be more highly gratifying to Nizam Ally Cawn, than our endeavours to effect so laudable a purpose.---And for this reason I would propose to mention this to Nizam Ally Cawn, as one of the motives for the choice of this gentleman to that appointment.

Ordered, That this minute be circulated, for the separate opinions of the Members of the Board.

EXTRACT of SECRET LETTER from BENGAL, dated 20th October 1783.

Para. 24. IT is very embarrassing and distressing to us, to see our orders contemned by the other Presidencies, and your authority quoted, whether applicable or not, for their disobedience, in cases where we are unacquainted with its having been given; but on the contrary, have reason to suppose that no orders exist from your court, of which we have not been furnished with copies, since you have made it a rule to transmit to us copies of all such orders as you occasionally dispatch to them. An early communication thereof is likewise essential to prevent error; and here we beg leave to remark, that your general letter to the President and Council at Fort St. George, of the 12th July 1782, did not accompany the first letter which we received from you of that date by the Hound Sloop, but reached us in a subsequent packet; had it arrived in proper time it would have apprized us of your pleasure for the dismissal of Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan from the service, and prevented a motion which was made for his appointment to the Court of Nizam Ally Cawn, as a proper person to succeed Mr. Holland in the station of resident there; it would also have prevented a letter which was written to that Chief, for his assent to the appointment, and also the letter of apology yet due for not making it, after he had signified his approbation of Mr. Sullivan for holding the appointment.

To the Honourable COURT of DIRECTORS of the UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Honourable Sirs,

Fort William, 28th November 1783.

1. **A**MONG the mortifications to which I have been continually subjected since my entrance on the office which I yet hold by repeated appointment during a period of near twelve years, there is none which I so severely feel as my concerns in the sufferings of those whom my selection of them for the most important trusts in your service has exposed to persecution here, and to censures, fines, deprivations; and dismissal from home.

2. It is hard to be loaded with a weighty responsibility without power, to be compelled to work with instruments imposed upon me which I cannot trust, and to see the terrors of high authority held over the heads of such as I myself employ in the discharge of my public duties.

3. Yet, in defiance of past experience, I will hope and believe that this unnatural influence will have its termination, and that my present appeal to your justice will produce the first symptom of a return of that benevolence which your Honourable Court has shewn to all, even the meanest of my predecessors, and which has been denied to me alone, and to me invariably.

4. Mr.

EXTRACT of FORT St. GEORGE SELECT CONSULTATIONS, 12th February 1783.

DISPATCHED the following letter to Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan.

To Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the President and Select Committee to acquaint you, that the Honourable Court of Directors were much surpris'd at your appointment to reside with the Nabob as the Representative and Minister of the Governor General and Council, the natural tendency of such an appointment being to lessen the respect which ought to be shewn to the authority of a Governor and Council of Fort St. George, not only by the Nabob, but also by the neighbouring Princes; that the residence of the Nabob in the vicinity of Madras, clearly points out their Governor and Council of Fort St. George, as the fittest persons to negotiate any matters with his Highness from the Bengal Government; and that they therefore revoke your said appointment.

Your conduct in quitting the confidential office which you filled, and going privately into the service of the Nabob, appears also to the Court of Directors of so extraordinary and alarming a nature, and as holding out such an evil example to their servants in general, who ought to be discouraged and deterred, by every means in their power, from practices of the same kind, that they have thought proper to dismiss you from their service, and I am directed to signify to you such dismissal accordingly.

I have the honour to be

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Fort St. George,
12th February 1783.Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN HUDLESTON,
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THE Governor General.---I have hereto forborne to recommend a successor to Mr. James Grant, who has requested the permission of the Board to resign his station as resident at the Court of the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn, because it was not a point that immediately pressed; and the troubles in which that Prince was engaged appeared to afford a temporary security against any designs which he might wish to form against any of the Company's territories.---As it appears from the preceding letter, that he is entirely freed from his late embarrassments, it becomes a subject of important consideration with the Board to obviate his being led into any hostile designs against us; and for that purpose I recommend that a letter be immediately written to him, to inform him of the treaty lately concluded with the Peshwa, and to refer him for the particulars of this negotiation to the Minister whom we proposed to depute to him in the room of Mr. James Grant, whose ill state of health has prevented him from proceeding to his station, and has therefore requested our permission to be relieved from it.---That as he has already notified his assent to receive Mr. James Grant, and invited him to his Court, we have, without waiting for his formal acquiescence, made the appointment of a successor, whom I would propose to name to him, and I beg leave to recommend that Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan be appointed to this office.---Independently of the experience which the Board have received of Mr. Sullivan's abilities, I have an additional inducement for recommending him to this particular employment, in the hopes that he may be made an effectual instrument of the reconciliation between the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn, and the Nabob Wallah Jah, an object highly meriting the attention of the Board, and I am convinced that nothing will be more highly gratifying to Nizam Ally Cawn, than our endeavours to effect so laudable a purpose.---And for this reason I would propose to mention this to Nizam Ally Cawn, as one of the motives for the choice of this gentleman to that appointment.

Ordered, That this minute be circulated, for the separate opinions of the Members of the Board.

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Para. 24. IT is very embarrassing and distressing to us, to see our orders contemned by the other Presidencies, and your authority quoted, whether applicable or not, for their disobedience, in cases where we are unacquainted with its having been given; but on the contrary, have reason to suppose that no orders exist from your court, of which we have not been furnished with copies, since you have made it a rule to transmit to us copies of all such orders as you occasionally dispatch to them. An early communication thereof is likewise essential to prevent error; and here we beg leave to remark, that your general letter to the President and Council at Fort St. George, of the 12th July 1782, did not accompany the first letter which we received from you of that date by the Hound Sloop, but reached us in a subsequent packet; had it arrived in proper time it would have apprized us of your pleasure for the dismissal of Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan from the service, and prevented a motion which was made for his appointment to the Court of Nizam Ally Cawn, as a proper person to succeed Mr. Holland in the station of resident there; it would also have prevented a letter which was written to that Chief, for his assent to the appointment, and also the letter of apology yet due for not making it, after he had signified his approbation of Mr. Sullivan for holding the appointment.

To the Honourable COURT of DIRECTORS of the UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Honourable Sirs,

Fort William, 28th November 1783.

1. AMONG the mortifications to which I have been continually subjected since my entrance on the office which I yet hold by repeated appointment during a period of near twelve years, there is none which I so severely feel as my concerns in the sufferings of those whom my selection of them for the most important trusts in your service has exposed to persecution here, and to censures, fines, deprivations; and dismissal from home.

2. It is hard to be loaded with a weighty responsibility without power, to be compelled to work with instruments imposed upon me which I cannot trust, and to see the terrors of high authority held over the heads of such as I myself employ in the discharge of my public duties.

3. Yet, in defiance of past experience, I will hope and believe that this unnatural influence will have its termination, and that my present appeal to your justice will produce the first symptom of a return of that benevolence which your Honourable Court has shewn to all, even the meanest of my predecessors, and which has been denied to me alone, and to me invariably.

4. Mr.

4. Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan is the object of this address—he was unhappily commissioned by the Nabob Walla Jah, your old and faithful friend and ally, to represent to this Government, which a solemn act of the British legislature had taught him to regard as the first and only efficient instrument of your political dominion, and guardian of your national faith in India, the grievances which he sustained, and to solicit our acceptance of the wealth and resources of his country, for the prosecution of the war, then raging in it to a degree which threatened it with speedy destruction, and that of your interests involved and united in his. A prayer of so extraordinary a nature was rendered yet more unaccountable, but by conclusions which we could only suspect, but durst not encourage, from the complaints which were made to us at the same time by the Presidency of Fort St. George, that they had in vain endeavoured to prevail on the Nabob to grant to them what he was thus endeavouring to prevail upon us to accept. After the great exertions which this Government had used to relieve and aid the Presidency of Fort St. George with the military strength, and the resources of grain and treasure of these provinces, by which we had already drawn great distress on ourselves, we should not only have acted inconsistently with the zeal which had hitherto animated us, but have been wanting in the principles of common discretion, had we rejected the means so tendered of applying what the ravages of war had spared of the wealth of the Carnatic to its natural defence. A deference to the feelings or interests of individuals, however dignified, would on such an occasion have been surely ill timed, and even criminal, if we were internally convinced that it would defeat the purpose which it was so necessary to obtain.

5. In such a case, we had but one alternative, which was, either to accept the offer, or reject it.—It would not admit of a reference; for I know not in what terms a reference could have been made. We could not say to the Presidency of Fort St. George, “Gentlemen, the Nabob Walla Jah has arraigned your conduct, and we require you to examine the truth of his allegations, and, “on conviction, pass judgment on yourselves:” neither could we direct the Nabob to make the same tender to the Presidency of Fort St. George which he had made to us, after both he and they had declared, that he had refused to grant the subject of it to them, on their reiterated and urgent requisition.

6. We acknowledged the Nabob’s deputation; we accepted his proposal; and, at his request, we commissioned Mr. Sullivan, in the character of our agent and minister, to reside with him, and to attend to the performance of the conditions with which it was connected.

7. Whatever blame may be imputed to Mr. Sullivan, for his acceptance of the original commission, it was wholly obliterated in him, and transferred to the members of this Government, who acknowledged it, who had the legal power of sanctifying it, and did sanctify it, by making it the instrument of a treaty concluded under it, and united other trusts from themselves in addition to it.—And how was he, impressed with a high respect for the superior Government, confident in the rectitude of its acts, and possibly yielding an habitual deference to the personal characters of its members, to suspect that in thus submitting his services to their guidance, he was entailing on himself the penalties which had never been before annexed, but to flagrant and intentional guilt? or that he was departing from his fidelity to his immediate superiors, by holding communication with theirs on points of which they had themselves a claim on the latter for every information which he could give?

8. Something too may be pleaded for the unguarded generosity which is natural to a season of life not yet matured to the steady possession of judgment, unbiassed by passion, and which might have been almost allowably, on such an occasion, excited by the belief of severe distress, existing in an aged prince, whose life, to the last dregs of it, had been spent in the mutual intercourse of friendship with the Company, and the British nation, and in a participation of all the vicissitudes which had attended their fortune, and by the hope of becoming the instrument of its removal.—Your Honourable Court may have seen, in the more recent transactions of the government of Fort St. George, cause to wish both that his agency and the interposition of this government, however warranted on their original ground, had been rendered more effectual, and to make larger allowances both for him and for us.

9. Let me not, however, draw upon myself that portion of your resentment from which I have endeavoured to exonerate him. My conduct still remains to be measured by the same rule as if he had no concern in it. If I was prompted to uncommon exertions, to relieve the intolerable expences which the calamities of your other Presidency had drawn on this, to repel the ruin which threatened the existence of your interests in the Carnatic, and to preserve the credit of your political faith; if the means which I used were warranted by the constitutional powers of your superior and controlling government; I affirm, with all humility, that I ought to be exempted from all criminal reproach, although I may, in your judgment, have over-rated the occasion which seemed to call for such interposition; for it is not easy to devise any ground for the construction of an interested, ambitious, or vindictive motive, impelling me to act as I did. I am not a private creditor of the Nabob, nor (unhappy man!) has he even the means of subsistence, much less of corruption, left him.—I hazarded the sacrifice of personal reputation, both in suffering a diminution of the prosperous state of my own government,

government, and in assuming a participation in the concerns of another, which was already sunk in disgrace, and threatened with annihilation; and the gentleman who was at the head of that department, and therefore most affected by my intervention, was personally known to me only by former habits of friendly intercourse. I remembered him with affection, and shall heartily forgive him, if he feels a sense of injury done him by a measure which originated from a source too pure to admit of the admixture of any private consideration.

10. The Members of this administration, however varying in other sentiments, have all concurred in testifying their opinion of Mr. Sullivan's worth and abilities, and in entreating you to pardon what you may yet deem culpable in his conduct.—I humbly beg leave to make this separate intercession; for I have been, and am, from public embarrassments occasioned by his dismissal, the greatest sufferer by it; praying that you will be pleased to restore him to the service, and (may I add) to indemnify myself and my former colleague from the self reproach of having contributed to the poverty and distress of an unsuspecting dependant, to permit him to draw the allowances which were assigned him by the last but ineffectual appointment which he received from this Government, to be their agent and representative at the court of the Nabob Nizam ul Moolk.—It was vacated only by his dismissal from the service, after having been notified in such a mode, as has rendered it difficult to supply it with any other.

11. I entreat your pardon for the length of this address, which I should have deemed it a duty of respect to have comprized in a much narrower compass, had it simply related to an individual; but as its immediate object was connected with a great and important measure of Government, on the rectitude of which the propriety of my addressing you at all on such an occasion depended, I have been unavoidably drawn into a discussion of those points in which both subjects were combined.—For a fuller elucidation of the general measure, permit me to solicit your particular attention to the minutes of this Board, dated the 21st and 30th of July, 11th August, and 13th of October, which contain a complete detail of it, unembarrassed with the voluminous and desultory matter with which it has at various times swelled our consultations.

I have the Honour to be,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient,

and faithful Servant,

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

COPY of Proceedings and Correspondence relative to the Ranah of Gohud,
since the Year 1781.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 10th December, 1781.

Extract of Treaty concluded on Behalf of the Company, by Colonel Muir, with Madajee Scindia,
13th October, 1781.

Art. 4. **T**HAT whatever country of the Maha Rajah's shall have been taken possession of by the Company on this side the Jumna, Colonel Muir shall restore; and the Maha Rajah shall agree not to molest or disturb the country of Lokindar Ranna Chatter Sing Behader Deleer Tury, nor the fort of Gwalier, which is at present in his possession, so long as the Ranna Saheb observes his treaty with the English; nor the country of Mby-hut-Rum Sing Tuyg under Behadre, which is at present in the possession of the Ranna.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 18th February, 1782.

Dear Sir,
Enclosed, I have the honour to send you a duplicate of my letter of the 26th instant.

I shall in this letter give you as full an account as I have been able to procure, of the present disputes betwixt the Marattoes and the Ranah of Ghode.—The claims of the Marattas are as follow:

1st. They claim a right to the restitution of Cutchuagar, the territory which was conquered from them by the united forces of the Ranah and the English, and which, according to the treaty of Colonel Muir, should have been restored to the Marattas. Bow Bucksey was sent with a body of troops to collect the revenue of it, and in some parts his Aumils have been established; but the principal forts have, however, continued in the possession of the Ranah. The Marattas demand, therefore, either the entire surrender of these forts, or a fixed revenue, at the rate of 5,04,000 per annum.

2d. A tribute on account of the district of Binde. It appears that this claim is derived from the time when that country was in the possession of the Marattas. It was taken from them by the late Vizier Sujah ul Dowlah, when he reduced the countries on this side of the Jamnah, as far as Jansey; and, at the request of the Ranah, it was given by the Vizier to Buht Sing, Rajah of Badour. It was afterwards taken from him by Asoph ul Dowlah, and given to Himmud Bahader. Again it fell into the possession of Buht Sing; when Himmud Buhadre, alarmed at the designs of Moktur ul Dowlah, fled to Nudzif Cawn, at Delhy. This claim, therefore, is in fact not against the Ranah, but against Buht Sing, who still retains possession of the district of Binde. But the Ranah has drawn it upon himself, by assuming the patronage of Buht Sing, and the management of his political interests, and declaring he will stand forth in his defence.

3d. Five Mehals of Sukerwary, which of old belonged to Nurwar and Gualier. They were afterwards conquered by the Marattas, and annexed to Cudeir under Eetit Row. Some years ago they were reduced by the Ranah. The Marattas are desirous of recovering these five Mehals, though I am not sure if they have yet formally demanded them from the Ranah.

These claims have for some time past given rise to a variety of discussions; and on my arrival in camp, I found that there was a negociation on foot betwixt Sindia and the Ranah, which was conducted on the part of the latter by His Pirshaad, Moonshy of Slwajee Eetul. The Ranah, it is said, claimed the Cutchwager country, agreeable to the separate treaty which he had made with the Marattas; but the difficulty lay in settling the annual revenue. For the present year, in particular, the Ranah claimed large deductions on account of the depredations and collections made by Bow Bucksey. To the second claim also the Ranah was willing to agree, but he claimed a deduction on account of the districts of Mahguwan, &c. which, though they had formerly belonged to Bend, had for many years past been annexed to his own possessions. For some days there remained a prospect of an accommodation, till Sindia thought it expedient to accelerate the negociation, by letting loose his Pindarries on the Ranah's country.

Both parties then applied to me, as the representation of the English Government. The Ranah complained generally of the bad faith of the Marattas, and the intentions which they had formed of deviating from the terms of their agreements respecting him, as stipulated in the treaty of Col. Muir. Sindia applied more particularly: he sent a message to me by Bow Bucksey, representing that disputes had arisen betwixt him and the Ranah; that he had in vain endeavoured to settle them by amicable means. He had now advanced to the borders of the Ranah's country, but could not proceed farther until he had asked my advice, as representative of the English Government, lest his conduct might occasion disputes betwixt him and the English, which he was extremely desirous of avoiding.

The answer which I must ultimately give to these applications was clearly pointed out in my instructions, but several reasons induced me to defer giving any answer whatsoever for a few days.

During my stay at Etaya, Col. Muir complained much of the conduct of the Ranah. He accused him of not marching in time, or with a sufficient body of troops, to his support; of neglecting to use his endeavours to procure supplies of grain for the army; and of clandestinely negotiating and concluding a separate treaty with the Marattas, contrary to the interests of the English. The two former of these charges depend on facts that come within the immediate knowledge of the Colonel, and however the Ranah may attempt to justify or extenuate them, their reality cannot be

be doubted, I have therefore confined myself in my enquiries to the last charge. The Ranah, on finding that he was suspected of having entered into separate engagements with Sindia, justified himself by saying, that he had Colonel Muir's permission in writing for so doing. Having desired to see a copy of the Colonel's permission, and also of the agreement entered into by him and the Marattoes on both sides, he sent me the copy of a letter, said to have been written to him by Colonel Muir, under date the 27th August 1781, of which the following is a translation.—“ You may afford every degree of assistance to Chimnajee, that in the manner that I have stipulated 18 days on the subject of peace, I am hopeful that it will certainly take place in that period according to what I have written: assure him also that in that space of—will make no attack, nor commit no kind of hostilities, on condition that none are committed by the opposite party: you must also obtain some assurance on this head from them; and if the Pattele pleases, let writings be mutually given on this subject: also in this space no troops will march across the Jemna.”

The Ranah said, that he could not send the two other papers as required, lest they might be intercepted on the road; afterwards, on my appearing still unsatisfied, he sent me the copy of a letter which he wrote to Sindia in consequence of the above permission, the translation of it is as follows:—“ Chimnajee formerly went from this, and will inform you of all the particulars of peace and friendship betwixt you and the English: in 18 days peace will be established between you and the English, and if any deviation should take place in what has been settled, I will join with you. Dated Badoon Sood Khyafs, Sumbet 1838.” This letter was written, he said, to prevent the Marattoes from breaking up the conference: he maintained that he had executed no other engagement whatever, and desired that if Sindia alledged the contrary, he might be required to produce it.

Having obtained so little insight into the real conduct of the Ranah through this channel, I resolved to try what I could procure through the means of the Marattoes; and I was the more inclined to make an enquiry of this kind, because I must in the end decline any interference in their disputes; and as this must appear a concession to them, I was desirous that it should not be considered as the effect of a temporary policy, or of too easy a disposition in us, but as the result of well-grounded suspicions, or perhaps a clear detection of the perfidy of our late ally, which no longer made it necessary for us to assert his rights.

Accordingly, when I received Sindia's message, I replied, that the disputes which were going on between him and the Ranah could not have escaped my ears; but that I had hitherto paid no attention to them, and might never have appeared to know any thing of them, if he had not first broached the subject. That considering the Ranah as one who was connected in alliance with the Company, it might have been my duty to assert his rights, according to the treaty of Colonel Muir, but that some suspicions, which were entertained of his faith, had induced me to remain silent; that suspicions alone, however, could not be opposed to solemn treaties; and as these suspicions were founded on transactions said to have passed betwixt the Marattas previous to the treaty of Colonel Muir, they only could know with certainty how far they were just or not; and that I wished therefore that they would shew me some authentic proofs of the Ranah's treachery towards the English Government, before I returned any answer to Sindia's message.

In the course of the two following days, Bow Backsey informed me, by desire of Sindia, that, previous to our delivering over the fort of Gualier, a treaty was in agitation betwixt him and the Ranah, through the means of Gungudir, but that the negociation was afterwards broken off—That some months before the date of Colonel Muir's treaty, Chimnajie and Germajee were sent to the Ranah, and a second negociation took place. The Ranah drew out and sent a form of an engagement, which he wished to obtain for his own satisfaction and security, and verbally promised, that if Sindia would return it to him executed, he would distress the English detachment, by cutting off their supplies of grain, and give them every molestation in his power in their march back towards the Jumna. That Sindia, accordingly sent to the Ranah a paper under his seal and signature, in which the articles, as proposed by the Ranah, were transcribed, and under each of them short sentences were written, either marking his approbation, or expressing the alterations or conditions which he thought necessary; and that soon after the negociation took place with Colonel Muir.

It appeared from this representation, that no agreement whatever had been executed by the Ranah; and, on my expressing my surprize at the seeming inconsistency of this circumstance, it was observed, that the articles of agreement were all in favour of the Ranah, and that Sindia being much superior to the Ranah, and requiring nothing from him, did not think it necessary to exact any writing—The only proof which Bow Buchey could bring me of the reality of the agreement, were

1st. A paper not signed or sealed, but said to be the original paper of articles sent by the Ranah: a translation of these articles, and the answers, accompanies this letter. It corresponds with the

the paper formerly sent by Colonel Muir in every thing, but the arrangement of the articles and answers; a difference which may be easily accounted for, from the cross manner in which it was written.

2d. An original letter from the Ranah to Bow Bucksey, dated Cuttach Suddajeh, in which he complains of the Bow for entering the district of Cutchwagar, contrary to the agreement which had passed betwixt him and Sindia, through the mediation of Sewagee Ectul.

These were all the written proofs that the Marattas could produce to me. They alledged, that the nature of the agreement, which was executed only on one side, could not admit of more; and that a considerable difficulty had arisen in clearing up the matter by circumstantial evidence, as the negotiation had been managed by Sewagee Ectul, and the servants Chimnaje and Girmaje, who had since espoused the Ranah's cause, and were on that account at some degree of variance with Sindia. Though these proofs fall short of what might have been expected, I have scarcely a doubt in my own mind that a negotiation took place between the Ranah and the Marattas, previous to the treaty of Col. Muir; and I even believe that he received a separate agreement from Sindia, though it is plain that a counterpart was not executed by him. It seems probable that Sindia's distresses led him hastily to grant this agreement; and that a prospect opening soon after of a peace with the Colonel, he entered as hastily into it, without concluding effectually his measures with the Ranah, satisfied perhaps with only that letter, which the Ranah himself acknowledges to have written to him, and which is quoted in the course of this address.

The Ranah has indirectly alledged, though I know not with what sincerity, that on my requisition he would deliver up the Forts of Lukar, &c. and settle the revenues of Binde. If such a requisition were made, he might claim our interference in settling all his disputes. If the Ranah was sincerely desirous of fulfilling this part of the treaty, he is doubtless informed of the articles, and might do it of himself, without any requisition, but I believe he has made no such proposals to the Marattas; and though some of their pretensions are ill-founded, yet, whilst the Ranah maintains possession of the forts, they have a just right to use hostile measures against him: according to the late treaty the Ranah may deserve to suffer for his conduct towards us, yet, in a political light, as his territories form a strong barrier to our own, it seems not our interest that he should be entirely destroyed, but this is an event of which he appears to have no apprehension; except from the interference of the English, his territories may be over-run, and laid waste, by superior numbers, but secure in his forts, he may bid defiance to the whole force of the Maratta's empire for a period of years; and whenever necessity compels them to withdraw their armies, he may easily recover all the open country. The Marattas themselves, though they affect a high language, and have even sent for some battering cannon from the Fort of Belsah, are, I believe, fully sensible of their inability to reduce the Ranah, or make a permanent conquest of any part of his territories. Both are apprehensive of the interference of the English, and both gave out that they expected our aid. There is nothing so arduous which they think may not be achieved by us; and it was recommended to Sindia, by some of his Counsellors, to ask our assistance in the reduction of Gualier. But no proposition of this kind has been as yet made to me.

The answers which I have given are such as leave us in a perfect state of neutrality. To the Ranah I have declined interfering in his behalf, because I have no authority from you; and because, from apparent circumstances, his disputes with the Marattas are grounded on agreements with them foreign to the treaty with Colonel Muir; and to Sindia I have declined giving any advice, because, though he has afforded grounds to suspect that the Ranah has acted improperly towards us, yet the proofs he has produced are not such as could justify me in taking a decided line, without the orders of my superiors; and, in the mean time, I have declared to both, that I must leave them to settle their disputes betwixt themselves.

The substantial part of these answers is framed exactly according to the letter of your orders; and the reasons which I have assigned will, I hope, meet with your approbation—they are calculated both to impress the Ranah and Sindia with a just sense of our public faith, since they evidently imply that uncertainty alone induces us to stand neuter; and that a more clear conviction of the Ranah's fidelity or perfidy would have biased us to take an active part either for or against him.

Although war has actually commenced, yet the negotiations betwixt Sindia and the Ranah are still going forward; and it seems not improbable, that in a short period the whole of their disputes may be accommodated.

I am, &c.

Sindia's camp, on the banks of
the Purbetty, four cofs from
Niniar, 29th January 1782.

(Signed)

D. ANDERSON.

Translation

Translation of a Paper shewn by Mahdajee Sindia to Mr. Anderson, as the original Stipulations drawn out and sent to him by the Ranah of Ghode, with the Alterations and Answers returned by Sindia annexed.

Stipulations required by the Ranah.

Answers annexed by Sindia.

Articles of Agreement stipulated to Siry Maha Rajah Derage Sery Rajah Seway Sery Ranah Chitter, Sing Hohinder Behader Delar Jung, by Siry Rajah Siry Rajah, Siry Subadar Geu, Siry Madhur Row Geu Sindia; viz.

The stipulations which I have made are binding.

1st. I will not give you any molestation regarding the fort of Gualeer, which is yours.

I agree not to give you any molestation regarding the fort, which is yours.

2d. I will not give you any molestation regarding the antient districts of the 5 mehals of the Sircar of the Havelly, Gualiar, Towergarr Sicherwarry, Ausser Horroo Jenee Glytwannee, Halha, Gossaulpere, Ghafigar, Coorpore, and Sofferam, which you hold according to a sunnud of the Nabob Vizier.

Agreed to.

3d. If you shall accompany me, or any other Chief who may come from the presence, in any expedition for the reduction of countries, you will be entitled to a share in the same manner as Holkar and myself.

If you come in person, with fit equipments, this article is agreed to.

4th. You must pay the revenue of Cutchwagar, according to the manner in which other Moomdaders pay their revenues to the Treasury. You will receive an istimrany pottah, and I will give you no molestation regarding these districts.

Having inspected the Jumma of Cutchwagar, I will give you a lease thereof, according to which you must pay the revenue of Government; conformably to this stipulation, I agree.

5. I will give you a general discharge for past claims, from the year 1813 of the Sumbut, until 1838, and no one shall hereafter give you any molestation.

From 1813 to 1838 is forgiven. No demand shall henceforth be made on that account. This is accordingly agreed to.

6. Conformably to the agreement which I have written and delivered, I shall also give you one from Serymunt Pundit Purdhaan.

I will give you a paper conformable to these stipulations, under the Sicca of the Government.

7. If any Chief should come from the Decan, and make war against you, I will join with you.

If any Chief should come from the Deckan, and make war against you, and you should have adhered firmly to your engagements, I will take care of you.

8. If I should require your attendance on the service of the Government, you will with satisfaction attend; but should any other Chief come, if you are satisfied you will attend, if otherwise, not.

Agreed to.

9. Your friends shall be mine, and my friends shall be yours. In this manner our friends and enemies shall be deemed mutual.

If you adhere to the rules of friendship, this is agreed to and stipulated.

10. I will not make peace with the Europeans; or, if I do make peace, I will do it through you.

Agreed to.

11. Rajah Buht Sing shall be my friend in the same manner as he is yours; I will procure for him the free possession of Panahut, and then I will receive whatever revenue you shall settle for Bind; and after I have received the revenue, I will give him no molestation regarding Bind.

Let Rajah Buht Sing himself procure the free possession of Panahut, he must pay the revenue of Government; or, if he does not pay it, let him give up the district.

12. If I depart from the agreement which I have written, and delivered to, Oty Seroop Goorfo Saheb and Asht Deju stand betwixt us.

If you act according to the agreement which has passed betwixt you and me, let Sery stand betwixt us.

The 12 articles, according to the above particulars, stipulated in Mitty Sawun Punchumny, in the year 1838 of the Sumbut, near the town of Doongar.

It is stipulated according to these 12 articles, 4th Shawban, 1180 Lefur.

A true translation.

(Signed)

JAMES ANDERSON.

Extracts from Mr. Anderson's Correspondence with the Governor General.

EXTRACT of LETTER from MR. ANDERSON to MR. HASTINGS, dated Scindia's Camp, Noonkie Serue, 4th February 1782.

Affairs betwixt Scindia and the Ranah continues in the same state as when I had the honour to write to you my letter of the 29th ultimo. The siege of the small Mud Fort of Chemuck has since been the only military object of Scindia's attention; it has held out a whole week, and may still hold out some days; and there is in sight of it 8 or 10 forts, all of them infinitely stronger, so that if Scindia does not alter his plan of operations, his progress is likely to be but very slow; in the mean time the Pindarries are spreading desolation all around us.

Dear Sir,

Noonkeferay, 13 February 1782.

I have the honour to send you a letter, which you may either receive as a private or public one, as you may think proper.

I have the honour also to send you the translation of a letter which Fofuffil Hussen Cawn has received from his brother at Ghode. It is natural for the Rannah to suggest every thing he can think of to sow jealousies betwixt us and Scindia. I do not therefore pay much credit to the assertions contained in this paper, which is written by his direction.

Scindia's operations go on very slowly; the small fort of Chemuch, which I formerly mentioned to you, surrendered about seven days ago; and he has since been employed in attacking Chenour, which is also a mud fort, but apparently stronger than Chemuch. The villagers, both in Chenour and the neighbouring forts, have made some successful sallies against the parties employed in the siege, and routed a body of horse detached for the purposes of procuring forage, and laying waste the neighbouring country.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

D. ANDERSON.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MUSSULMAN at GHODE to FUSSUZZEL HUSSEN CAWN.

I wrote to you formerly concerning the artifices of the Pattele. To-day the Ranah has received a letter from Cheyt Sing, to this effect: "I am extremely concerned to see the destruction of your country. Though formerly you were able to encounter the Marattas in the field, yet, if you should now deem it expedient, I will interpose any good offices to effect an accommodation; nay, I will even bring about an interview: if it is agreeable to you, let Meer Muzzir Ally be sent to me."

As Cheyt Sing had not before written to the Ranah, it is probable that this has been done at the instance of the Pattele, with a view of drawing from the Ranah an answer, which Scindia might afterwards shew as a voucher to Mr. Anderson. Formerly Ambagee sent a message from Scindia to the

the Ranah, desiring to know how long he would continue his enmity to him, and assuring him, that if he did not come to terms, he would remain four years in his country, and solicit the assistance of Nudjiff Cawn against him. To-day the Rannah has received a letter from Hirnut Behadre, in which he says, Nudjiff Cawn intends speedily marching to Agra, and that he was to accompany him. From this paragraph it is evident, that either Nudjiff Cawn, in compliance with Scindia's solicitations, is coming to Agra, or that Himmut Behadre, who may be considered as the same with Scindia, has written this of himself, to terrify the Rannah into compliance with the terms demanded of him. In one of the papers of news it is written; "The Pattele's letter has been delivered to Nudjiff Cawn, and he intends marching in consequence to Agra." Mahomed Beg Hamdaany, and Meer Munfoor have arrived with troops and guns near Haltere. This measure they have taken apparently to negotiate with Buxt Sing, but it indicates a disposition to disturb the Ranah.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. ANDERSON to MR. HASTINGS; dated Scindia's Camp, near Noonseray, 18th February 1782.

By intelligence received here from Delhi, Nudjiff Cawn is so extremely ill, that his life is despaired of: it seems probable, that in the event of his death, Scindia will take advantage of the commotions which must ensue, and embrace an opportunity so favourable for extricating himself out of the embarrassment he is at present under, from the successful resistance of the Ranah. It is said, that he is actually making arrangements in expectation of such an event; and that Amboogee and Daood Beg Cawn are to be left with the artillery, and a body of troops, to prosecute the war against the Ranah, whilst Scindia himself, with the rest of the army, is to march towards Delhy.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. ANDERSON to MR. HASTINGS; dated Scindia's Camp, Nookserai, 26th February 1782.

Scindia is still employed in the siege of the little Mud Fort of Chinsur. The guns, which were sent for from Bilfal and Ugene, are said to be on the way, and great things are to be done after their arrival: Scindia however, I imagine, sees the inutility of his present undertaking, and waits only for some pretence to change his plan of operations, such as was expected from the dangerous illness of Nudjiff Cawn. The report is, that Nudjiff Cawn is still very ill, but that his recovery is not despaired of.

The Ranah acts with much spirit and resolution. He is unable to oppose Scindia's army in the field, but his people have frequently attacked the foraging parties. In his conversations with Fofuzzel, Hussen Cawn's relation, who is at Ghode, he possesses great hopes of your forgiveness: "Allowing," says he, "that I did receive an engagement from the Marrattas, as I gave none to them, my fault ought not to be deemed so heinous, that the English, who have once taken me by the hand, should abandon me."—This may be deemed almost a confession.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. ANDERSON to MR. HASTINGS, dated Scindia's Camp, Noonkeeserai, 18th March 1782.

Scindia is now preparing for a more active scene of warfare; all his women are ordered to prepare to leave the camp, and return to Ougene. The most plausible account which I can procure of the cause of these preparations, is as follows:—The Rajah of Jeypore has for some time past been employed in reducing the Mackere Wala, who was formerly a tributary subject to his Government; and he has now reduced him to such straits, that he is obliged to look for foreign assistance. He accordingly sent a person of some rank to Scindia, who arrived in camp about a week ago, and offered to pay Scindia a sum of money, if he would march to the support of the Mackery Wala. Scindia had many motives to induce him to pay attention to this proposal; his war against the Rana was evidently fruitless; his troops were beginning to grow mutinous; and it became necessary either to lead them back to Ougene, or into some country where their long absence from their homes might be rewarded by rich plunder, the sum which was offered (said to be five lacks) was a strong temptation; and, added to all these reasons, the Marattas have long borne resentment against the Rajah of Jeypore, who has screened himself from their exactions, by making himself a tributary, and obtaining the protection of Nudjif Cawn.

Scindia,

Scindia, it is said, has therefore given encouragement to the proposals of the Mackery Wala, but waits for more intelligence regarding the death of Nudjiff Cawn, which has for some days been currently reported in camp. If that event should really have happened, Scindia will have nothing to deter him from attacking the Rajah of Jeypore; and it is said that he will then make a sudden march through the Rana's country, betwixt Ghode and Gualior; and if the negotiation which is on foot betwixt them comes to nothing (as I believe it will) he will destroy and lay waste all the country as he passes. He will then march to Kerowly, where it seems the money is to be paid him by the Mackery Wala, and he will afterwards either pursue the war against the Rajah of Jeypore, or march towards Delhi, as circumstances may turn out.

POSTSCRIPT of a LETTER from MR. ANDERSON to MR. HASTINGS, dated Noonke Sarai, 25th March 1782.

All the women, and great part of the baggage, left the camp this morning for Ougene. The guns which were ordered from Bilsa, and afterwards countermanded, are arrived at Sipperee. I beg leave to refer you to my letter of the 18th, for my ideas of Scindia's views.—If Nudjiff Cawn should recover, which seems not probable, Scindia will continue the war against the Rana, and when the guns arrive, will attempt some of his capital forts.

EXTRACT of LETTER from Mr. ANDERSON to Mr. HASTINGS, dated Noonkee Serai, 30th March 1782.

There is now a Vakeel arrived in camp from the Rajah of Jeypore, it is said that he has offered money to engage Scindia on his side; it seems probable that Scindia will get money, both from him and the Matchery Wala, for his forbearance in their disputes.—He is now so deeply engaged in the war with the Rana, that he can scarcely leave it.—A few days ago Daood Beg Cawn, whom he has appointed Subahdar of this part of the Rana's country, which is known by the name of Panth Mehal, was sent out with a detachment of 4,000 horse and foot.—The Rana, having received intelligence of his motions, sent two of his battalions under Kesery Sing and Madoo Ram, who came unexpectedly on Daood Beg's camp in the night, made great havock, and having put the whole detachment to flight, possessed themselves of their effects and baggage.—Daood Beg escaped himself, with five or six horsemen, to a small fort about 10 miles from his camp. This disaster has thrown every body into great consternation; and Scindia is so much irritated against the Rana, that the war is now no longer a matter of interest and policy, but of passion and resentment.

EXTRACT of LETTER from MR. ANDERSON to MR. HASTINGS, Scindia's Camp Selby, 23d April 1782.

I have the honour to send you an extract of a letter from the Ranah to me, in which he speaks of the probability of his entering into some new alliance. Tofuzzel, Hussen Cawn's relation at Ghode writes, that the Ranah had mentioned to him his expectations of assistance from Mah^d Beg Humaanne, one of the late Nudjiff Cawn's Generals, who is now near Agrah with a considerable force.—If this be the alliance to which the Ranah alludes, the great caution he has used in mentioning it to me, seemed scarcely necessary. Some overtures I know were lately made to him by a Banker, named Pittumber Das, which though they passed through several channels, were in fact from Scindia. But the terms proposed were said to be such, as I am convinced the Ranah would not agree to.—In the mean time Scindia continues to carry on the siege of Salbey, though with little prospect of immediate success.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. ANDERSON to MR. HASTINGS, dated Scindia's Camp, before Salbey, 11th May 1782.

It is almost impossible to form an opinion regarding Scindia's present views. His assistance, it is said, has been solicited by the King, by the Rajah of Jeypore, by the Macherey Wala, and by Rungeeh Sing, the Chief of the Jaats. To all of them, I believe, he has given general assurances and

and I understand that he has positively engaged to send a body of troops to the assistance of the Machery Walah; in the mean time he continues embarrassed with his war against the Ranah. The Fort of Salbey is well supplied with stores and provisions, and may hold out a long siege. The Ranah seems no wise desirous of coming to an accommodation on the terms that have been proposed. The rains are fast approaching. The troops are discontented and clamorous for their arrears of pay. The Nangahs, who were the most formidable corps of the whole army, after mutinying several times, went away about eight days ago in a body. Provisions are already very scarce, and will daily be more so. On the whole, therefore, though Scindia talks much of moving towards Delhy, I am inclined to think, that it is more likely that his first movement will be towards Eugene.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. DAVID ANDERSON to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated Maratta Camp, Sonaree, in the Sinds, 18th June 1782.

The Ranah lately applied to me, through Mr. Sangster, to mediate an accommodation between him and Scindia. I replied, that I had no authority from you to interfere.---I apprehend you will not think it necessary to issue any new orders to me on this subject.---It would now be impossible to settle matters by an amicable mediation betwixt Scindia and the Ranah, on the footing of Col. Muir's treaty, as the former would not consent to relinquish the forts and districts of Panja Mahal, which he has with so much labour and expence subdued; and if a peace were to take place betwixt them, under our mediation, it might only lead us into future perplexities; for as both parties are actuated in their desire of our accommodation rather by a sense of their temporary political necessities, than by a sincere and cordial disposition for peace, it is not to be expected that any agreement which might under such circumstances be concluded betwixt them would prove of long duration.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. DAVID ANDERSON to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated Scindia's Camp, 22d June 1782.

I have this evening, since I begun this letter, received a message from Scindia, informing me that he has heard from Bow Buxey the particulars of our conversation; that he is extremely pleased with the arrival of the treaty and sunnud; that any inaccuracies which may be in the latter are of no great consequence, as he and I may concert the form of a sunnud, which may be sent to you for approbation; that with respect to the measures necessary to be taken for the performance of the treaty, he himself was desirous only of remaining in this part of the country until the arrival of the ratification from Poonah; that afterwards it was his wish, and the desire of the minister had repeatedly been signified to the same purpose, that he and I should proceed together to Poonah; but he observed, that in the uncertain state of affairs betwixt him and the Ranah, he did not know whether it would be in his power to leave this part of the country so soon; and in that case he thought it would be most expedient that a gentleman should be deputed from you, who might go accompanied by a person of rank from him to Poonah as soon as the ratification arrives. The person who delivered this message mentioned, that it was the intention of some of the Patele's council to recommend to him, that in case an accommodation with the Ranah did not take place, to apply to the English Government to assist him with a body of troops, who might act in conjunction with some of his own, in compelling the Ranah to accept of his terms, and he himself in the mean time be at liberty to proceed to Poonah. As this was declared not to be a part of the Pateleh's message, I paid little attention to it, rather discouraging it than otherwise.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. DAVID ANDERSON to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated Marattah Camp, Champore, 24th June 1782.

The Patele's Messenger returned to me this morning---he said, that his master was under great embarrassment with respect to the Ranah; that he was extremely desirous of moving towards Poonah; but that he could not leave matters in their present state, neither did he see any prospect of bringing them to a speedy conclusion; for if he were to invest Ghode, a very long time would be necessary to reduce it. The Patele desired him therefore to mention his difficulties to me; and he hoped that our interference would bring the Ranah to reason. He was extremely anxious to recover Gaulear, and thereby wipe away the disgrace which the Marattas had incurred from the loss of it; and that as we had now their honour at heart, he hoped we would enter into their views. He would consent to give the Ranah in exchange a district of 3 or 4 lacks of rupees, or any other

other compensation which we might dictate. He did not doubt, he said, but the Ranah would submit to whatever we might prescribe; but if he did not, he hoped we would assist him with one, or two, or three battalions of sepoy, who might prosecute the war, in concert with a detachment of his army, whilst he himself might be at liberty to proceed to Poonah.

It now became necessary to answer seriously. I desired the Messenger to inform the Patele, that at the time when he commenced hostilities against the Ranah, and he laid before me some proofs of the Ranah's perfidy towards our Government, I had declared I would not interfere in their disputes; that I had then communicated all these circumstances to you, and you had approved of my conduct; that I had since received no other instructions to serve for my guidance, and I had therefore uniformly persevered in the same line of conduct, although several applications had been made to me by the Ranah. I remarked to the Messenger, that I had once promised to the Patele, that on every matter, in which the affairs of our Government and his were any wise connected, if I was unacquainted with your sentiments I would freely communicate to him my own, so that he might partly judge of the expediency of pursuing or of dropping his designs; and I said, that I would not hesitate to perform my promise on the present occasion. I observed, that although the Ranah had little merited any regard from us, and the Patele had deserved every proof of attachment that we could possibly shew him, yet in the present instance I did not think the English Government could with propriety authorize me to change the line of conduct which I had adopted. With what justice could we, in the course of our mediation, propose to the Ranah that he should restore Gualear? Might he not tell us, that we had guaranteed it to him in our treaty of alliance, and that Scindia himself had joined with us in confirming it to him by the treaty of Colonel Muir? If we were to say, that he had forfeited our guarantee by his treachery, he would probably reply, that he had entered into no actual engagements to our prejudice; and that, admitting his conduct to have been culpable, whatever he had done had been previous to Colonel Muir's treaty, and being known to that gentleman at the time when the treaty was concluded, was therefore virtually forgiven, or at least ought not to invalidate any of the stipulations contained in the treaty. I observed therefore to the Messenger, that I did not think the Ranah would accede to a proposition, which, coming from us, would appear so unjust; and in that event, what were we to do? His conduct to us had certainly been such as did not entitle him to our interference to prevent the punishment which he had lately met with; but I doubted whether, with the arguments which the Ranah could adduce, we should be justifiable in taking a hostile part against him. I concluded with repeating, that these were only my own private sentiments, that the Patele might weigh them fully in his mind, and that I would either address you on the subject or not, as he might afterwards think proper.

To the arguments which I used with the Patele's Messenger, I might have added, that I did not think the English troops, even united with the Marattas, could again reduce Gualear with the same facility as formerly; but as the Patele thinks otherwise, I would not diminish the high opinion which I with pleasure observe is entertained by him and every Maratta of the irresistible military abilities of the English in sieges, as well as in the operation of the field. In point of policy I believe it ought not to be our wish that the Marattas should ever recover the fortress of Gualear. It forms an important barrier to our own possessions. In the hands of the Ranah it can be of no prejudice to us; and, notwithstanding the present prospect of a permanent peace betwixt us and the Marattas, it seems highly expedient, that there should always remain some strong barrier to separate us on this side of India from that warlike and powerful nation.

I have thus taken the liberty of submitting to you my sentiments on this subject, though it is possible that you may never hear more of it, as I hope that Scindia will be discouraged by what I have said, from desiring me to address you in his name, and probably he will be induced to patch up an accommodation with the Ranah without our interference.

EXTRACT of LETTER from MR. DAVID ANDERSON to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated Scindia's Camp, in the Datteah Country, 29th June 1782.

I waited on Mahajee Scindia yesterday morning, and delivered to him your two letters, which were read over and explained to him. No other business passed at this conference. I had previously received a message from Bow Buxey, informing me, that Scindia had considered the answers which I have sent him regarding the Ranah, and seemed to have dropped his intention of soliciting our interference; it was therefore desired, that I would not mention the subject, unless he himself should first begin it.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. DAVID ANDERSON to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated Scindia's Camp, Himut Gur, 1st August 1782.

Scindia has resolved not to attempt the siege of Himut Gur. He is preparing to pass the Gauts this morning, and will march afterwards to Moorabad. The Ranah is in expectation of a reinforcement from Mahomed Beg Humdannny. He has lately assumed a bolder tone than usual, and talks of trying his strength in the field.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. DAVID ANDERSON to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated Scindia's Camp, 8th August 1782.

We have been encamped here for some days. Ambagee is employed in reducing some forts of Sikerwarry, to the westward, which a short time will enable him to effect. All the forts in Punjemahal, except Himut Gur (which was deemed impracticable) are in the hands of Scindia. The territories and strong holds of Cutchwager were some time ago delivered over to Gungadin, the Marratta Amil of Calpee, who, though acting under Scindia, has all along, with his permission, kept up a friendship with the Ranah—a policy very frequently practised among the Marattas. All the troops which were under the command of Bow Buxey in Cutchwagar, and the districts to the northward, in the neighbourhood of Bhind, have been recalled, and have joined the main army. They had several times been surprized and routed by the Ranah's battalions. Though the Ranah has a considerable force, he has not thought it prudent to oppose the main body of Scindia's army, whilst it keeps at a distance from Ghode and Gaulear; and Scindia has not thought it adviseable to approach near: but as all the distant parts of the Ranah's country on this side are now mostly reduced, Scindia must soon either change his plan of conduct, or the war must be at a stand. The eyes of both parties are turned towards Mahomed Beg Humdannny, who is lying, with a considerable army, near Agra, and whose assistance has long been expected by the Ranah.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from DAVID ANDERSON to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated Scindia's Camp, 22d September 1782.

There is another strong objection to my remaining with Scindia, which may not have occurred to you. My presence is, I believe, of great use to him in advancing his projects against the Ranah. The neighbouring Rajahs are taught to expect that the English may assist him in the war, and none of them, except the Rajahs of Datteah and Badourea, have ventured to declare in favour of the Ranah; this is not merely a speculative opinion, the Ranah has himself once or twice complained of it.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. D. ANDERSON to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated Scindia's Camp, Mutowlee, 27th October 1782.

The war with the Ranah goes on as usual. The Ranah's General has encamped with a few battalions, about 2 miles on this side of Gualiar; an action has long been expected, but nothing has passed but skirmishes with Scindia's foraging parties; some small forts betwixt this place and Gualiar are still in the Ranah's hands. Scindia is making new levies of men, and the Ranah is in expectation of reinforcements from the Bundyticund Rajah. At present his only ally is the Rajah of Dalteah, a small body of whose troops are now at Gualiar.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. DAVID ANDERSON to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated Scindia's Camp, Khetowly, 3 Cos. of Ghode, 24th November 1782.

I found that reports were circulated in this camp (propagated I believe originally from Gualear) of there being a large body of English troops on their march towards this side of the Jumna, in order to support the Ranah; and I was apprehensive lest these reports, being frequently reiterated, might at length make an impression on Scindia, excite suspicion and distrust in his mind, and tend to diminish his good inclinations towards our government. I took an opportunity, therefore, of mentioning the subject to one of his people, who is stationed with me as a Vakeel. I read to him a paper of news I had just received from Lucknow; in which, under the article of Gualiar intelligence, there

there was a speech of the Ranah's recited, encouraging his officers with expectations of his being speedily joined by a body of English troops. I told the Vakeel that I had before heard that many loose rumours of the same nature, and also of Scindia's intentions against us, were spread amongst the lower orders of people, even in this camp; that I had hitherto taken no notice of them, being convinced that the friendship between Scindia and the English was too firmly established to be affected by vague reports; but that if he thought Scindia paid any regard to them, I would readily give him such assurances as should be satisfactory, though, after the knowledge we had acquired of the sentiments of each other, I could not suppose that any were necessary. The Vakeel desired my permission to mention what I had said to his master. I gave it without hesitation, and added some further professions of friendship. The next day the Vakeel returned to me, and informed me, in Scindia's name, that he also had heard the same reports, and had often had it in his mind to mention them to me, but had always been deterred by his unwillingness even to seem to pay the smallest attention to them. That the assurances I had sent him, however, gave him much pleasure; that he perfectly relied on our friendship, and in return assured me of his towards us.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. DAVID ANDERSON to COLONEL JAMES MORGAN at Cawnpore, dated Scindia's Camp, 17th November 1782.

Scindia, after reducing most of the Ranah's territories to the south east and west of Gwalior, passed lately betwixt that Fortrefs and Ghode, and is now encamped with the main body of his army at this place, where he is employed in reducing some of the neighbouring little forts. The Pindaries were for some time allowed to ravage the territories of the Rajah of Badouria. A considerable detachment is advanced as far as Mahgawan, and the main body, it is said, is held in readiness to proceed to Bind, or perhaps to Attere, which is the usual residence of the Rajah. The object of these operations is apparently to detach the Rajah of Badouria from the alliance of the Ranah of Gohud, and compel him to pay the Marattah's tribute as formerly, and also to open a communication with the Cutchwager district, which lies to the eastward of Bind, and is in possession of the Marattah Government. The Rajah of Badomia has within these few days sent a Vakeel to Scindia, and, as I am informed, the Pindaries have been again withdrawn from his country. I imagine some accommodation is likely to take place betwixt them, in which case Scindia will be enabled to carry on his operations against the Ranah, with a greater certainty of receiving regular supplies of grain.

It was long expected that the Ranah would have made some attempt to oppose Scindia's progress in the field, more especially after he was joined by a small detachment, sent to his assistance by the Rajah of Duttia. Nothing, however, has happened, except a few skirmishes with Scindia's foraging parties of horse, in which, although the Ranah's troops have generally had the superiority, yet, being entirely composed of foot, they have never been able to pursue their advantage to any effect. Every idea of opposition in the field seems now at an end. Most of the Ranah's tributaries, finding that their master was unable to protect them from the ravages of the Marattahs, have made their terms with Scindia, and the Ranah himself has retired in Gwalior, and left the defence of Gohud to his Dewan and Mr. Sangster. His situation, however, is still far from being desperate; besides several smaller forts, he still retains possession to Gwalior, Ghode, Bhite, Hemetgur, and Diogur. Some of these may be deemed impregnable, all of them are capable of holding out a long siege against a Marattah army; and if the numerous force with which he is at present overpowered, was once to be withdrawn, the Ranah would probably be able to recover, in a very short time, the whole, or a great part of these territories, which Scindia has been near twelve months in reducing.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. DAVID ANDERSON to COLONEL JAMES MORGAN, dated Scindia's Camp, Kettowly, 21st November 1782.

Near 3000 horse, which had been employed at Aslurgur, in the neighbourhood of Boorbappoor, joined the army about a month ago; their service since the surrender of Aslurgur being no longer necessary at that place.

Five guns, two of them of an enormous size, which Scindia sent for from Ougene and Bilah, are now on the way to camp. It is said they are near Seronge, and are escorted by 3 or 4000 horse.

Scindia has been lately making new levies, and, as far as I can learn, has collected about 8 or 900 raw Nidjibs and Benkadares: some of them are already enrolled in his pay, others only receive a small daily allowance for their support.

He

He has lately withdrawn some of the troops that were stationed in the reduced forts, and left the defence of these places to the Zemindars, who had apparently submitted to his authority. The consequence of this has been, that some of the distant Zemindars have again acknowledged the authority of the Rana, whose troops they have re-admitted into their strong holds.

These are all the reinforcements that have been lately added to this army, and all, I believe, that are really expected. I have heard the report of Tucejje's coming from Poonah with 40,000 horse, but I pay little credit to it at present. Reports of the same kind have been renewed almost every month, ever since my arrival in this camp; and I believe they are propagated chiefly with a view of intimidating the Rana and the neighbouring powers. Scindia and Holkar are not, I believe, on the most friendly terms. If I should hereafter learn any particulars tending either to confirm or invalidate this report, I will not fail to communicate them to you.

This army is very large, but is in fact far from strong. The number of Pindaries and disorderly followers exceed in a great proportion the number of soldiers. It is at present very ill supplied with ammunition, and all kinds of warlike stores, and, upon the whole, it is rather adapted to the purposes of harassing and devastation, than calculated to oppose regular troops in the field.

If I may venture to form any opinion regarding his present plan of operations, I should imagine that it is his intention to employ himself in the reduction of some small forts in the districts round Ghode, until the arrival of the guns I have before mentioned, and also of some supplies of powder that are said to be expected from Shansey and Cottabundy; after which, I think, he will probably undertake the siege of Ghode; and if it is properly defended, it will doubtless employ him for some months.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. DAVID ANDERSON to Mr. HASTINGS, dated Scindia's Camp, 19th March 1783.

Bhow Buckley yesterday brought me a message from Mahajee Scindia, requesting that I would apply to you to assist him in bringing the war against the Ranah to a conclusion. He desires that I will represent to you the present state of affairs:—That he has reduced the greatest part of the Ranah's country, but that Ghode and Gwalior still hold out. He wishes, therefore, to be assisted by 3 or 4 of our battalions, so that he may not be too long detained from pursuing the plans which he has in agitation in the Deccan.—In case this is granted, he says, that on the reduction of these two places, he will pay to the Company the amount which is due from the Ranah; and he wishes, for this purpose, that you will send the accounts of the Company's claim, and authorize me to settle it.

I have stated this request, because I could not well avoid it. I have discouraged it, however, to the utmost of my power; and indeed I have plainly told Scindia that I should represent it to you, since he had desired me, but that I had no expectation of your granting it. The letters which I had the honour to address to you in June last, will give you a general idea of the arguments which passed on this occasion. As to our claim against the Ranah, I have assured him that it will have very little weight in your resolutions on this subject. If I could imagine that Scindia was seriously desirous of proceeding to the Deccan, or if I could perceive any appearance of moderation in his views regarding the Ranah, I might regret the delays which he is likely to meet with in this quarter, and might wish to have some powers to endeavour to bring matters to a conclusion, by mediating an accommodation betwixt them. But I am very doubtful of Scindia's real intentions. I believe they are turned rather to the disputes about Delhy, than to our affairs in the Deccan. And in every negotiation, which has passed betwixt him and the Ranah, the recovery of Gwalior has been stated as an indispensable condition.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. DAVID ANDERSON to Mr. HASTINGS, dated Camp, Bhet, 27th March 1783.

Scindia has lately reduced Bhet and Chittergur, which are two strong fortresses, situated within a few hundred yards of one another. These sieges were both bloody, but very short. The resistance of the garrison was by no means proportionate to the strength of their fortifications. A vast quantity of stores and grain has fallen into Scindia's hands. He seems now to be at a stand; and it

is yet uncertain whether his next operations will be against Deogur or Ghode. The interval is employed in some negotiations with the Rajah of Datteah, who is soon expected in camp.

After I had written to you, by Scindia's desire, communicating to you his request of assistance against the Ranah, Bow Bucksey came to me again, and said, that he had omitted to state one argument which Scindia had used in favour of his request, which was, that if a part of our forces was with him, it would be manifest to the whole world that the views of the English and of the Marattas were the same, and no other power would afterwards attempt to dissolve their union, or presume to give offence to either of them. I mention this argument in compliance with his express desire.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 21st April 1783.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following translation of a paper delivered to him by Kessur Sing, the Vackeel of the Ranna of Gohud, with other letters and papers, which he will lay before the Board as soon as translated. In the mean time he thinks it necessary to mention the arrival of Kessur Sing, accompanied by another person, as Ministers or Vackeels, of the Ranna.

The Vakeels from the Rana of Gohud have delivered in a narrative of his conduct, from the arrival of Major Popham at Gohud to the conclusion of the peace with Scindia, shewing that the deficiencies imputed to the Rana originated in mutual jealousies and differences of opinion between him and the commanders in succession of the English detachment. This paper is intended as a justification of the Rana's conduct, unsatisfactory and insufficient.

The present object of the Rana is to obtain the assistance of a military force from this government, to repel the invasion of Scindia; and for such assistance he offers an annual nazzuranch of four lacks of rupees, and the payment of the nazzuranch to take place from the arrival of the said military force at Gowhund; and the accounts of arrears due to Major Popham's detachment, from the Rana's 31,000 Rs. and the Company's share of the revenues of Cummaur to be adjusted and cleared off at the same period. As Scindia's object in the present invasion is to obtain the possession of Gualiar, in case the Government finds itself obliged to refuse the aid required, the Ranah offers to deliver up the fort of Gualiar to the English, for the double purpose of proving his attachment to, and confidence in, this government, and to frustrate the views of the enemy upon it. He moreover offers to pay to Government two lacks per annum, for the expences of the English garrison.

In case this Government not only refuses this military aid, but declines to take possession of Gualiar, as above-mentioned, he requests their interposition between him and Scindia, that they will settle and guarantee a solid peace between them; in the execution of which, if the Governor should deem it necessary to deliver up Gualiar to Scindia, he will consent thereto, on condition that he may be secured in the undisturbed possession of his Raj, and the countries in his possession, at the time when Major Popham and Colonels Camac and Muir arrived at Gowhund, and that this Government will engage to protect him therein. In consideration of which he offers a nuzzuranch of two lacks of rupees annually. The Governor General by no means wishes to recommend any connection with the Ranah of Goad; but if the Members of the Board see no objection to it, he has none, to desire Mr. Anderson to sound Madajee Scindia upon the subject of a pacification with the Rana, through the mediation of this Government.

Agreed, that the following letter be accordingly written to Mr. Anderson:

Sir,

A Vakeel is arrived here from the Rana of Goad, who appears very solicitous to obtain the friendly mediation of this Government, in order to bring about a re-establishment of peace betwixt Madajee Scindia and him. We desire that you will sound the former on this subject, in such manner as to avoid exciting the least idea of jealousy or distrust in his mind; and if he shall seem to be inclined to a pacification, you may inform him, that we shall be very happy to be made the instruments of effecting it. We are, &c. &c.

Fort William,
21st April 1783.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 12th May 1783.

Extract of Letter from Mr. Anderson to the Governor General, dated the 12th April 1783.

Scindia has commenced the siege of Gualiar; three batteries are opened against it. This force is returned from the fort by only one or two pieces of cannon. From the extraordinary drought of the season many of the tanks are dried up, and the garrison begins to feel a want of water. It is said, though I know not with what truth, that Scindia is tampering with some of the officers within the walls. A negociation has lately been opened with the Ranah himself, through the mediation of Hemut Behadur. From all these circumstances, there is a possibility that Scindia will, either by one way or another, get possession of the fort of Gualiar.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 29th May.

Extract of Letter from Mr. Anderson to the Governor General and Council, dated Camp before Gualear, 8th May 1783.

I have received the Honourable Board's letter of the 21st Ultimo, and shall take the earliest opportunity of founding Scindia's inclinations on the subject of it.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SELECT CONSULTATIONS, the 16th June 1783.

Extract of Letter from Mr. Anderson to the Governor General, dated Camp before Gualear, 20th May 1783.

On the 14th instant I had a conference with Bow Buckley, regarding the Ranah of Ghode. As it appeared that Scindia was impatient at the length of the war, I desired Bow Buckley to sound his real sentiments, and if he found he was inclined to a pacification, to mention that the English Government offered their mediation. On the 15th he returned to me, and said, that he had not found an opportunity of speaking on the subject to Scindia; but he remarked, that before Scindia could form any resolution about a pacification, he would naturally wish to receive an answer to the application which he had formerly made through me to you, for assistance in carrying on the war. He asked, whether the letters which I had received from the Board were previous or subsequent to your receiving his application; I replied, that I supposed it was subsequent. He talked much of the Ranah's arrogance, in the negociation carried on through Henuct Behadur, of his villainy in applying for assistance to the successors of Nudzeff Cawn, to the English Government, and even to Tuccajee Holcar, and other chiefs at Poonah, and of Scindia's determination to punish him, and reduce him to his pristine state of a petty Zemindar. He endeavoured to put an appearance of condescension on any measures which Scindia might take in consequence of what I had said to him, and seemed to expect, in return, that attention would be paid to his requests in favour of Chyte Sing. Here I thought it necessary to set the matter in a clear light. I informed him, that what I had said, proceeded from your thinking, that by your interposing with your good offices, you might render a very acceptable service to Scindia; that it was not my intention to defend the Ranah's conduct; and so far was it from your meaning to intercede in his favour, that I only desired him to sound Scindia's sentiments, and in case he was desirous of peace, to mention what I had said; but if he seemed to prefer carrying on the war, I begged that he would not mention a syllable of what had passed, but let the matter drop entirely. As to Chyte Sing, I said I thought that he was sufficiently informed of my sentiments; and I thought also, that he had engaged not to resume the subject. Bow Buckley soon after took his leave, promising to do as I desired. I have not seen him since.

The fact is, that Scindia has been led into an undertaking, in which he finds that he makes little or no progress. It is said, that he was allured into the siege of Gualear by the contrivance of the Ranah himself, and I think it is far from being improbable: that he wishes to be relieved from his present embarrassment, is certain; but I much doubt if he will ever agree to any terms that the Ranah can accept. The Ranah, on the other hand, I am told, hath no faith in the Marattas, and has repeatedly declared, that he will accept of no terms, except under the mediation and guarantee of the English.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 18th August, 1783.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following Letter from Mr. Anderson.

Sir,

The important fortress of Gualiar is now in the possession of Mahajee Scindia. The treachery of a part of the garrison procured an easy admittance to a select body of Marattas; when they had gained the head of the breach, about two hours before day-light this morning, a signal was given of their success, and they were soon supported by vast numbers, who flocked from all quarters of the camp. The remainder of the garrison, who still adhered to the Ranny, were compelled to retire to the apartments of the palace, where they made a desperate resistance, which was fatal to themselves, and to numbers of the Marattas. It is said that the Ranny blew herself up with gunpowder, and that the body of Rajedar, the commandant, has been found covered with wounds.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Gualior,
31 July 1783. 8 A.M.

(Signed)

D. ANDERSON.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 15th September 1783.

Extract of Letter from Mr. Anderson to the Governor General, dated 25th August 1783.

Mr. Sangster returned to Ghode on the 21st instant. He paid my brother a visit the evening before his departure, and it appeared, from his conversation, that his attempt to set on foot a negotiation between Scindia and the Ranah, to which his commission was limited, had been entirely fruitless. He is of opinion, that the Ranah has the means of holding out near fourteen months in Ghode, being abundantly supplied with ammunition of all kinds, and having nearly 8000 Jauts in his service, on whose bravery and fidelity he chiefly depends: the apprehension of so considerable a delay might possibly have some influence on Scindia, in inducing him to grant terms to the Ranah; but besides the deep-rooted hatred he bears in his mind towards him, he is impressed with so strong an opinion of his perfidy, that he could have no dependance on his adherence to any agreement he might make with him, and he is sensible that nothing but his utter extermination can possibly ensure to him the quiet possession in future of the conquests he has already made. There is also reason to believe, that he is not without hopes, founded on the general discontent of the people in Ghode, from the great arrears of pay due to them, of sowing distrust and dissensions amongst them, which he may turn to his advantage, and to which the example of treachery already shewn by the Ranah's friends at Gualiar may greatly contribute.

Mr. Sangster, before he left this camp, gave assurance to Scindia, that on his return to Ghode he would immediately resign the service of the Rannah; and though, on account of his family being forcibly detained in Ghode by the Jauts, he could not promise to quit the place, yet he declared he would in no manner assist in the defence of it. I have mentioned this circumstance, because I think it may have some weight in accelerating the fate of the Ranah, as I understand that the few regular troops now in his service are chiefly kept together by their reliance on Mr. Sangster.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 22d September 1783.

Mr. Stables.—I agree that Lieutenant James Anderson be appointed to succeed to his brother's place with Moodajee Scindia for the present, and that Mr. D. Anderson has leave to go where he pleases for the benefit of his health, without a moment's delay. I am alarmed at an expression in Lieutenant Anderson's last letter, and think that we should not exert the influence of this Government with Madajee Scindia, to grant honourable terms to the Rana of Gohaud, at least for the safety of his family and person.

Mr. Macpherson having assented to the Governor General's proposition, it was agreed that Mr. D. Anderson should have leave to repair to the Presidency, or to repair to any other place, for the benefit of his health, which might be more advisable, and Lieutenant James Anderson, for the present, be appointed to succeed to his brother's station, notice was accordingly sent by the Secretary

tary to them, and by the Governor General to Madajee Scindia. — The Governor General informs the Board that he will write to Lieutenant James Anderson, in favour of the Rana of Gohud, and lay his letter before the Board.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 29th September 1783.

Extract of Letter from Mr. Anderson to the Governor General and Council, dated 13th September 1783.

Scindia still remains encamped at Gualior. A Vackeel from the Rana is at present with him, but I have not heard if any progress has been made towards an amicable adjustment.

EXTRACT of SECRET LETTER from BENGAL, dated the 20th October 1783.

Par. 59. Madajee Scindia having persisted in his attack upon the Fort of Gualior, with remitted perseverance sprung a mine, by which he made a practicable breach; and being assisted by the treachery of the Cutwall, took it by storm on the 1st of August.

60. Independent of any view to the acquisition of territory, Madajee Scindia has manifested great personal enmity against the Rana of Gohud. A Vackeel from the Rana arrived here in April last, with proposals for the interposition and guarantee of this Government, to effect and secure a peace between him and Scindia. Although the Rana had forfeited every claim to our support or good-will, by the treachery of his former conduct, yet on principles of policy and humanity we recommend it to Mr. Anderson to use his interposition, if Scindia was likely to be influenced by it, to grant him a peace. Mr. Anderson however met with no success in his attempts to urge such a wish, before the fall of Gualior, and since that event, his brother writes, that Scindia had declared his intention to prosecute the war to the extermination of the Rana, assigning as a reason, that he had broke his faith so often, that he was not to be trusted. We thought this a fit occasion to express our interposition more directly to Scindia, and therefore directed Mr. Anderson to apply to him in our name, requesting that he would carry his resentment no further against the Rana; in which case we would become guarantee for the Rana's faithful observance of any agreement which might be concluded between them.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 1st October 1783.

The Governor General not recollecting his intentions, as signified to the Board on the 22d September last, neglected to write a formal letter to Lieutenant James Anderson, in favour of the Rana of Gohud; in a private letter, however, to Mr. David Anderson, he pointed out to him the measures which he would recommend for an accommodation of the disputes between the Rana and Madajee Scindia, and now lay before the Board an extract of that part of the letter which relates to this subject.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the GOVERNOR GENERAL to Mr. DAVID ANDERSON, dated 24th September 1783.

Though the Rana's perfidy has been strongly exemplified in his conduct to our Government, and I myself rejoice at every instance of a traitor suffering the punishment of his treachery, and deriving it from the influence of his character, yet I must again desire you to offer our mediation and intercession on his behalf. Let Scindia accept our pledge for his good behaviour, and if the Rana shall afterwards break his engagements, we will declare him equally the enemy of our government as his, and consider ourselves at liberty to act hostilely against him. An engagement to act hostilely may not suit the state of our own affairs perhaps, or the disposition of the Members of this Government, and I do not like to make an engagement, which I think others may refuse to abide by; yet I think this kind of guarantee will satisfy Scindia, and he will not want our assistance to crush so fallen an enemy. If the Rana shall take the advantage of his absence to renew his hostilities, in that case we ought, on requisition, to invade the dominions of the Rana, and that may

be made a specific condition of our guarantee. I wish that the affairs of Poona may call Scindia to that quarter, of which there seems to be a prospect from the paper inclosed in your last; I have no doubt that his presence will soon restore his power there, and promote the designs which are most consonant to our views.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following letter and enclosures which he has received from Mr. Anderson.

Dear Sir,

As you will probably be desirous of knowing every particular circumstance of the reduction of Gualcar, I beg leave to send you a full detail of all the events of the last three days. It is drawn out by my ordinary news writer, but in consequence of my express injunctions, and of course with more than usual accuracy and care. As the circumstances related in this detail are mostly of a public nature, and form the subject of every conversation, it will, I dare say, prove very exact and just; and I may add, that though I cannot vouch for the truth of every particular, yet there is nothing in it which I can at present contradict. The only addition which I think necessary to make to it, is an account of some of the principal characters, without which the detail would perhaps appear incomplete.

The general opinion is that Scindia will send a part of his army to blockade the Ranna in Ghode, but will not move from the place himself until the season is more favourable for beginning a regular siege.

Gualcar, 3d August 1783.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) D. ANDERSON.

P. S. I yesterday paid Scindia a visit of congratulation; I saw it was expected, and it was accordingly received with much satisfaction: nothing else passed. He seemed well pleased, but no wife elated.

A News-paper from the Tent of Mahar Raja Scindia, dated the 1st Ramzam, Thursday, in the Fort of Gualcar.

Yesterday in the middle of the night, Mootamull, the Rotewall of Gualcar, sent a man with the following message to Maho Row, Dewan at Badillghuna, that he and Rajah Gooroo were the same heart and soul, without the least distinction; that accordingly, by their mutual determination, Rajah Gooroo was sent, whom it would be proper to introduce to the Maha Rajah, and having conformably to their offers firmly settled the negotiation, send speedy intelligence, that no delays or procrastinations ought to be made, because they have to this time faithfully served Raja Ramah Chutter Sing, and were now desirous of attaching themselves to the service of Pectul Sahab; but let the matter be strongly settled, that in future no deviation should happen. The said Dewan, agreeably to the desire of Mootamull, immediately went to the presence of Pectul Sahab, and calling him from his sleep, told him the whole particulars; the Maha Raja having understood the matter, said, that whatever they should ask should be granted. At the same time he sent for Ranna Jaun Rhye and Mirza Achcem Beg, and the other confidential chiefs, and held a private consultation with them; and it was determined that whatever Mootamull and Rajah Gooroo should say shall be agreed to; accordingly Pectul Sahab called Raja Gooroo into his presence, and told him the resolution; Raja Gooroo informed him of all the state of the fort, and the particulars of their offer. The Maha Raja, and Raja Gooroo, and all his confidants, having consulted together for four hours, agreed that whatever Raja Gooroo should say would be agreed to. When Raja Gooroo mentioned his terms to the Maha Rajah, Pectul Sahab gave the whole in writing, and passed his promise; Madho Ro Dewan then came to Radil Gunah, and got his own troops in readiness, and Pectul Sahab sending for all his chiefs, gave them orders to be ready, and said to the Salars to be immediately prepared with their troops, but to make no noise or bustle. The whole army being then ready, came with the greatest silence into the batteries, and Pectul Sahab himself, remaining in his own tent, gave the necessary orders with caution and secrecy, and posted hircarrahs and camels under the fort to bring intelligence every instant; the whole army remained stationed under the fort, when four guries of the night were still left, they marched up towards Oorwajee, where the people of Mootamul's battery were, and at the same moment the people of Kurrum Khan's battalion, and the body guard and the battalion of Monsieur Poofs, a Frenchman, attacked the battery; ten or twelve men first entered the fort, and throwing down ropes, helped all the others up instantly. Two hundred had entered it in less than one gurry, and began to engage. The rest of the Maha Raja's army surrounded the fort on all sides, and the pioneers quietly threw up defences. The Seapoys crept into the fort like ants or locusts, and having discharged their pieces, prepared to maintain themselves. The Kellhadar Rajedhun and Rowany Dofs came also with their forces, and begun the attack; the people of the fort were obliged at last to give way, and the people of the Maha Raja, by the blessing of God, and the Maha Raja's good fortune, got possession of the fort by the way of Oorwajee.

Oorwajee, and Doordapour, and Battillghurr, and advancing to the market place of the fort, began discharging their cannon and rockets, &c. they then drew their swords, and made such use of them, as to cause a river of blood. Rajedhurr, the Kellahdar, and Rowany Dofs, and Boozum Sing, the uncle of the Ranna, were killed; and the Rannee, the wife of Rajah Ranna Chatter Sing, destroyed herself by an explosion of gunpowder.

The Rannee was a daughter of a Zemindar of Gujerowce, she was married to the Ranna about eight years ago, and at the time of her death was about eighteen; she was his second wife, and a constant jealousy subsisted between her and the first, who is still living at Ghode, and it was on this account that she chose to remain in Gualier after the Rannee had left it; she had no children, a report of her pregnancy was lately spread, but not generally believed.

Mootah Mull was a Bannyan, who came into this country with Major Popham; he afterwards accompanied Colonel Camac, to whom he was of use in managing his supplies of grain. On this service he made a little money, by means of which he afterwards procured the fouzday of the town of Gualier. The Ranna, before he left Gualier, subjected him to a heavy contribution, and obliged him to live with his family in the fort of Gualier. When Scindia begun the siege, he was justly suspected of a secret correspondence, and was confined, but not so strictly, as to prevent him from tampering with the people of the garrison, many of whom had been employed under him as Peons whilst he was Phouldair: Rajee Gooza was originally a Fakeer of a very low rank, and was chosen by the Ranna as his Gooroo, and highly favoured; he had some time ago advised the surrender of the fort whilst favourable terms could be procured, and finding himself afterwards suspected by the commandant of being in the interest of Scindia, he formed a connection with Mootamull, and two or three days before the capture escaped with two or three attendants to Scindia: Boozen Sing is a cousin of the Ranna's.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 10th November 1783.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Anderson to the Governor General and Council, dated the 22d October 1783.

Whilst Scindia therefore continues at this distance, it is difficult to say what reliance can be placed on their complying with his requisitions, or even on their fulfilling the engagements of Nanah, whom they acknowledge as the head of their administration, and I am very doubtful how far you can place a dependance on Scindia's moving speedily towards Poonah; for whatever his inclinations may be, he has himself acknowledged that he cannot leave the war with the Rana in its present state; and hitherto he has shewn little disposition to terminate it, by agreeing to an accommodation to terms to which the Rana could possibly consent. The City Ghode is capable of holding out a long siege; and Scindia apprehends, that whilst it remains in the possession of the Rana, great part of the conquests, which have employed him for two years in acquiring, must be subject to danger the moment he retires from this country. It shall be my endeavour to remove these apprehensions, and to facilitate a new negotiation; so that if Scindia is actually so desirous as he professes, of returning immediately towards the De-Kan, every obstacle may, as far as possible, be obviated.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 16th December 1783.

Extract of Letter from Mr. Anderson to the Governor General, dated 25th November 1783.

Scindia has within these few days past issued considerable sums to his battalions, on which conjectures have been founded, and public reports circulated of his intentions of speedily laying siege to Gehode. He has himself lately made frequent excursions that way, on pretence of hunting, but in reality, it is said, with a view of reconnoitring the place.

EXTRACT of SECRET LETTER from BENGAL, dated the 15th March 1784.

P. S. Since the foregoing letter was written, the Governor General has transmitted to us two letters from Lieutenant Anderson, dated the 20th and 25th of last month; the latter advising, that the Rana of Gohud had on that day submitted to Madajee Scindia. Copies of Lieutenant Anderson's letters are transmitted to you. Numbers in this dispatch.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 23d March 1784.

The following letter from the Governor General, and those from Lieutenant Anderson, which are entered after it, having been received on the 15th instant, were immediately circulated; and in consequence of the directions of the Members of the Board, copies of Lieutenant Anderson's letters were sent to the Honourable Court of Directors numbers in the dispatch per Earl of Oxford.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to transmit you two letters, which I have received from Mr. James Anderson, respecting the subjection of the Raunah and his dominions to Mahajee Scindia.

As it is an event of much importance, I am in hopes that the intelligence of it will arrive in time to be communicated to the Court of Directors by the ships now under dispatch.

How far it will prove in its consequences favourable or otherwise to us, time alone will discover; but my own opinion inclines me to believe, that as long as Mahajee Scindia lives, every accession of territory obtained by him will be an advantage to this Government; and I cannot but feel pleased at the public and merited punishment which a character, marked by such uniform perfidy as that of the Raunah, has not failed to draw upon itself.

Bodyepore,

Mar. 7th, 1784.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

Dear Sir,

Scindia's Camp, 20th February 1784.

Since I had last the honour to address you, under date the 15th, some circumstances have occurred, which seem to threaten a speedy destruction to the affairs of the Raunah. Two days ago a body of his Sepoys, reported to amount to 200 men, found means to desert with their arms to Scindia; and they were accompanied by an Italian of the name of Miguel, to whom the Raunah had entrusted the command of one of his battalions. Soon after a person named Rurren, a confidential friend, and relation of the Raunah, came to Scindia to treat with him for terms. He proposed, I understand, that the Raunah should in a few days have a meeting with Scindia on the plain, and surrender Ghode to him, on condition of Scindia's permitting him to retire to the Donab; and it is said that he accompanied this proposition with a declaration on his own part, that if the Raunah hereafter should attempt to practise any evasion, he and the other Chiefs belonging to him would immediately quit him, and throw themselves under the protection of Scindia.

In consequence of this event, the whole camp are now filled with expectations of a speedy period being put to their labours. I find it difficult to form any opinion how far these expectations are likely to be answered. There is every reason to think, that if the Raunah has really authorized such a proposal to be made in his behalf, he is not serious; but there is equal reason to imagine, that the clamours of his followers, who feel not the same interest in the prolongation of the contest, will at length compel him to submit. Indeed the present defection is reported to have arisen from a circumstance, to which the general character of the Raunah gives a colour of probability. On the approach of Colonel Charles Morgan's detachment, he contrived to rouse the spirits of his people, by a report that the Colonel had orders to assist him. This report continued to diffuse some degree of spirits amongst them, until the Colonel's army crossed the Jumna, when a conviction of the deceit, which has been practised upon them, co-operating with the extreme hardships to which they were exposed, to which they could see no end, sunk them into a dependency that produced the defection I have mentioned.

None of these circumstances have been communicated to me by Scindia or Bow Bockley; but as they lead to a probability of a speedy reduction of the whole of the Raunah's country, I have thought it proper to submit them to you on their general notoriety throughout the camp.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES ANDERSON.

Dear Sir,

Scindia's Camp, 25th February 1784.

The Raunah has at length submitted to Scindia. Last night he deputed a confidential person to inform him, that agreeably to the promise he had made he would this day meet him on the plain. Scindia accordingly made the necessary preparations; and having at noon sent two of his principal officers to conduct him, he went himself, about two o'clock, to a short distance from Ghode, where the Raunah soon after came on horseback, attended by Mr. Sangster and a few horsemen. He delivered a nurzer, and presented a pair of pistols to Scindia, who received them with great respect, putting

putting them to his breast, and after a few common-place compliments, they separated, Scindia returning home, and the Raunah being conducted to some tents that were pitched, on his account, in the encampment.---It is settled, I understand, that a respite of a few days shall be granted before he is required to make a formal surrender of Ghode, that proper steps may be taken in the interval to prevent the pillage of the place. I do not hear of any conditions that Scindia has entered into regarding him. His intentions of granting him a jaghire of two or three lacks annually, had often, it is said, been declared to the Raunah, in case of his surrender; but if, as I imagine, he has obtained no formal engagement to this effect, he may possibly be considered to have forfeited his right to a claim of this nature, in having postponed his submission till compelled to it by necessity. His wishes, it is reported, are, to be put in possession of the Fort of Bhet, and part of his ancient territory, equal to the above amount.

Some time must necessarily be employed by Scindia in settling this business, so that for these several days I can scarcely hope for any private conference with him, from which I might derive any insight into his future views: as soon however as I may learn any thing satisfactory on this head, I shall not fail to give you immediate information. At present the rumours of the camp point variously to his return to the Decan, his prosecution of the war against the tributary Hindoo Rajahs, particularly those of Bundlicund, and his interference in the disputes at Delhi. It is not unlikely that he waits to be guided by circumstances; and that of these three schemes, which seem to be the most natural objects of his choice, he may not positively have determined on any.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES ANDERSON.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 13th April 1784.

Dear Sir,

Scindia's Camp, 4 Cofs from Ghode, 29th February 1784.

Late last night I received a message from Mahajee Scindia, that as he had some communication to make to me, and Bow Bucksey being sick and unable to convey it to me, he requested I would send my Moonshy to him. I accordingly dispatched the Moonshy immediately, who returned to me soon after, and informed me, that Scindia, after dwelling a long time on the many instances of perfidy and ingratitude which he had experienced from the Raunah, proceeded then to acquaint him, that the Raunah having some days ago offered to submit to him, provided he would spare his life, he had acceded to this condition, and even promised to give him a decent subsistence; that on his coming out of Ghode, he had at his request deputed his confidential friend, Rauna Cawn Bye, to meet him, and give him his hand as a token of his security; and that he had himself received him with the greatest attention. Notwithstanding this circumstance, he declared that the conduct of the Raunah, since his arrival in camp, had been of the most perfidious nature, and evinced to him the absolute necessity, from a due regard to his own interest, of taking such steps as might put it out of his power to act treacherously. In proof of this assertion he observed, that the Raunah had, at their first meeting, agreed to give Scindia possession, on the ensuing day, of one of the gateways of Ghode, into which a few of his people, with a flag, were to be admitted; and that although the people with a flag had been waiting with the Rauna during the whole day, he had nevertheless contrived to amuse them, and avoid a compliance. He concluded by observing, that as there was nothing he was more solicitous to preserve than the good opinion of the English, and as he was apprehensive, lest the subsequent conduct he might be compelled to adopt with respect to the Raunah might be represented to me through a false medium, he desired that these circumstances might be explained to me; adding his wish that I would give him my opinion on this matter, for which purpose, as it was then late, he would desire Appa Tanteah, an agent of Bow Buxsey, to attend me in the morning.

Appagee Tanteah having accordingly visited me this morning, I informed him that I was extremely obliged to Scindia for the communication he had last night been pleased to make to me; and that I considered it as a fresh proof of his friendship to the English. I assured him that our government, having the most perfect confidence in his good faith, would not hastily adopt any opinion to his prejudice; but as they were no ways concerned in this affair, being a question that related solely to his own Government, I did not think myself competent to give any opinion on the conduct he should pursue. I observed to Appa Tauleah however, merely in a private manner from myself, that I hoped Scindia, after giving so public an assurance of safety to the Rauna, would not hastily adopt any conduct apparently incompatible with it, however justified by circumstances; for these being of a less notorious nature, the uninformed part of the world might draw unfavourable conclusions, to the detriment of his fame, which I knew to be his first object, and which indeed would be raised to a high pitch by the moderation he might shew after his success.

Although the flagrant breach of faith, of which the Rauna has been guilty to the English, has deservedly removed him from any claim to our support or protection, yet as you were pleased at two different times to empower my brother to offer to Mahajee Scindia the mediation and guarantee of

of the English Government, to facilitate an accommodation between them, I should have been glad to have availed myself of any opening which Scindia might have given me, of soliciting the concession of decent terms to the Raunah, on the grounds of favour to the English Government. The present occasion did not appear a fit one: Scindia's communication can scarcely be regarded in any other light than an anticipated justification of rigorous measures, which he is determined to pursue with respect to him, and in this view of the matter I thought it would be improper to have risked an application of this nature, when I saw so little likelihood of doing it with success. Possibly, however, it is better that matters are likely to take a different turn; for if Scindia in deference to the inclinations of the English Government, had exceeded, in his concessions to the Raunah, the point he had himself determined, he would have had a right to have requested our guarantee to the faithful observance of them on the part of the Raunah, a circumstance which might have involved many disagreeable circumstances hereafter.

After all, I shall be happy to find that I am mistaken in the idea I have formed of Scindia's rigorous intentions with respect to the Raunah; but I fear there are many political reasons of a powerful nature, which will operate with him to keep the Raunah in perpetual confinement. His active and enterprising disposition, joined to the attachment which it may be supposed many of the natives will retain for their ancient Chief, must be a perpetual source of disquiet to Scindia, in case of the unrestrained liberty of the Raunah.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

JAMES ANDERSON.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from LIEUT. JAMES ANDERSON to the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL, dated 2d March 1784.

I have the honour to inform you, that Mahajee Scindia was yesterday put in complete possession of the town of Ghode, the Raunah having submitted himself to him on the 25th ultimo, on a general assurance of personal safety, and the promise of a suitable maintenance. The various points which at present, in consequence of this affair, engross the attention of Mahajee Scindia, may for some days prevent my having any private conference with him, from which I expect to derive an insight into his future views; but as soon as I may learn any thing satisfactory on this head, I shall not fail to lay it before you, and in the event of his marching to the Decan.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 11th May 1784.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General to the Governor General and Council, the 22d April 1784.

Much has been said of Scindia's duplicity and falsehood, and inferences have from thence been drawn of his future dangerous designs against the English and their allies, the Nabob of Oude. Scindia does at least deserve this character from us; in all his transactions with the English, I believe I might say in all his transactions that have come to our knowledge, he has shewn an uncommon degree of steadiness and sincerity. Of the circumstances alluded to, regarding the Raunah of Ghode, I have yet no information, but I know the Raunah himself to deserve the worst that can be said of his political character. His conduct to our Government has been invariably marked with deception, infidelity, and ingratitude; and if we may credit the assertions of Mahajee Scindia, the notoriety of his want of faith was the cause of Scindia's perseverance in pursuing the war to his utter deprivation. I cannot admit of any plea, which the Partizans of the Raunah may use to charge Mahajee Scindia with a blemish which was so apparent in himself.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from LIEUT. JAMES ANDERSON to MR. D. ANDERSON.

Scindia's Camp, 18th April 1784.

The Raunah, as Scindia declares, and I believe it to be the case, surrendered Ghode, on a promise of protection, and a suitable maintenance being given to him. There was no written engagement to this effect, as far as I can learn, executed between them, the Raunah having required no other pledge of security, than that Raunah Cawn Bye should be sent to confirm this to him, and afterwards conduct him to Scindia. He is very well treated by Scindia, he is at present encamped at

at some distance from camp, along with his mother, who does not chuse to mix with the crowd. There is a party of Mahratta horse attached to him as an escort, who it is probable are instructed to keep a strict watch over him.

EXTRACT of SECRET LETTER from BENGAL, dated the 5th July 1784.

Par. 4. Your Honourable Court has been already advised of the Governor General's procedure from the Presidency, on a Commission to the Nabob Vizier, on the 17th of February last. We this day received a letter from him, dated Budgepore, the 7th March, notifying to us advices, which he had received from Mr. James Anderson, as communicated in the postscript of our general letter of the 15th, respecting the subjection of the Ranna of Gohud, and his dominions, to Madajee Scindia.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 14th December 1784.

Extract of the Governor General's Minute.

The Ranna of Gwallier escaped from the slight restraint which was placed on him, and it was suspected that he would throw himself on the protection of Mahomed Beg Humdanee, with whom Scindia was at variance.

COPIES of all Correspondence relative to the Ranna of Gohud, not included in the Reports of the Committee of Secrecy, or in the Papers presented on the 20th Instant.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 27th April 1781.

THE following instructions were resolved on the 25th instant, and sent to Colonel Muir.

To Colonel Grainger Muir.

Sir,

As you have been ordered by Colonel Morgan to proceed from the station at Futtu Ghurr with a detachment of the Company's troops, consisting of two regiments of cavalry, three of sepoys, and a Company of artillery, to the assistance of Lieutenant Colonel Camac, on application made by the latter for that purpose, we have supposed that before this period the forces under your command must have joined those heretofore commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Camac; and under such supposition, we directed you on the 2d instant to take the command of that detachment, at the same time ordering Lieutenant Colonel Camac to deliver it up to you.

As the collected force of infantry and cavalry of the two detachments, when joined, must greatly exceed the service remaining to employ them, and the artillery certainly so beyond all proportion, we direct that you dismiss such part of your force in infantry and artillery, as the actual or probable exigency may not require you to retain, and order their return to the Douab. We direct also, that you dismiss the 2d regiment of cavalry, retaining the third.

We direct that you make it your object to obtain possession of Oogain and its dependencies, and for this purpose we order you to proceed thither, demanding the assistance of such a body of the Rana's troops as you may think requisite, and the Rana's presence with them.

If the Rana should refuse or evade compliance with the requisition made to him, you are to deliver to him in writing a protest against his conduct, declaring him guilty of an infraction of his treaty with this Government, of which a copy is inclosed.

In the course of your march you will take such advantage of the enemy as opportunities may offer to you; but for the sake of such advantage you must not be diverted from the object which we have prescribed, but keep it invariably in prospect until you have accomplished it.

Our

Our instructions to you are intended to be general, and rather to mark the objects which we wish to attain by the operations of the troops under your command, than to fix the means of their accomplishment. These means we leave to your own judgment, and to the exigency of circumstances, of which we cannot be aware or advised in sufficient time to instruct you particularly on them; and we have so great a reliance on your activity and experience, that we cannot suffer ourselves to hesitate in leaving this power in your hands, convinced that you will never adopt a measure without a full consideration of its probable consequence, nor abate from the prosecution of it, when once undertaken, unless compelled by urgent and evident necessity.

We think it necessary to recommend to you, in the strongest manner, to keep your force entire, making no detachments from it but such as are absolutely necessary and unavoidable; and in order to give effect to this instruction, and to remove the necessity of your establishing garrisons for the places which may either surrender to our arms, or require our protection, we direct and empower you to assign them to the charge or absolute possession of such of the neighbouring Zemindars as are best qualified to receive them, either by natural right or by situation, added to that of service and approved attachment, except only such as lie contiguous to the dominions of the Rana of Gohed, and appertain to him in virtue of the treaty.

With these explanations we give you a full discretion for the disposal of all conquered places and territories in your route, hoping you may be able to make such stipulations with the proprietors, as may obtain either a present aid in money, for the relief of the expence of the expedition, or a future and permanent income in the way of tribute.

Fort William,
21st April 1781.

We are, &c.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 14th June 1781.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Muir to Brigadier General Stibbert.

I HAVE dispatched a letter to the Ranah this morning, wherein I have, agreeable to my instructions, demanded a speedy performance of certain engagements entered into by him with our Government, and to which I have requested his immediate and direct answer; which, when I receive, I will do myself the honour to acquaint the Board with. In the mean time, should you judge any part of this letter worthy of communicating to the Governor General, I beg you will favour me by laying it before him.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, dated the 20th July 1781.

READ the following letter and enclosures from Colonel Muir:

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

It is with real concern that I now transmit you a memorial or protest relative to the Rana of Gohud; his conduct, your orders, and the necessities of my charge, have at length rendered the measure unavoidable. But to leave this misguided Chief no just cause whatever of crimination, and to convince him in the most pointed manner of the delicacy and reluctance with which I proceed on this critical occasion, I directed the accompanying letter to be dispatched with the memorial. His behaviour, notwithstanding his frequent declarations and professions subsequent to the surrender of Gualiar, has varied but little from his prior irresolution; the resemblance has been too striking for me to draw any determinate conclusion in our favour. He continues, indeed, to give me general assurances of his intentions to join the army, but his preparations for that end are too languid and dilatory for me to form any sanguine expectations from them. A supply of provisions was the first and most reasonable proof I hoped to perceive of his sincerity; but even to this period I am concerned to make known to you, that however urgent my solicitations, and however pressing my wants, I have not been able to procure from him more than 200 bullock loads of grain; at the same time I have advanced money to his two battalions of infantry with us, or they would have withdrawn from the field. This backwardness of the Rana has been an obstacle of the first consequence; but with your instructions constantly in view, as I have at length collected, by private agents, to the amount of four thousand maunds of grain, I am about to form drafts from the Fatty Ghur detachment, in order to complete those regiments who have suffered from the service, and to advance towards the enemy, that no possible opportunity of annoying them may be neglected.

The

The most discouraging circumstance which my duty obliges me to communicate to you, is an inclination to desert, which daily gains ground amongst our native troops: many have actually forsaken their colours, and amongst the remainder, an attachment to this service is far from being established; add to this, Gentlemen, the artillery carriages are in a wretched state, and will require considerable time to put in order for service.

The enemy still continue encamped near Packauty, with advanced parties detached towards our first line near Safu. The Keetchee and Kotah Rajahs, with others of their Rajahpout Allies, have quitted the field, and returned home; but their army of late has been augmented by reinforcements of Gosaizo infantry, in whose service they seem to place their principal reliance. As yet I have had no material proposals from any quarter, and am convinced that none will be made worthy our notice, or with any other intention than that of amusing us, until by our approach their interests become endangered, or until a signal success against the enemy shall preclude a possibility of another alternative.

You may be assured, Gentlemen, of my vigilant exertions to obtain this; but my first care must necessarily be that of reconciling the minds of the troops to the labours and duties of the campaign; nothing will contribute to this end so much as a regular and plentiful provision of grain. If the Rana joins, I flatter myself that I shall be easy on this head: but if otherwise (which you will perceive may be the case) our resources must be either drawn from our own country, or we must go on one side into some fertile neighbouring territory for supplies; for a direct advance into Malwa under such circumstances, at this season of the year, appears to be impracticable.

I wait impatiently the determination of the Rana, which, as soon as ascertained, shall be communicated to the Board. He has every assurance from me requisite to inspire him with zeal and confidence in the alliance. At the same time I judged it useful to inform him, that until he actually enters into the spirit of the cause, the remains of the Fatty Ghurr detachment will be encamped in his country, in order to protect our convoys of provisions. Those regiments will be much weakened by the drafts to be made from them; and I beg leave to observe, that the completing of them cannot be too early an object of attention.

I shall immediately proceed with the cavalry and the drafts to the army at Suffi, when, I trust, by as vigorous efforts against the enemy as discretion will justify, and by every practicable means of conciliating the minds of the neighbouring powers, or by working on their apprehensions, to bring your affairs in this part of the country into a favourable train.

Camp near Dongree,
17th June 1781.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) G. MUIR, Col. Commr.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Thomas Ford, Persian Interpreter to Colonel Muir, to Lieutenant George Gowan, at Gualiar.

Sir,

I have it in command from Colonel Muir, to transmit you a protest in the Persian language, which, agreeable to the orders of the Governor General and Council, and from the Rana's ill-judged conduct, he has been obliged to prepare, against the proceedings of that prince; accompanying also I send you a translation of that paper.

It is the Colonel's pleasure, that immediately upon the receipt of them, you do wait upon the Maharajah Rana, and inform him of your having them in your possession, and of these consequent instructions, to which you are invariably to conform.

After this elucidation, you will please to require from him a written engagement, under his seal and signature, to join, on a certain specific day (not to exceed the tenth from your receipt of this letter) the army under Col. Muir, agreeably to the spirit and meaning of the 5th article of his treaty with the Honourable Company, or with such force and supplies of provision as he can possibly by that period collect for the service.

But should the Maharajah Rana, under any pretext or evasion whatsoever, decline or refuse to enter into this agreement, or, after having entered into it as before specified, neglect or be dilatory in its performance,

performance, it is the Colonel's positive order, in such case, that you do instantly, and in form, deliver to him the Persian protest, and yourself repair to this camp without loss of time.

Camp near Dongree,
14th June 1781.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) **THOMAS FORD,**
Persian Interpreter to Col. Muir.

A true Copy.
(Signed) T. F.

Memorial of Colonel Muir, Mubarig ul Mulluck Itikkar ul Dowlah Behaudur, on the Proceedings of the Maharajah Rana Chuttur Sing, Luckhindie Delleer Jung Behudur.

Whereas in the month of December of the Christian Æra, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and of the Higera in the month of Zecada, one thousand one hundred and ninety-three, the contracting parties, that is to say, the said Maharajah Rana on his part, and the Governor General and Council on the part of the English Company, did conclude and ratify, sign and seal, a perpetual and firm treaty of alliance and friendship between each other, and in conformity to which the English gentlemen have in every respect fulfilled their engagements and promises to the Maharajah Rana; and whereas the Maharajah Rana has failed in many points agreed upon, such as in being dilatory and neglectful in the payment of seventy thousand rupees, month by month, for each of the Company's battalions sent to his assistance, according to the 2d article of the treaty; in withholding the share of the English in the revenues of the Cutchoowergar, as prescribed in the 4th article of the treaty; in corresponding with the Marattas without communication to the English; and furthermore, in being inattentive in regard to the supplying of Colonel Muir's army with grain in their march through his country, and in many other acts of insincerity, it is become necessary to make known to the princes of Hindostan the defection of the said Maharajah Rana, and the good faith of the English nation, to the end that an infraction of the treaty may not in any wise be imputed to the Governor General and Council, or they be supposed to have deviated from the strictest justice.

But whereas principally it was stipulated and contracted for by the Maharajah Rana, in the 5th article of the treaty, that whenever the war between the English and Marattas should be carried into the Marattas country, he should on requisition furnish ten thousand cavalry at his own expense, towards their assistance; yet though this force was frequently and urgently required during the command of Colonel Camac, the Maharajah Rana pleaded his not being in possession of the fortresses of Gualiar, in excuse for his non-compliance. Now though Gualiar had been taken solely by the valour and conduct of the English arms, without any military aid whatever from the Maharajah Rana, and though the immediate surrender of the fortresses was not enjoined by the treaty, yet the English Gentlemen, solely to evince an extraordinary regard to public faith, gave up the fortresses, with all its cannon and stores, to the Maharajah Rana.

Moreover, the Maharajah Rana, after being invested with the possession of the said fortresses, repeatedly promised to join the English army, but being urged to fulfil those engagements, he still evaded their execution on the most frivolous pretences. Finally, whereas the Maharajah Rana wrote us a letter in these express terms, on the sixteenth of Zemmadi ul Sani, "I will join the English camp;"—and even from this his promise has also swerved; it cannot but be manifest, that the Maharajah Rana has not performed in any wise his part of the treaty, and that he is totally disinclined from assisting the English.

It is on all these considerations become incumbent upon me, who command the English army, now on service against the Marattas, in the dominions of the Maharajah Mihieput Sing Tughinda Bahadur, the Rajah of Nurwa, to publish, in my own name, this written memorial and protest, on account of the violation of the treaty.—Be it therefore known to all the princes and nobles of Hindostan, to high and to low, and to the whole world, that, compelled by necessity, and by these breaches of the treaty, I from this day suspend all intercourse whatever with the Maharajah Rana, either by letter or embassy, until the pleasure of the Governor General and Council on these premises shall be understood.

Given at the English camp, near the village of Dongree, the 20th Jemmadi ul Sani, A. H. 1195 or the 13th of June of the Christian Æra 1781.

(Signed) **THOMAS FORD,**
Persian Interpreter.

(Signed) G. M.

Ordered, that the subject of the above letters lie for consideration.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, dated the 24th September 1781.

READ the following letter and enclosure from Colonel Muir.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

My last dispatches advised you of my having transmitted a protest to Gualior, against the conduct of the Rana, to be presented to him only in case of his still persisting in withholding the quota of troops demanded from him, in virtue of his treaty with the Honourable Company. I have now the honour to inform Government, that he has since that time marched from Gualior with a force, amounting to two battalions of infantry, and twelve hundred cavalry, and joined the army under my command at Dongree. On this event I immediately drafted 1,000 men from the Putty Ghur detachment, in order to complete the regiment intended for service; and with them, and the third regiment of cavalry, proceeded to this camp. The garrison of Kolares, commanded by Major McClary, being straitened for provisions, I formed a disposition for affording them a supply, and agreeable to it marched off with my whole force in two divisions, on the evening of my arrival. The first, with which I went myself, consisting of two regiments of infantry, and the cavalry, marched directly towards the enemy's encampment, with a view of surprizing it, and to take off the fire from the other, composed of the remainder of my infantry, and the Rana's army, having the provisions in charge; this division was under the charge of Lieut. Colonel Achmuty. The out posts of the enemy were so well posted, that the march of my division was soon discovered, and a skirmishing ensued, which lasted till I joined Lieut. Colonel Achmuty, near Kolarees. He arrived safe with his provisions, with little molestation during his march. On our side we had but few killed, and most of my wounded suffered but slightly. From the accounts since received, the enemy's loss has been capital; and having been almost totally amongst the Gosaigh infantry, in whose services they principally confide, will, I trust, have the happiest influence on their apprehensions from a campaign to be pursued during the rainy season. It was my design to have attacked the enemy's head quarters near Pachouty, on the night of my arrival at Kolarees, but the alarm had spread to their camp, and defeated all hopes of essential success in such an attempt.

The greatest assistance I expected from the junction of the Rana was a plentiful and certain supply of grain, but notwithstanding all my representations to him on this subject, I can entertain no positive belief that he will make it the serious object of his attention; from this circumstance, together with the consideration of his army being greatly in arrears, and badly furnished with stores, it would appear that our resources must center in our own exertions—these, Gentlemen, you may be persuaded shall be employed to the best advantage. In the several consultations I have had with the Rana, I find it a task of great difficulty to bring him to any active or absolute determination; but his presence with the army is of the most material consequence in relation to other powers, who must thereby be convinced that Government has fulfilled their engagements to him, he himself has solemnly acknowledged to me that they have done more.

In this situation of affairs, Gentlemen, the plan of operations cannot be well ascertained; it depends upon a variety of incidents. Should the enemy be constrained by the inclemency of the weather, by the discontents of his army, or by any other internal cause, to retire towards his capital, or should we find it practicable to force him into this measure, we may pursue him to great advantage; but should he be able to keep the field, magazines of grain must be provided, or the assistance of some neighbouring power must be acquired, either by force or treaty, to favour our advance.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 12th November 1781.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Grainger Muir to the Governor General; dated Camp, Sessai, 20th October 1781.

I AM sorry to inform you that my discovery of the Rana's conduct of late amounts to a positive proof of his infidelity to our Government; he has been carrying on private negotiations with the Patul (without any regard to his engagements with the Company) replete with the clearest intention to betray us, and sacrifice our interests to his own private views. Upon this circumstance coming to my knowledge, I positively refused concluding any treaty with the Patul, until an attested copy of the proposed or executed treaty between them should be lodged in my possession. This copy I have with great difficulty procured, with Bappoo Sewagie's seal affixed, duplicate of which I shall have the pleasure to inclose you in my next dispatch.

I shall

I shall further only beg leave to add, that should you have any commands for me in bringing the Rana to account for any balance he may owe the Company, or any other business, it will be necessary to transmit them, so as to meet me before I quit his country, and that period cannot exceed the 5th of the ensuing month.

EXTRACT of SECRET LETTER from BENGAL, dated 29th December 1781.

Par. 21. **B**Y Colonel Muir's advices, entered in our consultations, you will observe, that he has detected the Ranna of Gohud in attempting to conclude a separate negotiation with Moodajee Scindia for himself, before any overtures of peace has been received by us from that Chief; and that the Colonel had obtained a copy of the paper, with other corroborating proofs of the Rana's want of attachment to our Government. This information will serve to put us on our guard against any deceit or duplicity in the conduct of the Rana, and make us avoid placing too great confidence in his assurances of zeal and fidelity, but we are not apprehensive of any future consequences from him.

E X T R A C T

O F T H E

Particulars of that Part of the Company's Accounts in Bengal,

COMMONLY CALLED

DURBAR EXPENCES AND RECEIPTS,

From the YEAR 1770, to the YEAR 1785, inclusive;

DISTINGUISHING EACH YEAR.

	Presents to Native Princes and their Servants, and Expenses of sending the same.	Allowances and Hire to the Vackeels or Servants of Native Princes, and Expenses on their Account.	Expences of different Embassies, for Boat Hire, travelling Charges & Servants Wages.	Petty Charges for Banian, Coolies, &c.	Governor General's Disbursements on sundry Accounts.	Repairs of Tents, Palanquins, &c. and sundry Extra Charges	Total.	Receipts for Presents from Native Princes, & on sundry Accounts.	Net Amount of Durbar Charges.
May to April	£.	£	£	£	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1770 — 1771 —	2,910	121	2,473	61	—	—	5,565	—	5,565
1771 — 1772 —	2,487	418	1,802	44	—	—	4,751	—	4,751
1772 — 1773 —	9,001	471	2,105	—	3,526	—	15,103	—	15,103
1773 — 1774 —	7,391	760	1,018	—	—	—	9,169	—	9,169
1774 — 1775 —	10,182	547	8,888	625	—	—	20,242	—	20,242
1775 — 1776 —	5,789	3,735	9,110	—	—	—	18,634	—	18,634
1776 — 1777 —	7,118	3,950	—	77	—	—	11,145	2,610	8,535
1777 — 1778 —	5,856	4,794	—	566	—	—	11,216	2,374	8,842
1778 — 1779 —	14,898	6,246	5,134	841	—	—	27,119	9,473	17,646
1779 — 1780 —	18,167	3,991	—	340	—	—	22,498	—	22,498
1780 — 1781* —	227,566	5,224	—	367	—	—	233,157	26,491	206,666
1781 — 1782 —	18,254	11,640	5,384	292	—	—	35,570	131,564	95,994
1782 — 1783 —	8,075	6,294	120	310	—	—	14,799	267	14,532
1783 — 1784 —	15,810	5,128	1,380	388	—	—	22,706	448	22,258
1784 — 1785 —	61,446	3,849	10,166	566†	40,249	2,534	118,810	39,903	78,917
D° — D° —	Particulars not received.			—	—	—	7,422	—	7,422

* This includes C. R. 18,56000, or £. 208,800, given to the Berar Government.

† The particulars of C. R. 3,38,220, or £. 38,049, part of this sum, are annexed to the Governor General's letter to the Court, of 21st February 1784, copy of which has been presented to the house; the particulars of the other part are not received.

The current rupee is valued at 2s. 3d.

Errors excepted.

East India House,
17th March 1786.
VOL. II.

JOHN ANNIS,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.
AN

A N
E X T R A C T
O F T H E

Particulars of that Part of the Company's Accounts in the
Presidencies of Madras and Bombay,

COMMONLY CALLED
DURBAR EXPENCES AND RECEIPTS,

From the Year 1770, as far as the same hath been received;
distinguishing each Year, and each Presidency.

		Madras		Bombay.					
		Presents to the Nabob of Arcot, & to sundry Vackeels &c.		Annual Presents to the Nabob of Surat, &c.	Pishcash paid to the Na- bob of Surat.	Sundry Charges on Im- ports, Ex- ports, &c. &c.	Total.	Receipts by a Cuf- tom or Duty of 1 per Cent. levied to defray Durbar Charges.	Net Amount of Durbar Charges at Bom- bay.
		£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1770 — 1771	—	859	—	1,844	1,250	680	3,774	2,221	1,553
1771 — 1772	—	1,646	—	624	1,250	517	2,391	1,790	601
1772 — 1773	—	1,621	—	1,344	1,250	711	3,305	2,142	1,163
1773 — 1774	—	452	—	457	1,250	517	2,224	1,523	701
1774 — 1775	—	255	—	1,327	1,250	540	3,117	1,981	1,136
1775 — 1776	—	240	—	2,358	1,250	342	3,950	2,514	1,436
1776 — 1777	—	3,506	—	1,093	1,250	305	2,648	1,932	716
1777 — 1778	—	299	—	1,807	1,250	240	3,299	1,715	1,584
1778 — 1779	—	3,379	—	955	1,250	254	2,459	1,624	835
1779 — 1780	—	2,890	—	1,577	1,250	231	3,058	1,557	1,501
1780 — 1781	—	1,129	—	1,160	1,250	218	2,628	1,150	1,478
1781 — 1782	—	1,343	—	904	1,250	242	2,396	885	1,511
1782 — 1783	—	3,379	—	1,240	1,250	57	2,547	742	1,805
1783 — 1784	—	783	—	The Accounts of this Year are not received.					

The above expence at Madras stands under the head of presents on the books, there being
no head of Durbar charges at that Presidency.

Errors excepted.

East India House,
17th March 1786.

JOHN ANNIS,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A N
A C C O U N T
O F T H E

Supplies sent from Bengal to the several Presidencies in India,
and to China,

In MONEY, GOODS, or PROVISIONS,

A N D O F T H E

Bills drawn from Bengal, by the several Presidencies,

From the 1st January 1778, to the Date of the latest Advices from Bengal.

	Fort St. George.	Bombay.	Fort Marlbrough	China.	St. Helena.	Total.
	£	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Jan. April 1778 — 1779 —	406,733	312,565	9,412	59,886	1,970	790,566
May. 1779 — 1780 —	61,497	121,775	27,827	—	1,575	212,674
1780 — 1781 —	405,273	*83,287	3,620	—	1,907	327,513
1781 — 1782 —	669,215	131,011	1,487	*34,048	2,508	770,173
1782 — 1783 —	1,108,653	335,497	63,476	42,024	2,272	1,551,922
1783 — 1784 —	640,740	63,460	19,803	1,012	2,250	727,265
1784 — 1785† —	465,091	415,612	41,460	—	2,342	924,505
£.	3,757,202	1,296,633	167,085	68,874	14,824	5,304,618

* More supplied than received from Bengal.

† Supplies engaged for on the 30th April 1785, exclusive of the above, being Bills accepted and not paid at that date, &c.

Fort St. George	-	-	-	£.	243,800
Bombay	-	-	-	-	34,571
Fort Marlbro'	-	-	-	-	4,885
				£.	283,256

N. B. The current rupee is valued at 2s. 3d.

East India House,
30th March 1786.

Errors excepted.

JOHN ANNIS,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

COPY of the several Minutes of the Honourable Charles Stuart, John Macpherson, Esquire, and John Stables, Esquire, recorded in the Revenue Consultations of Fort William, of May and July 1785, on the Subject of a Plan, proposed by the Honourable Charles Stuart, for the Collection and Controul of the Revenue.

EXTRACT of BENGAL REVENUE CONSULTATIONS, 10th May 1785.

MR. STUART lays before the Board, the following Minute and Plan for the Management of the Revenues.

Mr. Stewart.

Having lately considered with a good deal of attention the present mode of collecting the revenues, and observing many imperfections in it, which I thought required immediate remedy; I consulted some of the most experienced of the Company's servants in that line, with respect to the adoption of such a system as should be least liable to the objections, which in the present one are as evident as they are universally acknowledged.

Amongst all the Gentlemen whom I have consulted on this occasion, I scarcely found one who was not clearly and decidedly of opinion, that the plan of employing Company's servants in all the districts, was the best (as had been proved by experience) that could be adopted; and I could wish the Board to consider, whether it would not be proper to revert to that system; it has always met with my warmest approbation, and so fully convinced am I of the preference which ought to be given to it above all others, that did the question rest singly with me to decide upon, I should not hesitate a moment in adopting it.

The only objection which appears to deserve notice is, the danger to be apprehended from a change of system: on which subject much has been said, and no doubt with some justice, if applied to cases which do not absolutely require alteration; and if the change should be made imprudently, or at an improper period of the year. But at present none of these objections can be urged. I am not singular in my opinion of the necessity of a change. The system which I propose of employing Company's servants, is, by the most experienced in the Revenue business, acknowledged to be the best; and with respect to the time of entering upon a change, no one can deny that this is the best, nay, the only period when it can be made with propriety. The Bengal year is just expired, and the collections are at an end; such balances therefore as have fallen, cannot be further realized without encroaching on the revenue of the new year, a practice of all others the most pernicious; and, upon the whole, I doubt not but that the Board will be convinced, on weighing all these circumstances, that the system may be changed without the least difficulty or embarrassment. There are at present upwards of 20 gentlemen employed in the out districts, and the appointment of 8 or 9 more would complete the change proposed.

The Committee of Revenue's letter on the subject of the new settlement, affords no reason to induce me to alter the opinion which I have formed, after the maturest deliberation. On the contrary, it confirms me more than ever in the propriety of it, seeing that they recommend to the Board, in the strongest terms, that the Company's servants should be directed to make the settlements of all the districts where they are "stationed, observing, that there is not any objection to "counterbalance the advantages which on this occasion would be derived from local knowledge and "experience."

Having said thus much by way of preface, I beg leave to submit to the Board, the plan which I have formed for the future management of the revenues; in the drawing up of which I have attended to the spirit of the 39th article of the late Act of Parliament, in favour of the rights of the Zemindars; and I have also left sufficient scope for the operation of any orders we may receive from the Court of Directors consequent to that clause.

Calcutta, 10 May,
1785.

(Signed)

CHARLES STUART.

PLAN

PLAN for collecting the REVENUES, by MR. STUART, April 1785.

AS the period for the new settlement of the revenues for the ensuing year is now near at hand, and as experience has clearly shewn that the present system is in many parts very defective; I think that the Board ought immediately to take the subject into consideration, that proper measures may be adopted for removing the evils which now exist, as well as to prevent similar inconveniences in time to come.

The avowed principle of the present system is to render, as general as possible, the mode of paying the revenues direct at the Presidency, and thereby totally to abolish the intermediate agency between Government and the Zemindars, which was said to be productive of oppression and extortion.—This argument, at first sight, carries some weight with it; because it is to be supposed, that the fewer agents there are employed in remitting the revenues to the Khalsa, so much less will be the expences of the Zemindars: but on a closer examination of this point, it will be found, that the fact is the very reverse; for the Zemindars, being at a distance from the seat of Government, and therefore unable to make their representations in person, are obliged to employ a number of Vakeels to transact their business, and these Vakeels being gained over to the interests of the native officers (whose undue influence will submit to no check but the immediate interposition of the members of Government) are easily led to betray their masters, and by working upon their hopes and fears, to bring them to any terms they may please to impose.

If it be alledged in favour of the present system, that the land revenue has been increased, I will admit that it is now greater than when the last change took place, though not more than it was in the time of the collectors; but I cannot allow that this encrease has tended to the good of the public, seeing that the actual receipts into the Treasury are greatly less than they were twelve years ago, under the operation of a very different system from the present, and one which has always been considered by me as the best that can be adopted. In proof of this, I beg leave to state the net receipts into the Khalsa Treasury these last twelve years, beginning with the settlement made by the Committee of Circuit.

		1179	-	2,27,81,054	} In the time of the Collectors.
		1180	-	2,33,22,901	
		1181	-	2,37,06,893	} First year of the Provincial Councils, including the Russeed on the Committee of Circuit's Settlement.
Provincial Councils	-	1182	-	2,23,01,693	
Ditto	-	1183	-	2,21,89,957	
Ditto	-	1184	-	2,19,81,943	
Ditto	-	1185	-	2,15,14,921	
Ditto	-	1186	-	2,05,91,066	
Ditto	-				
The Councils were abolished before the expiration of the year, and balances happened of course, part of which were collected the next year		1187	-	1,96,43,326	
Committee of	-	1188	-	2,18,04,481	
Revenue's	-	1189	-	2,15,62,371	
Settlement	-	1190	-	2,03,18,167	

From the above comparative view of the net collections for twelve years past, I think it must be allowed that Government benefited more by the former system of employing collectors than they do by the present one, wherein the native officers are permitted to have more influence than they ever had at any former period; and I believe there is little doubt but that the districts were heretofore in a much more flourishing state than they are at present.

Convinced as I am of the propriety of the measure of employing Company's servants in the management of the revenues, I am yet of opinion that many improvements may be made on the former system of collectors, and contrived to coincide pretty nearly with the intentions of the legislature, as expressed in the late Act of Parliament in favour of the native hereditary zemindars and landholders. The rights and privileges of all who came under this description were, by the former system of collectors, totally annulled, and invested in the hands of Company's servants, whose business it was to make the Muffussil settlement, portion out the lands in farm, and collect the revenue. Thus the Zemindars and their dependants being deprived of all their native rights, they, instead of affording their assistance to the officers of the Company, exerted

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Having lately considered with a good deal of attention the present mode of collecting the revenues, and observing many imperfections in it, which I thought required immediate remedy; I consulted some of the most experienced of the Company's servants in that line, with respect to the adoption of such a system as should be least liable to the objections, which in the present one are as evident as they are universally acknowledged.

Amongst all the Gentlemen whom I have consulted on this occasion, I scarcely found one who was not clearly and decidedly of opinion, that the plan of employing Company's servants in all the districts, was the best (as had been proved by experience) that could be adopted; and I could wish the Board to consider, whether it would not be proper to revert to that system; it has always met with my warmest approbation, and so fully convinced am I of the preference which ought to be given to it above all others, that did the question rest singly with me to decide upon, I should not hesitate a moment in adopting it.

The only objection which appears to deserve notice is, the danger to be apprehended from a change of system: on which subject much has been said, and no doubt with some justice, if applied to cases which do not absolutely require alteration; and if the change should be made imprudently, or at an improper period of the year. But at present none of these objections can be urged. I am not singular in my opinion of the necessity of a change. The system which I propose of employing Company's servants, is, by the most experienced in the Revenue business, acknowledged to be the best; and with respect to the time of entering upon a change, no one can deny that this is the best, nay, the only period when it can be made with propriety. The Bengal year is just expired, and the collections are at an end; such balances therefore as have fallen, cannot be further realized without encroaching on the revenue of the new year, a practice of all others the most pernicious; and, upon the whole, I doubt not but that the Board will be convinced, on weighing all these circumstances, that the system may be changed without the least difficulty or embarrassment. There are at present upwards of 20 gentlemen employed in the out districts, and the appointment of 8 or 9 more would complete the change proposed.

The Committee of Revenue's letter on the subject of the new settlement, affords no reason to induce me to alter the opinion which I have formed, after the maturest deliberation. On the contrary, it confirms me more than ever in the propriety of it, seeing that they recommend to the Board, in the strongest terms, that the Company's servants should be directed to make the settlements of all the districts where they are "stationed, observing, that there is not any objection to "counterbalance the advantages which on this occasion would be derived from local knowledge and "experience."

Having said thus much by way of preface, I beg leave to submit to the Board, the plan which I have formed for the future management of the revenues; in the drawing up of which I have attended to the spirit of the 39th article of the late Act of Parliament, in favour of the rights of the Zemindars; and I have also left sufficient scope for the operation of any orders we may receive from the Court of Directors consequent to that clause.

Calcutta, 10 May,
1785.

(Signed)

CHARLES STUART.

PLAN

PLAN for collecting the REVENUES, by MR. STUART, April 1785.

AS the period for the new settlement of the revenues for the ensuing year is now near at hand, and as experience has clearly shewn that the present system is in many parts very defective; I think that the Board ought immediately to take the subject into consideration, that proper measures may be adopted for removing the evils which now exist, as well as to prevent similar inconveniences in time to come.

The avowed principle of the present system is to render, as general as possible, the mode of paying the revenues direct at the Presidency, and thereby totally to abolish the intermediate agency between Government and the Zemindars, which was said to be productive of oppression and extortion.—This argument, at first sight, carries some weight with it; because it is to be supposed, that the fewer agents there are employed in remitting the revenues to the Khalsa, so much less will be the expences of the Zemindars: but on a closer examination of this point, it will be found, that the fact is the very reverse; for the Zemindars, being at a distance from the seat of Government, and therefore unable to make their representations in person, are obliged to employ a number of Vakeels to transact their business, and these Vakeels being gained over to the interests of the native officers (whose undue influence will submit to no check but the immediate interposition of the members of Government) are easily led to betray their masters, and by working upon their hopes and fears, to bring them to any terms they may please to impose.

If it be alledged in favour of the present system, that the land revenue has been increased, I will admit that it is now greater than when the last change took place, though not more than it was in the time of the collectors; but I cannot allow that this encrease has tended to the good of the public, seeing that the actual receipts into the Treasury are greatly less than they were twelve years ago, under the operation of a very different system from the present, and one which has always been considered by me as the best that can be adopted. In proof of this, I beg leave to state the net receipts into the Khalsa Treasury these last twelve years, beginning with the settlement made by the Committee of Circuit.

		1179	-	2,27,81,054	} In the time of the Collectors.
		1180	-	2,33,22,901	
		1181	-	2,37,06,893	} First year of the Provincial Councils, including the Russeed on the Com- mittee of Circuit's Settlement.
Provincial Councils	- - -	1182	-	2,23,01,693	
Ditto	- - -	1183	-	2,21,89,957	
Ditto	- - -	1184	-	2,19,81,943	
Ditto	- - -	1185	-	2,15,14,921	
Ditto	- - -	1186	-	2,05,91,066	
Ditto	- - -				
The Councils were abolished before the expiration of the year, and balances happened of course, part of which were collected the next year					
		1187	-	1,96,43,326	
Committee of	} - - -	1188	-	2,18,04,481	
Revenue's		1189	-	2,15,62,371	
Settlement		1190	-	2,03,18,167	

From the above comparative view of the net collections for twelve years past, I think it must be allowed that Government benefited more by the former system of employing collectors than they do by the present one, wherein the native officers are permitted to have more influence than they ever had at any former period; and I believe there is little doubt but that the districts were heretofore in a much more flourishing state than they are at present.

Convinced as I am of the propriety of the measure of employing Company's servants in the management of the revenues, I am yet of opinion that many improvements may be made on the former system of collectors, and contrived to coincide pretty nearly with the intentions of the legislature, as expressed in the late Act of Parliament in favour of the native hereditary zemindars and landholders. The rights and privileges of all who came under this description were, by the former system of collectors, totally annulled, and invested in the hands of Company's servants, whose business it was to make the Muffussil settlement, portion out the lands in farm, and collect the revenue. Thus the Zemindars and their dependants being deprived of all their native rights, they, instead of affording their assistance to the officers of the Company, exerted

exerted their utmost endeavours to throw impediments in the way of the collections, in hopes of driving Government to the necessity of employing them in the same manner as before; this was an evil productive of many inconveniences, and will be rectified by the plan which I wish to propose.

Every Zemindar, who is not totally incapable, should be intrusted with the interior management of his own country, at a moderate assessment, which should on no account be raised upon him. So circumstanced, it would become his immediate interest to make the welfare and happiness of his ryots the first object of his attention, and would, I am convinced, in a very short time, be the means of restoring these provinces to their former flourishing state. In cases where the Zemindar is a minor, or a woman, or where there are sufficient reasons to justify the exception, the lands may either be given in charge to a near relation of the Zemindar's, or to one of the old servants of the Zemindary, on whose fidelity and good management Government can depend.—In either case the person in charge should be responsible in his private fortune for the due payment of the revenue.

In all the districts without exception, a Company's servant should be stationed, for the purpose of receiving the rents as they become due, and for preventing oppressions being committed by the Zemindars and their dependants; as also for the administration of justice, as will hereafter be more particularly mentioned.

These gentlemen superintendents ought to have handsome salaries annexed to their appointments, and thereby be placed above every temptation that might lead to an infringement or a neglect of their duty. The oath directed by the late Act of Parliament should be administered to them, and the slightest instance of delinquency should be punished in the most exemplary manner. I have a better opinion of the service, than to suppose that any of its members would ever merit such a punishment; but if any person should so far forget his own honour and reputation, as to draw upon himself the just resentment of Government, I hope, for the sake of the service, that no motives of lenity or partiality would be suffered to screen him from the fate he would so justly deserve.

With respect to the rate of assessment, I do not think that a better medium can be adopted on a general plan, than that which was fixed by the Board, in consequence of the orders of the Court of Directors, dated the 5th February 1777; viz. the average of the collections of the Bengal years 1180, 81 and 82. From the best information I have been able to obtain, this was considered a very equitable Jumma: it ought not certainly to be lower; and many districts may, from particular circumstances of indulgence in those years, be able to afford an increase upon their average collections. But it will be most proper, I believe, to give a discretionary power on this head to the Gentlemen who are to make the settlements with the Zemindars, which, for the first year, may be tried only as an experiment, until we receive the orders of the Court of Directors upon the 39th clause of the late Act of Parliament; but after that, it will be proper to fix the Jumma unalterably during the life-time of the Zemindar. And when this determination of Government comes to be known and depended upon, it is not to be doubted but, through the means of the Gentlemen stationed in the districts, the revenue will always be completely paid up at the fixed periods. In order however the better to secure the regular payment of the Kists, I think the superintendent should be invested with a discretionary power of putting up to public sale a portion of the Zemindar's lands, in a certain number of days (for instance ten) after each kist became due, unless it were regularly paid; and in order to prevent the pernicious practice of collusive sales, the purchaser should not be put into possession until one month after the sale, during which time the Zemindar might make his appeal to the Supreme Council. The Board, on hearing his reasons for not paying his kist at the stated time, might then, if those reasons were judged satisfactory, order the land to be restored to him on his paying 5 per $\%$ to the purchaser, in consideration of his disappointment. This mode, I am convinced, would tend more effectually to prevent balances, than any that has ever yet been adopted; and as it should be inserted in the Zemindar's caboose, he would be forewarned of what he was to expect from a breach of his engagements, and could not therefore have any just cause of complaint. But indeed, I believe, that it would seldom or never become necessary for the Superintendents to carry this power into execution; for when the Zemindars saw that Government were determined to adhere to the measure of selling their lands, they would most undoubtedly fall into a regular system of paying their kists as they became due, excepting indeed where their districts were ruined by some dreadful calamity, in which case the fact would be so notorious, that the collector would be justified in dispensing with his usual rigour.

I have already said, that the administration of justice ought to be placed in the hands of the Superintendents; and experience has shewn us the propriety of this measure. When the present system of the audaulurs was first thought of, Government was fully aware of the difficulties that would arise from the clashing of the authority of the judges and of the officers of the revenue; and in drawing the line between them, every precaution was taken to prevent the bad consequences that might result from it; all precautions however were vain, the evil existed in the disunion of the two authorities, and without again uniting them in the same person, it became evident that one must be made a sacrifice of to the other.

The next consideration then was, how this sacrifice was to be made with least detriment to the public interest; and it was in consequence determined, that during the months of the heavy collections, the administration of justice should be suspended altogether, which was accordingly done. The judges therefore do not at present sit above seven months in the year, a period by no means sufficient to enable them to keep up their business. In addition to the above arguments it is to be observed, that the audauluts on the present system are attended with a very great expence, most of which will be saved by restoring the administration of justice to the hands wherein it ought to be lodged. This reduction, amongst many others, will enable Government, without any additional expence, to allot to the Superintendents the salaries already proposed.

The mode of collecting the revenues, being already laid down as above, it only now remains to propose the means of furnishing the allowances to the collectors without creating any additional expence to Government.

From such accounts as I have been able to procure, it appears that the charges collection for the last year, viz. 1190, amount to rupees	71,11,177
And that in the time of the collectors in 1179, the charges collection amounted only to	38,26,395
Increase of charges collection	32,84,782

So that in this course of eleven years the charges of collection have been almost doubled, whilst, as we have already seen, the actual receipts into the Company's Treasury have, during the same period, been gradually lessening.

I would therefore propose, that the present establishment of charges collection, which appears enormous, be abolished at the end of the present Bengal year, and a new one formed upon the following plan; which will not only make an handsome provision for the collectors, but will also be productive of a considerable saving to the Company:

I will suppose that it may be necessary to employ thirty Company's servants of different ranks as Superintendents of the collections; viz.

15 Senior Merchants.

10 Junior Merchants.

5 Factors.

And as I conceive that their allowances and emoluments ought to keep pace with their length of service, I would propose that a proper distinction in these respects be preserved between their several ranks. I would therefore fix them upon the following plan:

15 Senior Merchants at 1,200 rupees per month each, is per month,	
rupees 18,000, or per annum	2,16,000
Ditto at 30,000 rupees per annum, by way of commission in lieu of every other advantage, except their salary, is per annum	4,50,000
	6,66,000
10 Junior Merchants at 1,000 rupees per month, is per month 10,000, or	
per annum	1,20,000
Ditto at 20,000 per annum, by way of commission, as above	2,00,000
	3,20,000
Five Factors at 800 rupees per month, is per month 4,000, or per annum	48,000
Ditto at 15,000 per annum, by way of commission, as above	75,000
	1,23,000

Estimated amount of pay and allowances to the Superintendents per annum = rupees 11,09,000

If it be objected, that this expence will be greatly increased in proportion as the last two classes rise to the rank of Senior Merchants, I have only to observe in reply, that if they were all Senior Merchants, which is not to be supposed, the increase of expence would only be 3,21,000 rupees per annum; which, I conceive, is no consideration to Government, when compared with the advantages which will be derived from the plan proposed as already mentioned.

30 Establishments of assistants, dewans, and native officers, at 1,500 per month, is per month 45,000; these to transact the business of the dewanee audauluts as heretofore; per annum	5,40,000
30 Establishments of Fouzdarry Officers at 500 per month, is per month 15,000, or per annum	1,80,000
Khalfa establishment.	18,29,000

In

In order to save the Board all the trouble and difficulties which would necessarily arise from their entering into a detail of the business of the superintendents, I think this duty should be allotted to one of the members of the council, in monthly rotation; who ought to sit in the Khalsa as comptroller of the collections, for the purpose of preserving the most vigilant attention over the conduct of the superintendents, that no time may be lost in remedying evils in the very first moment of their appearance.

If I could suppose that any further check were necessary over the superintendents than the solemn engagement which they are to enter into, there is none that could be adopted, which, in my opinion, would operate with more powerful efficacy than this controlling power of a Member of the Government, who would never want for the best information with respect to the interior state of the districts; and thus situated, it would be impossible for the superintendents to deceive him, even if they were so inclined. This superintendent must have a deputy, who should be a person of the first experience and ability in the revenue line; and his allowance ought to be equal to that of the President of the Committee of Revenue, viz. per annum - - - - - 60,000

The superintendent of the records, or preparer of reports to the revenue department, should have the same allowance as the collectors; suppose him a senior Merchant, it will be	44,500	1,04,500
Assistants and Writers may be estimated at 5,000 rupees per month, is per annum	60,000	
Establishments of the Roy Royan and native officers at 6,000 per month, is per annum	72,000	
Contingent charges estimated at 2,000 rupees per month	24,000	
Zemindary charges, according to the present establishments, which may certainly be reduced	22,89,411	
Law charges	18,000	
Fouzdary audauluts	3,82,950	
Police establishment	58,072	
Commission to the field officers	1,26,000	
Poolbundy, which may be reduced	2,61,690	
Establishment of the salt districts	1,50,000	
Allowances to servants unemployed, estimated at	1,50,000	
	<u>35,92,123</u>	
Total charges collection, according to the new plan	-	55,25,623
Charges collection for the present year, according to the account delivered in by the Accountant General to the Revenue Department	-	71,63,236
Estimated saving by the new plan	-	<u>16,37,613</u>

In forming the above account, I have preserved such of the old establishments as appear to be necessary, and in some of the departments the allowances are continued the same as before. Where new establishments are introduced the allowances are very liberal, and the establishments themselves are, in my opinion, fully equal to the duty required of them. But of this I cannot be supposed to be a competent judge; and it may perhaps be necessary to be furnished with official information on the subject, before the Board can finally fix on the expences: I do not, however, conceive that they will much exceed what I have stated.

It may not be improper here to remark, that at the time of the appointment of the Committee of Revenue, it was the declared intention of the Government to recall all the collectors from the districts; but as not only a great number of them have been continued in their stations, but many more since appointed, it is evident that the system of confining the management of the revenues to the Committee alone has been found impracticable, and consequently a double expence has been incurred by Government. I herewith beg leave to submit to the Board, a list of the different stations of the superintendents, shewing the names of the gentlemen at present employed, and leaving blanks for the new appointments to be filled up by the Board.

As I think that no means should be left untried to incite the superintendents to give their whole attention to the realizing of the revenue, I further propose, that they be permitted to draw their fixed salaries only, as stated above, for the purposes of defraying their current expences; and that they be not entitled to their commission until the close of the year, when the Board will pass judgment upon their conduct respectively; and if it shall have been such as to merit approbation, they

they will then receive the thanks of the Board for their services, and at the same time an order for the full amount of their commission, which in such case should be paid immediately from the Treasury.

On examining the revenue accounts, I find that, of the present collectors, some have regularly realized their revenue, whilst others have fallen considerably in balance. I do not mean at present to enquire whether those gentlemen in the latter predicament have deserved the Board's censure, or not; because, as few or none of them were permitted to make their own settlements, it may be alledged, that they were neither so much interested in realizing them, nor so well informed with respect to the circumstances of the Zemindars and other landholders, as if they had themselves settled the amount of the revenues. But in order that neither this plea nor any other may be made use of in future by the superintendents, I am clearly of opinion, that the making of the settlements with the Zemindars and hereditary landholders, upon the principles already laid down, should be left entirely to them. They need not be absolutely confined to the rate of assessment mentioned in the first part of the plan, as this might be productive of hardship in some particular districts, and of too great indulgence in others; the medium collection of 1180-81 and 82, ought however to be taken for the basis of all their settlement, and I do not doubt but an increase upon that jumma may in many places be obtained without rendering it in the least oppressive to the inhabitants. The superintendents however will be the best judges of the ability of their respective districts; and as their own reputations will be so much concerned, they will not make their settlements lower than the rate proposed, without the most substantial reasons for so doing; neither will they make them too high, lest they should find difficulty in realizing them.

The medium jumma alluded to is 2,67,82,458, and the present jumma is 2,75,59,000, out of which sum a balance is expected to remain uncollected of 30,00,000, as stated in the account probable receipts and disbursements. This will reduce the collections of the present year to 2,45,59,000; and I think we shall have reason to congratulate ourselves if they do not fall short of that sum, seeing that although the year 1191 is expired, the balance of the Bengal revenue is at this time, agreeable to the Towjee account for Fagun, no less than rupees 38,56,197. 4. 16. 3. exclusive of rupees 27,67,705. 14. 11. belonging to the Behar year, on which however we cannot at present form any exact judgment.

I submit this minute to the consideration of the Board as an outline only, which, if they approve of, they may fill up with what improvements they may think proper; and if the plan is adopted, it will, I am convinced, be attended with many important advantages to Government. A large saving in the article of charges collection is clearly ascertained; the business of the revenue will in future be conducted better and on a more regular system than heretofore; a number of the Company's senior servants, whose abilities and experience are at present unserviceable, and who are receiving large pensions from Government, will be usefully employed; and being placed in situations where no motive of private interest can interfere with the faithful discharge of their duty, it is natural to suppose that a laudable emulation will arise in the service, which cannot but be productive of the greatest benefit to the Company. Nor must it be forgotten, that in times of exigency, Government will be able to depend much more for every kind of exertion upon European superintendents than they possibly could do upon the natives, who it is not to be supposed can be influenced by those ties which must ever bind the servants of the Company, and subjects of Great Britain, to exert themselves with vigour in promoting the general welfare of the British nation.

(Signed)

CHARLES STUART.

NOTES to MR. STUART'S PLAN for MANAGING the REVENUES.

A.

This account is not perhaps perfectly exact, being prepared from a number of accounts which I have had occasion to refer to. If, however, there is any difference in the sums, I am warranted in saying, that such difference extends to all the years here stated, and will be found to make no alteration in the principle which I set out with, viz. that the net receipts into the Treasury were greatly more formerly than they are at present.—I will, in a future minute, if necessary, state the account fully from authentic documents.

B.

At present the Zemindar collects the utmost his country can produce, and consequently rack-rents his tenants: could he be assured that Government would not raise their demands upon him, it would be his interest to encourage improvements. He would grow rich himself; the people under him would be happy, and Government might depend upon his aid whenever necessity might require him to call it forth. Living happy and contented, he could not wish for a change; and he would consider his own prosperity, and that of the Government which protected him, as inseparably united.

C.

After the rate of assessment has been fixed, as already mentioned, the next object to be attended to is, the realization of it within the year. To effect this, with ease to the Zemindar and convenience to Government, nothing is of so much importance as the securing of the receipts from the country as soon as possible after they come from the hands of the ryots. If the money is allowed to remain with the Zemindars, or their dependents, it is, in a very short time, either dissipated or embezzled; and it is to the want of a proper degree of exertion in realizing the monthly stated payments within the time limited, that I ascribe the heavy balances which invariably happen at the close of every year: it was with a view to the remedy of this evil, that I propose investing the revenue superintendents with the power mentioned in this clause; and unless a measure of a similar nature shall be adopted, I shall never expect to see the revenues completely and regularly realized. The Zemindar ought not in reason to have any objections to this clause: the amount of his annual revenue, as well as the amount of his monthly payments, are settled with his concurrence, according to the resources of his country: he voluntarily enters into the most positive and unequivocal engagements to pay a certain sum every month, and this he is enabled to do by a previous knowledge of his periodical receipts: why then should he be excused from a strict performance of these engagements? If he means to comply with them, he will readily give Government a security so reasonable and so little expensive as the one here proposed: if his intentions are bad, they will be seen, and can be guarded against accordingly.

D.

Before I proposed these allowances, I considered, attentively and deliberately, the various circumstances of the Company's service; and should not have ventured to decide upon a matter of so much importance, had I not been firmly convinced that the measure was not only consonant to the soundest policy, but strictly conformable to the principles of justice. The allowances hitherto drawn by the Gentlemen employed in the collection and management of the revenue (excepting by those at the head of the department) have never amounted to more than a bare subsistence, and in most places have not been equal to the unavoidable expences of the station. So circumstanced, it was scarcely reasonable to expect that the Company's servants would sacrifice their whole time to the discharge of their duty; private business, and other avocations, might intervene, and call their attention from that duty to which they did not think themselves bound to make every sacrifice; and if they conducted themselves as well as their predecessors had done, they did not think that more was expected of them. The ultimate view of all the Company's servants is to return to their native country and friends, after a reasonable length of service; and if the reward of that service is not likely to admit of the accomplishment of their wishes, it is not to be wondered at if they seek out for other modes of acquiring a competency, which may so far interfere with the interests of the Company, as to draw their attention in some degree from the business with which they are intrusted.

The allowances which I have here proposed are so liberal, and so fully adequate to the expectations of the servants, as to place them above every consideration but that of bestowing their whole time, and their utmost exertions, in promoting the interest of a Government by whom their labours are so amply rewarded; and I hope our honourable employers will think these observations deserving of their particular attention, when they come to take this subject under their consideration.

E.

The Controlling Member would have abundance of time to attend to this duty; for, as the Council seldom meets till towards noon, he would be able to give up to it two or three hours in every day of the week, if so much were necessary.

F.

As there is here a latitude given to the superintendents to make the jumma more or less (according to local circumstances) than the medium proposed, it may be asked, "Wherefore propose any fixed assessment, since it is not to be abided by?"—In answer to this, I reply, That it is proper and necessary to fix some standard of expectation for the guidance of the superintendents, lest they should, on one side, be induced, from a motive of raising their reputations, to assess their districts higher than they could bear; and, on the other, to rate them too low, that they might have less trouble in realizing the revenue.

G.

Remaining Kists of the Behar Settlement for the present Behar Year, 1192.

Byfack	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,64,947	11	18	1
Jyte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,26,836	11	16	2
Affar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,45,035	3	3	—
Sawoown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,05,551	10	9	1
Bhadur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,25,334	8	14	1
										Sicca rupees	27,67,705	14	1 1

LIST

LIST of PROPOSED SUPERINTENDENTS.

1. Chittagong,	- - - - -	Mr. Irwin	- - -	6,76,197	12	2	2
2. Sircar Rotas,	- - - - -	Mr. Law	- - -	9,57,361	7	8	—
3. Sircar Sawrien,	- - - - -	Mr. Greene	- - -	13,12,721	4	1	2
4. Patna,	- - - - -	Mr. Brooke	- - -	10,42,438	8	15	—
5. Nuddeea,	- - - - -	Mr. Redfearn	- - -	10,27,427	3	2	1
6. Sirkar Firkool,	- - - - -	Mr. Grand	- - -	7,01,234	4	3	—
7. Purnea,	- - - - -	Mr. Heatly	- - -	10,00,479	4	4	—
8. Rajeshoy,	- - - - -	Mr. Dallas	- - -	24,00,000	—	—	—
9. Sylhet,	- - - - -	Mr. Lindsay	- - -	2,33,824	5	—	—
10. Part of Behar,	- - - - -	Mr. Bathurst	- - -	4,60,008	15	—	—
11. Silberries,	- - - - -	Mr. Champion	- - -	2,87,673	10	9	1
12. Dinagepore,	- - - - -	Vacant	- - -	14,60,444	12	12	2
13. Burdwan,	- - - - -	—	- - -	43,58,026	15	—	—
14. Beerbhoom,	- - - - -	—	- - -	6,11,321	7	16	—
15. Bissenpore,	- - - - -	—	- - -	3,86,707	11	17	—
16. Salt Districts,	- - - - -	Mr. Vanfittart	- - -	12,56,696	13	2	—
17. Khordia Mohuls,	- - - - -	Mr. Wilkins	- - -	3,14,774	5	19	—
18. Boglepore, Mongheer, Raejmehal,	} - - - - -	Mr. Chapman	- - -	5,47,000	13	19	—
19. Ram Ghurr, Patcheat, Jelda,	} - - - - -	Mr. Cumming	- - -	1,61,216	11	9	3
20. Twenty-four Pergunahs and Putteel Aband,	} - - - - -	Mr. Touchet	- - -	9,55,872	8	18	2
21. Midnapore Cossijorah 14 Annas, Ditto 2 Annas, Midnapore Proper, Mynachoura, Narajole, Jallafore,	} - - - - -	Mr. Pearce	- - -	8,89,941	14	6	—
22. Houghly, Sultanpore, Mahamudnampore, Hogla, Collora, Serferagepore,	} - - - - -	—	—	5,54,093	12	11	3

23 Moorshedabad,

23. Moorshedabad, Radabullubpore, Luskarpore, Coolberria, Burbazoo, Roypore Megna, Afludnagore, Mussuddah, Jehangeerpore, Rajebarry, Radabullubpore, Shazadpore, Ditto, Khiringong, Cantonagore,	}	—	—	Mr. Fenwick	—	8,92,099	14	17	1
24. Mahamod Shoy, Rocunpore, Futty Sing, Cutwa, Sumusker Buderpore, Beldanger, Gopeenautpore, Mohunpore, Sootfeyka, Belgachy, Zaihenpore, 10 Annas, Do. 6 Do., Baherbund,	}	—	—	—	—	8,55,093	2	15	1
25. Rungpore and } Edruckpore, }		—	—	Mr. Moore	—	9,43,306	9	—	2
26. Dacca,		—	—	Mr. Day	—	14,59,385	14	18	3
27. Ditto,		—	—	—	—	8,51,500	7	5	2
28. Ditto,		—	—	—	—	8,51,500	7	5	2
29. Town Calcutta,		—	—	Mr. Seton	—	1,09,969	1	6	—
Gross Jumma of 1191						Rupees	2,75,59,000	5	6

The Governor General requests to have a copy of Mr. Stuart's plan, which he has only cursorily perused, and he will deliver his opinion on it at the next meeting of the Board.

Agreed, That a copy of Mr. Stewart's plan be furnished the Governor General accordingly.

Mr. Stables moves, That the Committee of Revenue be empowered to authorize the collectors, who are already established, and not recalled by the late resolutions of the Board, to make the settlement of the present year, according to the Honourable Company's orders, and the 39th article of the act of the twenty-fourth of his present Majesty, respecting the rights of the Zemindars and other landholders.

Mr. Stables adds, That he will give his opinion respecting the other part of the collections mentioned in Mr. Stuart's plan.

The Governor General observes, That the sooner the settlement for the new year, or even any part of it, is made, the better; he therefore agrees, that the Committee of Revenue be immediately authorized to empower the established collectors to make the settlement of their respective collectorships; and proposes, that an early day be fixed for making the settlement of the Huzzoory Mahals.

The Board agree to Mr. Stables motion.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL REVENUE CONSULTATIONS, 18th May 1785.

THE Governor General delivers into the Board the following minute, and paper accompanying; on the plan for the collection of the revenue, recorded at the last meeting; and moves, That they be immediately circulated for the opinions of the Members of the Board.

Governor General,

I have considered fully, and with the most liberal attention, the new system which Mr. Stuart has proposed for the collection and controul of the revenues, and which has been recorded on our last consultations in this department. It would be a real satisfaction to me, to concur with Mr. Stuart in the propositions which he wishes the Board to adopt: a readiness to co-operate with my colleagues in every improvement which they may suggest in the general conduct or detail of public affairs, is, in my opinion, as desirable a claim to approbation in my present situation, as the credit of introducing new plans. The object before us, as members of this Government, is no less great, than the merit of attaining it must be an equal credit to us all. That object is, in the first view of it, the immediate relief of the public distress, founded upon a permanency of system in the great political line of our management. The reduction of our expences to the lowest standard of safety, is the next consideration: and the improvement of our revenues, on a system of permanent production, with ease and convenience to the natives, is certainly a principal part of our public object; it might justly be called the primary duty of this Government; in this light I have always considered it; and from the time I became a member of the Government, I have endeavoured to inform myself fully and minutely upon the subject of the revenues: I have looked, as far as our records could direct me, to the different modes of collecting, and administering the revenues; and I have attended particularly to the great changes which our revenue system has occasionally undergone from the period of the Dewanny. The discussion which took place, on this important concern, between the late Governor General and Mr. Francis, form the most interesting and enlightened part of our records: they patronized different and opposite systems; and supported them respectively, not only with their own extraordinary abilities, but with the aid of the best information from the most experienced servants that ever were employed by the Company in the revenue line. From some of these servants I obtained memorials, containing their impartial sentiments, founded upon long and real experience, and suggesting to me, the best plans for realizing a full and permanent revenue from these provinces; making the security and happiness of the natives the fundamental principal of the collection. I shall, with the permission of the Board, take the liberty to record, in this place, one of the memorials to which I allude, and which has been in my possession, as appears by the superscription upon it, from the 13th January 1782: I received it from Mr. Shore, who presided so long at the head of the Committee of Revenue; I need not mention with what honour to himself: the universal testimony which the voice of the natives, the repeated approbation of this Government, and the superior esteem of his fellow servants, bore to the merits of Mr. Shore, renders it unnecessary for me to add the praise to which he was intitled, for his knowledge and integrity in the administration of the revenue. As the memorial which he gave me was not meant for the public eye, but to give me a clear view of the subject, to forward the public advantage, the truths which he has stated appear in their naked simplicity, and thereby convey a more forcible impression than dress or arrangement could give them. In considering the productions of the soil, and the revenue to be collected from them, he has been equally attentive to the character of the people, and their peculiar dispositions and customs. I am afraid the picture which he draws, and the low ebb at which he states the popular virtues of the Bengallys, are not fictitious representations: but these should not discourage the justice or the care of Government: if the virtues of the Bengallys, as a nation or as tribes of men, are of an inferior standard, their vices are not the most dangerous to the peace or order of society; the more we are acquainted with their genius and manners, the more it becomes incumbent upon us to endeavour to make them useful and happy subjects; and if they are incapable of meriting and enjoying the freedom of British laws, let us endeavour to leave them the happiness and security of their own institutions unviolated. The progress which many of our servants have made in learning their language, and the translations which we have obtained of their laws, together with the lights which we possess relative to the administration of their former Mahometan rulers, open to us a clear prospect for accommodating our dominion over these provinces to the happiness of the people. In the course of a few years, I trust, it may be said with truth, that the natives of Bengal are the happiest subjects of any great state in India: in proportion as they are made happy, it is to be hoped, that their virtues as people, will appear in a more engaging light. It was Mr. Shore's opinion, that much of their security and quiet would depend on uniting the powers of the collector and magistrate in one deputation of authority. Though I agree generally with Mr. Shore in this opinion, and though Mr. Stuart's proposition, of uniting the audaulut of each district with the collectorship, is founded upon the same belief, I very much doubt whether we are as yet sufficiently advanced to risque the consequences of vesting so unchecked a power generally in the hands of our servants. The institution of the audauluts, or separate establishments of provincial magistracy, did great honour to its authors; and I freely confess, that it is only by degrees, and after witnessing the success of progressive experiments, that I can for my own

own part, consent to the abolition of the audauluts, or the transfer of that separate jurisdiction to the same hands which possess the power of the collections. Here I am sorry to be obliged to differ with Mr. Stuart in a leading principle of his system; in other points, where Mr. Stuart's plan corresponds in some measure with the doctrine laid down by Mr. Shore, I am prevented from giving my concurrence on the ground of general considerations.

When I succeeded in February last to the charge of my present office, I laid it down as a general and necessary principle, to avoid innovation in the system of Government, to endeavour to conduct the public affairs, in the train in which they had devolved upon me, rectifying, at the same time, such abuses as could be remedied without any violence to established arrangements; and it was only in the abolition of unnecessary expences, and the reduction of useless offices, that I ventured to propose alterations, or to introduce new measures, without first submitting them to the approbation of the Company. Many were my reasons for prescribing to myself this line of conduct, and I communicated them freely and candidly to the Board.—Every change of system in Government, and especially in so important a source of its existence as that of its revenue, is, in my opinion, to be avoided, excepting in extraordinary cases: to attempt such a change, the Government itself ought to be permanent, the advantages of the change to be certain, great, and demonstrable; nor should it be attempted, but with a previous sanction and full approbation of the power which alone can give it permanency as a regulation. The inconveniencies and even evils of existing systems are always obvious, and may be easily exposed; the advantages of any system are never demonstrable, but from experience: disadvantages may arise where they are least apprehended; and the most perfect institutions of legislation and policy are often found defective from the inexperience and rotation of agents.

When it was first suggested at the Board to change the present system of collecting the revenues, I moved, That an official account should be laid before us, of the collections of these provinces for several years back, stating the gross jummah or settlement of each year, the charges collection, the nett revenue realized, and, the balance remaining uncollected. That account, from the year 1772-3 to the year 1783-4, now lies upon the table; and I beg leave to subjoin it to this minute, with the explanations which accompany it. By that account it appears demonstrably, that the amount of the gross collections since the institution of the collections at the Presidency under the committee of revenue, has been annually greater by several lacks than the collection of any year preceding the institution of the Committee. It is true, the balances have been likewise more considerable; but the balance remaining uncollected at the end of the present year is the least since the institution of the Committee. The balance of the towjee account for Cheyte closed this year on the 11th May, is 11,54,000 rupees, which is, by two lacks of rupees, less than the same account was last year, though not closed till the 20th of June 1784, and near six lacks of rupees less than the preceding year 1783, closing also on the 16th June: this is a strong proof of the progressive improvements of the Committee's system, and a strong argument against innovation. It is true, the account intituled, Charges of Collection, has been greater since the institution of the Committee than it was formerly; it has risen gradually since 1772-3, from 41,56,000 to 71,29,000 in 1783-4; but when the particulars of which those charges are composed, are displayed under their different heads, as in the account A. subjoined to this minute, it will appear that the increase might more properly be called the encreasing expences of Government, than the encreased expences of the collection of the revenue. It should likewise be remembered, that in consequence of injunctions to the Committee at the commencement of our reforms in January last, they presented to us a reduction of expence in their department, to the amount of eight lacks of rupees per annum; and one of the principal sources of reduction in our expences, which has been held forth to the Company in our late letters from the secret department of inspection and reduction, has proceeded from the proposed abolition of collectorships; the reverse of the system which is now presented for our adoption.

I am at the same time free to avow a predilection to the system of collectorships, of about eight or ten lacks each; and I would wish to see every district of the Company's possessions, under the superintendence of Company's covenanted servants, conversant in the language and manners of the natives, and capable of collecting, without the intervention of a native agent or deputy, a fixed revenue for the Company, paid and collected by monthly instalments, with ease to the ryot, and without a balance remaining unpaid of the just dues of Government.—I could likewise wish to see the Committee of Revenue acting as a Committee of Controul over such collectorships throughout all the provinces, and divested of every interference in the collection and management of the revenue, but that which might be necessary in keeping the collectors to their duty, checking their accounts, and receiving the appeals of the Zemindars and Ryots; and I should be particularly happy to see the Committee in a capacity to execute these important duties, independent of the general agency and improper authority of a Native Dewan, or in plain English, a Native Chancellor of Exchequer. But these are improvements and advantages in our revenue system, which I am not sanguine enough to look for from any sudden or abrupt changes: they may be hoped for in the progress of a regular, concerted, and deliberate chain of measures. Whenever the period may arrive, when the administration here and that at home shall unitedly resolve to begin upon such a plan for conducting the revenues of this country, it will be found that many preparatory arrangements are necessary to its introduction with safety, and ensuring success.

It is to be supposed that the Company will, in consequence of the late Act of Parliament, and the directions prescribed to them in that Act, send us particular instructions on the subject of the revenues, by their first dispatches. As we are in daily expectation of such dispatches, and as so much of the present year has already elapsed, I think we should, without further loss of time, or discussion of less important points, instruct the Committee of Revenue to make the settlements of the Huzzoory Districts, or revenues collected at the Presidency for the present year, in the spirit of the Company's orders, and according to the obvious intention of those clauses in the Act of Parliament which provide for the interest of the Zemindars and Ryots.—We should, at the same time, transmit to the Committee, Mr. Stuart's plan, together with Mr. Shore's memorial, informing them, that we have it in contemplation to introduce the general system recommended in both, whenever it can be brought forward without the dangers and difficulties incident to a sudden change of system, and without clashing with instructions which may be soon expected from home. Should the majority of the Board differ with me in the present opinion, and not accede to it as my proposition; should they, on the contrary, have such an impression of the defects of the present system, or of the mismanagement of it in any particular department or agent, as to think the introduction of a new system, or of Mr. Stuart's plan in particular, immediately necessary; I hope they will devote their particular attention to the charge of the plan on which they may be pleased to resolve; though it cannot meet my approbation, it will certainly receive my utmost support. I cannot, at the same time, be equally responsible for the issue at the end of the ensuing year.—Mr. Cowper, the acting President of the Committee, in whose abilities, activity, and integrity, I repose the most perfect confidence, assured me, on the 29th of last month, that of the Huzzory Mahls or collections made at the Khalsa, there would be little or no balance this year, if the Committee were fully supported in realizing them. I am convinced the other members of the Committee will exert themselves fully to discharge their duty, and do credit to the administration: and I beg leave to observe to the Board, that there is hardly any medium, between the most ample power and real responsibility, in a trust such as that, which we have delegated to the Committee of Revenue.—The monthly rotation of the Controul, which Mr. Stuart proposes for a Member of Council to execute, by sitting in the Khalsa as Comptroller of the Collections, would, I fear, serve only to weaken the efficient authority of the Committee, without introducing a more powerful check. The Controul must be permanent in one authority to be either efficient or responsible, and it requires the undivided attention of any one officer of Government. But upon what days of the week could this controul be exercised by any of the Members of Government individually?—there being public councils, at which the presence of all the Members is necessary, except on Saturdays and Sundays.

(Signed)

J. M'PHERSON.

REMARKS on the Mode of administering Justice to the Natives in Bengal, and on the Collection of the Revenues.

Mr. Shore,

1st. THE Company are in possession of a very extensive territorial jurisdiction in Bengal, equally fertile, populous, and advantageous to the British nation, for the large returns it makes in revenues and manufactures.

It becomes a question, What system of Government can be best adopted for the management of this territory? This cannot be answered till several leading facts have been ascertained.

Bengal is inhabited by various sects, amongst which that of the Hindoos may be estimated to make up eight tenths of the population: they are the aborigines of the country, and by nature and religion are peaceable and inoffensive.

Their national character is the compound of their characters as individuals: an obstinate attachment to all their customs and prejudices, whether superstitious, ceremonious, or traditional, may be deemed a general characteristic of the Hindoos.

Their manners partake of the nature of the Government under which they ever lived: as this has been arbitrary or despotic, the natives are timid and servile. As individuals, they are insolent to their inferiors; to their superiors, generally speaking, submissive; though they are to them also guilty of insolence, where they can be so with impunity.

Speculation they seldom indulge in any transactions; the present hour is what they alone look to the advantage of, which they will not forego for greater prospects, if remote. They are as little moved by curiosity.

Individuals

Individuals have little sense of honour; and the nation is wholly void of public virtue. They make not the least scruple of lying, where falsehood is attended with advantage; yet both Hindoos and Mahomedans continually speak of their credit and reputation, by which they mean little more than the appearance they make to the world. Of the two, the latter are more tenacious of this; the same man that will submit to the greatest indignities exercised upon him in private, will be clamorous at an affront put upon him before his servants or the public.

Cunning and artifice is wisdom with them: to deceive and over-reach is to acquire the character of a wise man.

The greatest disgrace they can suffer is to lose their cast, or, as we say, to be excommunicated. This punishment is inflicted for the breach of the injunctions of their religion; or, what is the same, of the ordinances of their priests. To lie, steal, plunder, ravish, or murder, are not deemed sufficient crimes to merit expulsion from society.

With a Hindoo, all is centered in himself; his own interest is his guide; ambition is a secondary quality with him; and the love of money is the source of this passion.

The advantage they derive over Europeans, is by practising those arts of meanness which an European detests. A man must be long acquainted with them, before he can believe them capable of that barefaced falsehood, servile adulation, and deliberate deception, which they daily practise.

To our Government they have little attachment; yet it is certain that, in general, property has been more secure, and individuals less oppressed, than under the despotism of their Nabobs. I assert this with all the confidence conviction inspires. I believe them to be as much attached to the English Government as they would be to any other; but if another dominion could establish itself, they would embrace it with indifference. The reason of this must be sought for in the consequences of a despotic authority; and by tracing them, the characters of the natives will be easily developed and understood; in them will be seen the source of timidity, adulation, and deceit, which prevail.

It is very obvious, that within the last ten or twelve years, a considerable alteration has taken place in the manners of the people. This alteration is the natural consequence of a greater degree of intimacy with Europeans, than they formerly were admitted to. Those parts of our character, which first drew their attention, were bravery, clemency, and good faith. They have since found that we are not wholly destitute of weaknesses and vices; and that Europeans, like all others, are open to temptation: the respect they entertained for us as individuals, or as a nation, is diminished; and they now consider themselves upon a more equal footing.

The introduction of the Supreme Court of Judicature has largely contributed to the elevation of the natives, and to the depression of Europeans. This system, which was meant for the relief of the natives, has, in very few respects, answered that object; in many instances it has been a heavy grievance to them; and the natives themselves have found out the art of making the powers of the Court the means and instrument of forwarding their own views of interest and oppression, of eluding the power of the Government, and of weakening its authority, by engaging the two tribunals in contests with each other.

It is in vain that we search for men of enlightened understanding, deep reasoning, and reflection, amongst the natives. The education of the Hindoos is confined to their being taught their own language: the Mahomedans are little better instructed; the acquisition of a few moral or political maxims, which in practice they neglect, is all they know of the art of Government; if exceptions can be found, they are very rare.

Such are the inhabitants of Bengal, over whom the European jurisdiction is established: prudence may, no doubt, render it permanent, but prudence and policy alone can effect this; for on a comparison of their numbers with ourselves, it must be evident to all, that the power by which we rule is less real than ideal.

The grand object of our Government in this country, should be to conciliate the minds of the natives: this may be effected by allowing them the free enjoyment of all their prejudices, and by securing to them their rights and property: the form of it should, I think, be despotic, and the natives should still be retained in those habits of submission which are natural and familiar to them; to this they will make no objection, whilst they are treated with humanity and justice.

Between

Between the Head Tribunal of Government and its subjects, I would preserve a great and respectable distance ; nor suffer the persons of the Members of the State to be treated with a familiarity which induces contempt.

In fact, the Supreme Council in Bengal should be a Council, a comptrol merely to superintend the conduct of all the other departments of the state, and oblige them to do their duty. As a Government, or as individuals, they should not interfere in the executive duties of subordinate stations ; but be attentive only to correct their errors, reform their abuses, or punish their injustice ; they should prescribe rules of conduct, and leave the execution of them to others.

Their business upon this scale would be limited, simple, and easy : but where the Members of the State, or the collective body of it, attend to all applications, interfere in all appointments, and undertake business of a trifling nature, they can neither act with propriety as an office of comptrol, nor as an office of dispatch, whilst they leave it in the power of the lowest to judge of their capacities and intentions.

Upon this principle, all the subordinate offices of Government should also be formed : the gradation from the first to the last should be easy and connected ; and all business in its progress should observe these gradations : and we must be careful not to suffer the existence of two authorities that clash with the operations, and counteract the influence of each other.

These are the general outlines ; in the application of them we are to consider the three great departments of the Government, viz. The administration of justice, the management of the revenues, and the commercial interests—The political department relates to other objects, so wide and extensive, that it must be considered separately.

Several systems have been adopted for the management of the revenues, and the administration of justice ; at one period they have been united, at another they have been separated.

Till the year 1770, the revenues, with a few partial exceptions, were under the controul of the natives ; but it was then deemed more advantageous to the Company to employ their servants. In consequence of this determination, Europeans were appointed as supervisors, and the comptrol of the districts, in matters of revenue, as well as in what related to the administration of justice, was vested in them.

Two Councils of Comptrol were established ; one at Moorshedabad, and one at Patna ; to these the collectors were subordinate, and acted under their orders and authority.

These Councils were, in their turn, subordinate to the Council at the Presidency, composed of the Members of the Government themselves.

The Khalsa, or Head Revenue Court of the country, was at that period fixed at Moorshedabad ; but it was thought proper to remove it to Calcutta, and the Council at Fort William took upon themselves the immediate direction and comptrol of the collectors ; in consequence of which the two Councils at Moorshedabad and Patna were abolished.

In 1774 the collectors were recalled, and the districts were formed into divisions, and a Provincial Council of Revenue appointed for each ; their stations were at Calcutta, Burdwan, Patna, Dacca, Moorshedabad, and Dinagapore. The administration of civil justice was vested in the Council at large, but held in rotation by one of the Members.

In 1780 the administration of justice was separated from the comptrol over the revenues, and vested in persons neither connected with the Revenue department, nor subordinate to it.

In 1781 the plan was extended, and the number of the courts of adawluts encreased ; and in the beginning of the same year the present system for the management of the revenues took place.

To all these plans, excepting the first, very solid objections may be made. In proposing the system, which appears to me the simplest and the best, I shall give attention to them.

The following are the outlines of the plan :

1st. That in the two departments of the administration of justice in civil cases, and the management and comptrol of the revenues, the servants of the Company should be employed.

2d. That the duties of these two departments be vested in the same persons.

3d. That for this purpose, Company's servants, under the denomination of superintendents, be appointed to the different districts.

Article 1st.

After the character which has been drawn of the natives, it is needless to add, that I think them ill calculated for these important trusts. I might appeal to the experience of every European, who has had opportunities of seeing the natives in office, in support of my opinion.

The general system of affairs in Bengal is now wholly different from what it was ten years ago: the scale of connections and interests is greatly extended, and English forms of policy and law are introduced. The natives no longer look up to one of their own country and sect as their supreme head, but to Europeans; nor can they act, as formerly, without our advice and assistance.

It is the part of a wise Government to provide against all contingencies: we ought not therefore to rely upon the peaceable disposition of the natives, or on a supposed attachment to us; but establish such a control in all parts of the country, that, in case of a foreign invasion by an European power, or of the inroads of an Eastern enemy, or the event of rebellion in any of our provinces, the payment of the revenues may not be suspended, illicit correspondence of dangerous confederacies may be checked, and the contagion of rebellion stifled.

That the servants of the Company are qualified for the task I propose to allot to them, I may venture to pronounce. The collection of the revenues is in itself simple; and if it is now attended with particular embarrassments, they arise from the system which has been established, or from other accidental causes. Common sense, a competent knowledge of the language, application, and rectitude of intention, are all the qualities required either for this or in the distribution of justice. It is part of the controlling power to retain every man in his duty, and prevent the abuse of authority.

An Englishman cannot descend to those little practices of oppression or extortion so familiar to the natives; his mind revolts at the idea of them: and admitting even that some are, by habit, connections, or necessity, become depraved, there is, after all, in every breast a sense of honour and virtue that recoils from the low vicious arts of a native of Bengal.

In reverting to the period when this system was established, I cannot recollect any objections against it; some might be drawn from the personal characters of the individuals employed; but those can no more be urged against the plan itself, than the vices of the priests can be adduced to prove the Christian religion wrong. If a Government will suffer crimes and vices to go unpunished, no system can be adopted that will answer any good purpose.

Article 2d.

People long accustomed to a despotic authority, should only look to one master. It is impossible to draw a line between the revenue and judicial departments, in such a manner as to prevent their clashing; and in this case, either the revenues must suffer, or the administration of justice be suspended. The present regulations define the objects of the two several jurisdictions with clearness and precision; yet they continually clash in practice: complaints are so blended, that it is often impossible to determine to which tribunal they belong; and that there has not been more confusion than has actually happened, is owing to the discretion of those who have been entrusted with the administration of justice.

It may be possible in the course of time, to induce the natives to pay their rents with regularity, and without compulsion, but this is not the case at present. If any force is offered, a complaint is made in a court of justice, and whether true or false, a temporary protection is given to the complainant, who is released from the demands upon him: to realize them afterwards is no easy matter.

In all demands for revenues, or in summonses to cause the attendance of parties at the Adawlut, Peons are employed, and very often the Peons of the two tribunals meet at the house of the same man, where the property of his person is contested, and he is obliged to pay both parties.

In those districts, such as Boglepore, &c. where the two jurisdictions are vested in the same person, these inconveniences do not arise: the duties of the two departments, though united in the same person, are separated in practice; and this may still be done.

If

If the present system should continue, it will be necessary to secure the regulations for the administration of justice: in general they are very proper, but some few alterations will be necessary, and to reduce them to the understandings of the people, they require to be simplified.

It has been the fate of this Government to form good regulations, but not to enforce them; and this gave room to these objections, which were made against the powers of the Courts of Revenue and justice being exercised by the same persons; the error was not in the institution, but in the neglect of duty.

If any solid arguments can be urged on the other side, it is, that the business of either department will be found sufficient to occupy the whole time and attention of one man. It is certain he will not have much leisure; but I am convinced may nevertheless perform the duties of both offices to the satisfaction of himself and his superiors, by a well regulated method and proper attention.

Article 3d.

In the remarks on the first article, one great advantage of this system has been pointed out; others are not wanting.

In the actual collection of the revenues, nothing is more necessary than to give immediate attention to all complaints, which are preferred daily without number, and dispatch them in a summary manner. This cannot be done where the comptrol is remote.

In every Pergunnah throughout Bengal, there are some distinct usages which cannot be clearly known at a distance; yet in all complaints of oppression or extortion, these must be known before a decision can be pronounced. But to learn at Calcutta the particular customs of a district of Radhabhy or Dacca, is almost impossible; and considering the channels through which an explanation must pass, and through which the complaint is made, any colouring may be given to it, and oppression and extortion, to the ruin of a district, may be practised with impunity.

This is a continual source of embarrassment to the Committee of Revenue in Calcutta. One object of their institution is, to bring the revenues without agency to the Presidency; and all local comptrol is removed from over the renters who pay at Calcutta, or what is called huzzoory; when complaints are made against them, it is almost impossible to discriminate truth from falsehood; and to prevent a failure in the revenues, it is found necessary in all doubtful cases, to support the farmer; a circumstance which may confirm the most cruel acts of oppression.

The real state of any district cannot be known by the Committee; a farmer or Zemindar may plead, that an inundation has ruined him, or that his country is a desert from want of rain; an aumeen is sent to examine the complaint; he returns with an exaggerated account of losses, proved in volumes of intricate accounts, which the Committee have no time to read, and for which the aumeen is well paid; possibly, however, the whole account is false. Suppose no aumeen is employed, and the renter is held to the tenor of his engagements, the loss, if real, must occasion his ruin, unless his assessment is very moderate indeed.

I may venture to pronounce, that the real state of the districts is now less known, and the revenues less understood, than in 1771. Since the natives have had the disposal of accounts, since they have been introduced as agents, and trusted with authority, intricacy and confusion have taken place; the records and accounts which have been compiled are numerous; yet, when any particular account is wanted, it cannot be found. It is the business of all, from the Ryott to the Dewan, to conceal and deceive; the simplest matters of fact are designedly covered with a veil, through which no human understanding can penetrate.

With respect to the present Committee of Revenue, it is morally impossible for them to execute the business they are entrusted with; they are vested with a general comptrol, and they have an executive authority, larger than ever was before given to any Board or body of men; they may and must get through the business, but to pretend to assert that they really execute it, would be folly and falsehood.

The grand object of the natives is to acquire independent comptrol; and for many years they have pursued this with wonderful art. The farmers and Zemindars under the Committee prosecute the same plan, and have ready objections to any thing that has the least appearance of restriction; all comptrol removed, they can plunder as they please.

The Committee must have a dewan, or executive officer, call him by what name you please. This man, in fact, has all the revenues paid at the Presidency at his disposal; and can, if he has any abilities, bring all the renters under contribution. It is little advantage to restrain the Committee

mittee themselves from bribery or corruption, when their executive officer has the power of practising both undetected.

To display the arts employed by a native on such occasions would fill a volume. He discovers the secret resources of the Zemindars and Renters, their enemies and competitors; and, by the engines of hope and fear raised upon these foundations, he can work them to his purposes. The Committee, with the best intentions, best abilities, and steadiest application, must, after all, be a tool in the hands of their Dewan.

This would never be the case in the system I propose, as the Dewan would neither be the channel of information, nor of executing orders; his business would be limited.

The same objections that are made against the present Committee of Revenue, may be applied to the system of Provincial Councils; it is sufficient to say of them, that the universal opinion, strengthened by experience, has pronounced the system fundamentally wrong, and inapplicable to any good purposes.

After all, the Government must consider, that to make people do their duty, hope must be held out as well as reward; or, in the words of a gentleman, formerly a Member of the Supreme Council, "No Government will be served faithfully that does not reward its servants liberally."

This is one great defect in the system for the administration of justice; the pay of the judges is equal only to their subsistence, and their present rank is the last step of the scale. Having no object in this line, they have little inducement to exert themselves in it, but are anxious to get removed to some other where their prospects are better.

Foujedary Jurisdiction.—Of the Foujedary Jurisdiction nothing has yet been said. In this department, criminal justice is administered, and it is the only office left to the Nabob.

I do not see any particular reason for changing the system itself, and perhaps it would, on many accounts, be improper; but some regulations are highly necessary.

Mahomed Reza Cawn is at the head of this department, and is the only person I know in the country qualified for it. If he were left to himself, I have not a doubt but he would conduct it well; but he is so circumscribed by recommendations of particular persons, and by the protection held out to his officers by Europeans, that, to my knowledge, he has not been able to punish them even when they have been convicted of the greatest enormities; and he has often on this account been blamed when his hands were tied up.

The present Foujedary system, unless it has lately undergone great alterations from the Controul over the Foujedars vested in the judges of the Adawlet, is a mere system of rapine and plunder, and furnishes another proof against the leaving natives with uncontrolled power.

What is particularly wanted is, to impose checks and restraints upon the Foujedary officers, scattered about the different districts; and this might be done consistent with the plan I propose, by lodging a controlling power with the collectors over them. With respect to the trial of delinquents, that should be left with the natives alone; the trial is always sent to the Naib Nazim, and must be confirmed by him, and receive his sanction, before the sentence can be carried into execution.

I do not think it would be unbecoming the dignity or humanity of this Government, to procure some alteration in particular punishments, which are a disgrace to humanity: I allude in particular to the cutting off limbs, and impaling; the very mention of which makes nature shudder.

As to the mode of controul, it might be as follows: to fix the station of the head Foujedar of a district at the same place with the superintendent, and to oblige him to make a daily report of all the prisoners under his charge; to order him to obey the orders of the collector for the seizure of any delinquents, and if the crimes of the prisoners merit trial, to make the Foujedar deliver them over without delay to the proper officers for that purpose; to abolish all fines whatever as punishments; and to reduce the number of petty Tannahs or Guards which are now scattered about the country.

To prevent an abuse which arises from the pay of Peons employed by this Court, and which is made an article of profit; a restriction might be laid upon the Foujedar, not to issue summonses, but under the signature of the superintendent.

It was formerly the duty of the Zemindars to preserve the peace within their respective districts, and to apprehend all robbers and breakers of the peace: this cannot be done universally, but may still be adopted in particular districts; for instance, in Burdwan.

It may now be proper to take a general review of the system I propose. The administration of justice, and collection of the revenues of the whole country, having been vested in Company's servants, appointed to the different districts, it will be necessary to establish a controul over them.

For this purpose, a Council of Control, similar to the present Committee of Revenue, should be established in Calcutta, with whom the collectors should correspond, and whose orders they are to obey. To them they are to send their monthly accounts of their collections and disbursements, and remit the former to them.

This Council should be simply deliberative, nor have any office of collection itself: I would not allow them any judicial authority, except merely to refer complaints of any kind to the collectors.

The present Court of Appeal, under the name of Sudder Dewanny Adawlet, may still continue with all its powers; to this Court the collectors, in their judicial capacities, are to be subject, and to make their returns to it, as at present.

The Supreme Council will still have a control over the whole: the Committee are to send the monthly accounts to them, with their proceedings, as at present, with a general report upon the state of the business and conduct of the collectors.

Every subordinate office must be possessed of full authority: the Committee must not interfere in the duties of the collector, who, within his jurisdiction, should be considered as despotic.

The Committee should not decide (*prima facie*) upon representations from the natives, but should refer them to the collectors. It will be one part of their duty to hear all complaints against the collectors, and call upon them to answer them. The Committee, in this case, must be ordered to lay a state of their proceedings before the Supreme Council, who will pass such a decision upon them as they think proper. In the same manner, the Supreme Council will exercise a control over both.

It is a very capital defect in this Government, that no system is permanent. Those amongst the natives, who have influence, are the first to suggest changes, as they must gain by them; but this continual variation of system introduces distrust and diffidence of the Government amongst all classes; it prevents all inclination to improvement, and makes every man anxious to gather the profits of his hour, lest a new change should deprive him of them.

If the present situation of affairs were in any respect eligible, I should not propose an alteration; but I am convinced it is fundamentally bad; and that the system now proposed, admitting it to be incomplete, will in every respect be infinitely better. I do not, however, wish to see it introduced, unless with a determination of adhering to it; and if the Government will compel every man to do his duty, by rewarding those who do execute it, and by dismissing those who are incapable or negligent in the performance of it, I may venture to pronounce, that the system itself will answer every object intended by it.

In taking into consideration the management of the revenues, it is necessary at the same time to consider the mode of settlement.

It may not be practicable, considering the settlement formed by the Committee of Revenue, to make any considerable alteration during the present year; but a foundation should be laid, and the plan sketched out at full, and filled up afterwards, as circumstances admit.

It may be pronounced, that upon the whole, the Zemindars, who have the greatest rights, are also the properest persons for the management of the revenues of their own districts: some exceptions to this as a general rule will hereafter be pointed out.

I therefore propose that the settlement be made with the Zemindars themselves, and that the amount of the jumma be irrevocably fixed during the life-time of the Zemindar.

The assessment should also be moderate, and in that case the Zemindar should be compelled to pay it, taking upon himself all profits and losses: if the assessment is excessive, there will be either a necessity to admit an abatement in case of loss, or the lands must be sold.

The former alternative is the best; and in that case it might be made a rule to sell a portion of the Zemindary to make good arrears. I would even limit a day when this operation should take place; to the first day of the second month of the new year.

The exceptions against his rule arise from the incapacity of the Zemindars, owing to sex or minority. Both the Zemindars of Dinagepore and Burdwan are minors, and wholly incapable at present of managing the rents of their own districts: in these cases the following modes occur; either to appoint an officer on the part of Government to take the management of the rents, or, to let the lands to farm.

In the former case the person appointed is only answerable for what he actually collects; in the latter case, he is responsible for a certain sum.

If proper persons should be found for the trust, the former mode appears to me preferable; and it may be adopted when the Zemindar himself has any near relations capable of the trust: the fear of dismissal will be some restraint upon him.

The latter mode also has its advantages; but these depend also upon the choice of the persons. I would not absolutely fix upon either, but adopt one or the other as circumstances indicate.

In whatever instances a farmer is employed, it ought not to be for one year but for a term; as he ought not to be admitted without sufficient reason, he ought not to be dispossessed merely to make room for another person.

Every Zemindar has lands under the denomination of Bert, Bermooler, &c. which are rent free. For the management of these lands, I would propose that a person should be nominated by Government, where the district is not left with the Zemindar himself.

Under every situation, however, the Government must take upon themselves the care of the Zemindar's education during his minority: experience teaches, that this trust, when left at the discretion of their relations, or a farmer, is never executed faithfully. The consequence is, that the Zemindars are incapable of managing their lands at the time they are qualified by their age to undertake it.

If the Government fix the assessment, they must at the same time fix their own expences. It was formerly remarked, that the habit of this Government to encrease its expences was enormous. A comparison of the progress of expence since this remark was made, in the beginning of 1776, will fully verify it.

To conclude: If the plan now recommended for the administration of justice, and the management of the revenues, take place; and if those employed in it are retained in their duty, in the course of two or three years the system, which is now confused and complicated, will become easy and simple, neither difficult to understand, nor embarrassing to perform.

With respect to the expence of this plan, it will not be so great as at present, even after fixing certain profits for the persons employed, by allowing them commission upon the net collections, which I think the properest mode of paying them: but that this matter may not be left in doubt, the whole detail of the system and expence should precede the adoption of it; and this may be done easily. If these reflections are deemed of sufficient weight to merit consideration, the writer will cheerfully embrace the trouble of this detail.

N. B. Since the above memorial was written, various parts of the provinces were formed into collectorships and superintendships; such as Raadhai, Burdwan, Rungpore, &c. &c. &c.

Revenue Department.

A true copy.

B. APLIN,
Acting Secretary.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT Jumma Wafil Bawkey of BENGAL and BEHAR, including the Land Revenue

ABSTRACT JUMMA WAHIL BAWKEE OF BENGAL and BEHAR, including the Whole of the Land Revenue of the Soubahs;

From the BENGAL and BEHAR Years 1179-80 to 1190-1, inclusive.

Years.	Gross Jumma according to the Settlement.	Nett Collections Account the Revenue of the Current Year, paid into the different Treasuries of the Revenue Department.	Collected and defrayed for Charges in the Revenue Department. A.	Gross Collections on Account the Settlement of the Current Year.	Balance at the End of each Year.	Collected the Account. Balance.	Balance still remaining due.
Bengal Behar English Year. Style.							
1179 or 1180 or 1772—	32,66,41,060 2 6 —	1,95,72,793 1 2 2	41,56,970 9 18 2	2,37,29,763 11 — 3	29,11,296 7 5 1	18,88,226 — 12 1	10,23,070 6 13 —
1180 or 1181 or 1773—	42,73,03,531 4 11 2	1,92,74,932 8 16 —	43,02,596 1 10 2	2,35,77,528 10 6 2	37,26,002 10 5 —	18,05,528 6 15 1	19,20,474 3 9 3
1181 or 1182 or 1774—	52,66,16,983 2 19 —	1,95,69,609 10 11 1	41,51,272 13 15 —	2,37,20,882 8 6 1	28,96,100 10 12 3	17,40,399 7 19 1	11,55,701 2 13 2
1182 or 1183 or 1775—	62,67,53,301 6 11 3	1,95,25,824 11 3 1	45,07,471 15 1 1	2,40,33,296 10 4 2	27,20,004 12 7 1	12,18,176 5 10 3	15,01,828 6 16 2
1183 or 1184 or 1776—	72,69,01,033 6 12 —	1,87,15,865 2 15 —	49,05,739 5 13 1	2,36,21,604 8 8 1	32,79,428 14 3 3	13,94,769 — 18 3	18,84,659 13 5 —
1184 or 1185 or 1777—	82,57,61,716 10 7 2	1,70,49,709 15 8 —	53,80,818 — 5 3	2,24,30,527 15 13 3	33,31,188 10 13 3	20,78,450 12 1 1	12,52,737 14 12 2
1185 or 1186 or 1778—	92,53,82,873 5 10 1	1,73,95,871 4 4 3	56,45,946 13 5 2	2,30,41,818 1 10 1	23,41,055 4 — —	19,19,747 2 14 3	4,21,308 1 5 1
1186 or 1187 or 1779—	102,52,60,664 12 14 1	1,80,21,226 1 7 1	56,80,637 2 1 —	2,37,01,863 3 8 1	20,58,800 9 6 —	15,66,321 13 5 3	4,92,479 12 — 1
1187 or 1188 or 1780—	112,55,12,080 6 17 3	1,65,84,181 10 11 2	60,98,510 3 5 3	2,26,82,691 13 17 1	28,29,388 9 — 2	14,24,542 — 10 2	14,04,846 8 10 —
1188 or 1189 or 1781—	122,79,05,850 1 7 —	1,89,55,004 5 8 1	66,55,869 7 16 —	2,56,10,873 13 4 1	22,94,976 4 2 3	6,23,989 3 5 1	16,70,987 — 17 2
1189 or 1190 or 1782—	132,80,25,465 — 14 2	1,88,24,855 1 2 3	59,63,660 14 5 —	2,47,88,515 15 7 3	32,36,949 1 6 3	6,50,461 11 13 —	25,86,487 5 13 3
1190 or 1191 or 1783—	142,72,65,414 11 18 3	1,81,93,491 15 10 1	71,29,093 14 4 1	2,53,22,585 13 14 2	19,42,828 14 4 1	4,49,615 14 17 —	14,93,212 15 7 1

A. These confit of Charges of collecting, and a Variety of other Charges, which, although defrayed from the Revenue Department, do not come under the Head of Charges Collection; the Particulars are annexed.

Fort William, the 17th May 1785.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) CHARLES CROFTES.
Accomp^t. Gen^l. to the Rev^e. Depart^t.

1891

PARTICULARS of the CHARGES defrayed

Y E A R S.			Charges Collecting.		Total.	Charges Zemindary.	Charges of the Civil and Criminal Courts.		Total.	Law Char
Bengal Year.	Behar Year.	English Style.	Charges Collections.	Charges General.			Charges Dewannee Audaulut.	Charges Fouzdarry Audaulut.		
1179 or 1180 or 1772—3			14,08,353 1 15 3	3,55,254 1 8 —	17,63,607 3 3 3	19,14,612 10 7 1	23,888 10 10 —	81,185 1 9 —	1,05,073 11 19 —	— —
1180 or 1181 or 1773—4			11,03,882 8 — 1	6,43,003 4 1 —	17,46,885 12 1 1	19,36,113 1 17 3	41,725 10 — —	1,40,660 2 18 —	1,82,385 12 18 —	— —
1181 or 1182 or 1774—5			12,47,564 11 11 —	2,72,743 12 — —	15,20,308 7 11 —	21,09,318 6 12 —	45,817 13 2 2	1,90,901 13 9 2	2,36,719 10 12 —	— —
1182 or 1183 or 1775—6			14,72,292 14 5 2	2,75,830 7 11 2	17,48,123 5 17 —	22,41,945 8 15 3	35,429 15 7 —	2,17,036 1 12 2	2,50,466 — 19 2	— —
1183 or 1184 or 1776—7			14,83,864 4 9 1	2,81,859 6 14 3	17,65,823 11 4 —	22,12,468 13 3 —	50,626 15 — —	4,46,882 10 13 1	4,97,509 9 13 1	15,136 3
1184 or 1185 or 1777—8			18,30,413 1 — 3	3,64,147 1 13 1	21,94,560 2 14 —	22,28,834 8 11 3	73,708 1 4 —	4,94,825 13 12 2	5,68,533 14 16 2	16,222 14
1185 or 1186 or 1778—9			18,49,665 14 11 3	3,44,754 15 14 2	21,94,420 14 6 1	22,37,097 — 5 3	55,458 1 8 —	5,68,731 9 10 —	6,24,189 10 18 —	57,114 14
1186 or 1187 or 1779—80			18,81,061 3 11 —	3,41,079 2 10 3	22,22,136 6 1 3	23,91,262 6 12 3	69,452 14 4 —	5,63,116 7 16 2	6,32,569 6 — 2	12,714 7
1187 or 1188 or 1780—1			19,54,233 4 10 1	5,67,694 5 2 2	25,21,927 9 12 3	23,41,694 9 12 1	1,63,147 — 18 3	7,72,833 1 4 —	9,35,980 2 2 3	57,638 6
1188 or 1189 or 1781—2			18,71,250 8 — —	2,85,635 10 8 —	21,56,886 2 8 —	22,66,051 14 8 —	6,89,980 11 5 —	8,82,653 9 13 1	15,72,634 4 18 1	21,640 10
1189 or 1190 or 1782—3			18,45,017 3 8 3	3,15,036 — 16 1	21,60,053 4 5 —	20,91,095 5 1 3	7,96,858 2 — 3	4,68,660 — 13 —	12,65,518 2 13 3	8,300 —
1190 or 1191 or 1783—4			24,39,176 8 19 —	3,50,557 — 18 1	27,89,733 9 17 1	22,87,281 3 9 2	7,92,541 15 17 —	4,59,022 2 7 1	12,51,564 2 4 1	28,490 —

ed in the REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Law Charges.	Charges Poolbundy.	Charges Building, and Repairs.	Hill Charges.	Dawke Charges.	Charges Police.	Allowances to Members of the late Provincial Councils.	Sebundy Charges.	Grand Total of Charges in the Revenue Department.
— —	3,00,333 15 8 2	20,550 9 — —	— —	52,792 8 — —	— —	— —	— —	41,56,970 9 18 2
— —	3,44,051 13 5 —	33,279 10 6 2	— —	25,637 3 15 —	34,242 11 7 —	— —	— —	43,02,596 1 10 2
— —	2,02,102 4 11 —	30,396 — 6 —	— —	11,996 13 15 —	39,891 2 8 —	— —	— —	41,51,272 13 15 —
— —	1,78,266 — — —	38,521 — 1 —	— —	10,258 13 — —	39,891 2 8 —	— —	— —	45,07,471 15 1 1
1,136 3 10 —	3,27,350 6 16 —	35,040 10 19 —	— —	12,518 12 — —	39,891 2 8 —	— —	— —	49,05,739 5 13 1
2,222 14 7 —	2,81,556 14 16 —	43,795 13 6 2	— —	4,204 — — —	43,109 11 14 —	— —	— —	53,80,818 — 5 3
7,114 14 — —	4,07,734 9 10 —	50,588 8 5 2	— —	16,728 12 — —	58,072 8 — —	— —	— —	56,45,946 13 5 2
2,714 7 — —	3,02,983 13 13 —	37,854 6 13 —	— —	23,043 12 — —	58,072 8 — —	— —	— —	56,80,637 2 1 —
7,638 6 10 —	1,78,933 12 — —	38,905 5 8 —	18,591 — — —	— — — —	4,839 6 — —	— —	— —	60,98,510 3 5 3
1,640 10 — —	3,42,536 — 5 —	8,778 14 12 —	51,222 — — —	29,737 4 17 —	58,072 8 — —	1,48,309 12 7 3	— —	66,55,869 7 16 —
8,300 — — —	1,96,850 12 — —	4,351 10 12 —	61,904 — — —	18,509 15 12 2	48,393 12 — —	1,08,684 — — —	— —	59,63,660 14 5 —
8,490 — — —	2,60,614 8 3 —	4,455 3 10 —	62,024 — — —	26,493 11 18 1	45,875 10 — —	1,45,700 — — —	2,26,861 13 2 —	71,29,093 14 4 1

Fort William, the 18th May 1785.

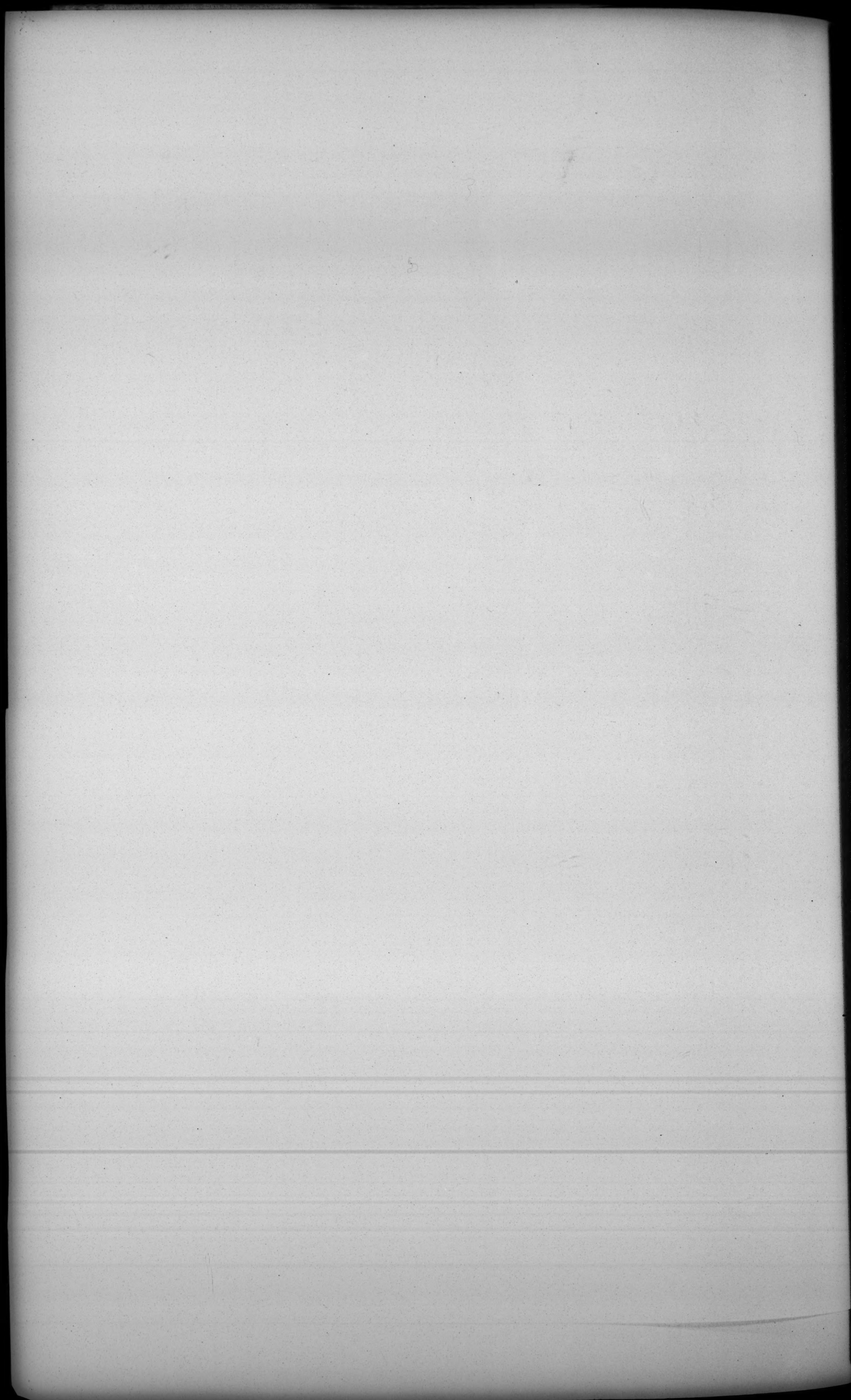
Errors excepted,

(S^d)

CHARLES CROFTES,

Accomp^t Gen^l to the Rev^e Departm^t.

U



Accompanying Gov. General's Minute.

ACCOUNT of the Total Gross Collections of each Year, from the Year 1179-80,
Bengal and Behar Stile, to the Year 1190-1.

YEARS.			RECEIPTS.		TOTAL.
			Account the Current Year.	Account Balance.	
Bengal Year	Behar Year	English Stile.			
1179 or 1180 or 1172-3			2,37,29,763 11 — 3	18,88,226 — 12 1	2,56,17,989 11 13 -
1180 or 1181 or 1773-4			2,35,77,528 10 6 2	18,05,528 6 15 1	2,53,83,057 1 1 3
1181 or 1182 or 1774-5			2,37,20,882 8 6 1	17,40,399 7 19 1	2,54,61,282 — 5 2
1182 or 1183 or 1775-6			2,40,33,296 10 14 2	12,18,176 5 10 3	2,55,51,472 15 15 1
1183 or 1184 or 1776-7			2,36,21,604 8 8 1	13,94,769 — 18 3	2,50,16,373 9 7 -
1184 or 1185 or 1777-8			2,24,30,527 15 13 3	20,78,450 12 1 1	2,45,08,978 11 15 -
1185 or 1186 or 1778-9			2,30,41,818 1 10 1	19,19,747 2 14 3	2,49,61,565 4 5 -
1186 or 1187 or 1779-80			2,37,01,863 3 8 1	15,66,321 13 5 3	2,47,68,185 — 14 -
1187 or 1188 or 1780-1			2,26,82,691 13 17 1	14,24,542 — 10 2	2,41,07,233 14 7 3
1188 or 1189 or 1781-2			2,56,10,873 13 4 1	6,23,989 3 5 1	2,62,34,863 — 9 2
1189 or 1190 or 1782-3			2,47,88,515 15 7 3	6,50,461 11 13 -	2,54,38,977 11 — 3
1190 or 1191 or 1783-4			2,53,22,585 13 14 2	4,49,615 14 17 -	2,57,72,201 12 11 2

Fort William, the 18th May 1785.

Errors excepted.

Revenue Department.

(Signed)

CHARLES CROFTS,

A true Copy.

Accomp. Gen. to the R. D.

R. APLIN,

Act. Sec.

Accompanying Gov. General's Minute.

ACCOUNT, shewing the Charges of Collecting in each Year, from the Year 1179-80, Bengal Behar Stile, to 1190-1.

Y E A R S.			Charges of Collecting.	
			Charges.	General Total.
Bengal Year.	Behar Year.	English Stile.	Charges Collection.	
1179 or 1180 or 1772-3			14,08,353 1 15 3	3,55,254 1 8 - 17,63,607 3 3 3
1180 or 1181 or 1773-4			11,03,882 8 — 1	6,43,003 4 1 - 17,46,885 12 1 1
1181 or 1182 or 1774-5			12,47,564 11 11 -	2,72,743 12 — - 15,20,308 7 11 -
1182 or 1183 or 1775-6			14,72,292 14 5 2	2,75,830 7 11 2 17,48,123 5 17 -
1183 or 1184 or 1776-7			14,83,864 4 9 1	2,81,959 6 14 3 17,65,823 11 4 -
1184 or 1185 or 1777-8			18,30,413 1 — 3	3,64,147 1 13 1 21,94,560 2 14 -
1185 or 1186 or 1778-9			18,49,665 14 11 3	3,44,754 15 14 2 21,94,420 14 6 1
1186 or 1187 or 1779-80			18,81,061 3 11 -	3,41,075 2 10 3 22,22,136 6 1 3
1187 or 1188 or 1780-1			19,54,233 4 10 1	5,67,694 5 2 2 25,21,927 9 12 3
1188 or 1189 or 1781-2			18,71,250 8 — -	2,85,635 10 8 - 21,56,886 2 8 -
1189 or 1190 or 1782-3			18,45,017 3 8 3	3,15,036 — 16 1 21,60,053 4 5 -
1190 or 1191 or 1783-4			24,39,176 8 19 -	3,50,557 — 18 1 27,89,733 9 17 1

Fort William, the 18th May 1785.

Errors excepted.

(Signed)

CHARLES CROFTS,
Accompt. Gen. to the R. D.

Ordered, That they be accordingly sent in Circulation.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL REVENUE CONSULTATIONS, the 11th July 1785.

MR. Stuart lays before the Board the following minute.

Mr. Stuart,

I have perused the Governor General's minute of the 18th of May 1785, on the subject of the revenues: and although he does not agree with me in all the points proposed in my plan for the future management of the collections, yet I am happy to find, that our opinions are the same with respect to the appointment of Collectors or Superintendents in all the districts; which I consider the most important object of the system which I wish to see carried into execution.—I should have been glad that the Governor General had also agreed with me in the other leading principle of my plan, viz. The union of the powers of the magistrate and collector; because I have formerly had an opportunity of witnessing the good effects arising from the junction of those officers. The Governor General's only objection is, "that he does not think we are sufficiently advanced to risque the consequences of vesting so unchecked a power generally in the hands of our servants;" but if they are trust-worthy in one department, they are certainly so in both. At present, the collectors and magistrates are by no means checks upon each other; and Government does not possess a greater degree of control over them individually, than they would do were the two authorities united.

The Governor General states, That by the account annexed to his minute, it appears that the gross collections have been more by several lacks, during the time of the Committee, than at any former period; but if it be allowed, that the charges have been more than proportionably increased (which they certainly have been in consequence of the system now existing) a loss no doubt ultimately falls upon Government by such unnecessary increase; from which there is no relief, but by a change of the measures which created it. The Governor General observes, that the increase in the article of charges collection, may more properly be called "the increasing expences of Government, than the increased expence of collecting the revenue;" but as I have shewn by my plan, that a saving can be made of 16 lacks of rupees, besides providing in the most liberal manner for the collectors; I must still think that the increase in the charges has proceeded solely from the institution of useless revenue establishments: and supposing the additional allowances which I proposed for the collectors were not granted, the saving in that case by my plan, would be about 25 lacks per annum; a sum very little short of the total increase in the article of charges collection, which has gradually been accumulated since the year 1772, from rupees 41,56,970. 18. 2. to rupees 71,29,093. 14. 4. 1. as stated in the account accompanying the Governor General's minute.—In judging of two systems, that which shall appear to be the most advantageous to Government, certainly deserves the preference. That the old system is therefore best, appears from the following account of the actual receipts into the Company's Treasury for twelve years successively, extracted from the papers delivered in by the Governor General with his minute of the 18th May. In my plan, the net collections appear to be erroneously stated, owing to some oversight or omission; but this account, formed from official documents recently prepared, affords the most authentic information, and shews more clearly than the other account, the propriety of the change which I proposed.

Years.	Current Collections.			Collected Account Balances.			Gross Collection.			Charges Collection.			Actual Receipts into the Treasury:		
1772-3	2,37,29,763	11	3 0	18,88,226	12	1 0	2,56,17,989	11	3 0	41,56,970	9	18 2	2,14,61,019	1	14 2
1773-4	2,35,77,528	10	6 2	18,05,528	6	15 1	2,53,83,057	1	1 3	43,02,596	1	10 2	2,10,80,460	15	11 1
1774-5	2,37,20,882	8	6 1	17,40,399	7	9 1	2,54,61,282	5	2 0	41,51,272	13	15 0	2,13,10,009	2	10 2
1775-6	2,40,33,296	10	4 2	12,18,176	5	10 3	2,55,51,472	15	15 1	45,07,471	15	1 1	2,10,44,001	—	14 0
1776-7	2,36,21,604	8	8 1	13,94,769	—	18 3	2,50,16,373	9	7 0	49,05,739	5	13 1	2,01,10,434	3	14 3
1777-8	2,24,30,527	15	13 3	20,79,450	12	1 1	2,45,08,978	11	15 0	53,80,818	5	3 0	1,91,28,160	11	9 1
1778-9	2,30,41,818	1	10 1	19,19,747	2	14 3	2,49,61,565	4	5 0	56,45,946	13	5 2	1,93,15,618	6	19 2
1779-80	2,37,01,863	3	8 1	15,66,321	13	5 3	2,47,68,185	—	14 0	56,80,637	2	1 0	1,90,83,547	14	13 0
1780-81	2,26,82,691	13	17 1	14,24,542	—	10 2	2,41,07,233	14	7 3	60,98,510	3	5 3	1,80,08,723	11	2 0
1781-2	2,56,10,873	13	4 1	6,23,989	3	5 1	2,62,34,863	—	9 2	66,55,869	7	16 0	1,95,78,993	8	13 2
1782-3	2,47,88,515	15	7 3	6,50,471	11	13 0	2,54,38,977	11	—	59,63,660	14	5 0	1,94,75,316	12	15 3
1783-4	2,53,22,585	13	14 2	4,49,915	14	17 0	2,57,72,201	12	11 2	71,29,093	14	4 1	1,86,43,107	14	7 1

With regard to the expected reduction from the abolition of collectorships, I doubt much whether there will be much real saving by adopting this measure; seeing that there is but little difference between the salaries drawn by the collectors, and the pensions which they and their assistants will be allowed, by the subsequent regulations, on their recall.

I am very happy to learn, that the acting President of the Committee of Revenue is satisfied that the balance of this year will be trifling, though I confess my expectations on this head are not very sanguine. At the conclusion of my plan, I stated the probable balance at 30 lacks of rupees; and now that the last Towjee account of the Bengal year is closed, let us see how it actually stands, according to the one delivered in for the month of Chyte.

The

The balance of the Huzzoory Mah^l exclusive of transfers, bills, pauts, &c.

11,54,274

Add amount bills and pauts not yet paid, according to the account delivered in by the Sub Accomptant; viz.

Tunkaaws	-	-	-	-	-	2,85,077	1	0	10
Suspensions	-	-	-	-	-	1,26,845	7	1	2
Bills receivable	-	-	-	-	-	15,283	1	12	2

4,27,205 10 4 0

Muffuffil balance according to the Towjee account for Chyte

9,64,520 8 12 2

Balance outstanding for 1191-2 exclusive of the Behar * balance, which

cannot be ascertained till September next,

Sicca rupees 25,46,000 7 17 1

* N. B. The amount due from Behar between the present time and close of the Behar year, is sicca rupees 27,67,705. 14. 1. 1.

It will be said, perhaps, that the amount of the tunkaws, bills, &c. stated above, cannot be considered as a part of the balance, because they are in course of payment: but as the actual collections of last year has long since ceased, the above sum must therefore be paid out of the resources of the next year; a practice by no means justifiable, although I understand it has prevailed more or less for several years past.

The Board not having thought it expedient to make any change in the present revenue system, I shall, notwithstanding my disapprobation of it, concur most heartily with my colleagues in every measure that may be judged likely to contribute towards its success.—With respect to the allowances lately granted to the collectors, I do not disapprove of the amount of them; but I wish they had been contrived to arise, either out of a saving by the abolition of unnecessary revenue establishments, as proposed in my plan, or from any source in preference to that of increasing the demands upon the country; which is evidently not the object of Government at home; and which is contrary to one of the leading principles of the system which I proposed.

The objection which the Governor General states against “the controlling authority of a Member of the Board in the Revenue department,” viz. “the want of time,” is easily answered:—Although there is a meeting of the Council almost every day in the week, yet the Members seldom assemble till towards noon; so that the Comptrolling Member could with ease give up two or three hours every day, if necessary, to attend to the business of his department.

I have thought it necessary to make these observations, not with a view to bring the question which I formerly proposed, again before the Board; but merely to support the system which it was my wish to see introduced, and because I thought then, and still continue to think, it is the best that can be adopted by this Government for the interest of our employers.

10th July, 1785.

(Signed)

C. STUART.

Agreed, That the preceding minute lie for consideration.

A N
A C C O U N T
O F T H E
ANNUAL PROFITS arising to the Company from SALT,
From the Acquisition of the Dewannee, to the Date of
the latest Advices [from BENGAL.]

						£	
1765 - 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	The profits in these years arose from duties only.
1766 - 7	—	—	—	—	—	118,926	
1767 - 8	—	—	—	—	—	144,218	
1768 - 9	—	—	—	—	not distinguished	—	
1769 - 70	—	—	—	—	—	16,907	
1770 - 1	—	—	—	—	—	70,914	In these years the profit or loss arose from sales and duties.
1771 - 2	—	—	—	—	—	61,663	
1772 - 3	—	—	—	—	—	45,027	
1773 - 4	—	—	—	—	*	229,192	
1774 - 5	—	—	—	—	*	130,263	
1775 - 6	—	Loss	£ 1,473	—	*	—	In these from duties only.
1776 - 7	—	—	—	—	*	139,012	
1777 - 8	—	—	—	—	*	54,160	
1778 - 9	—	—	—	—	—	63,697	
1779 - 80	—	—	—	—	—	32,237	
1780 - 1	—	—	—	—	—	8,427	Including sales and duties.
1781 - 2	—	—	—	—	—	321,912	
1782 - 3	—	—	—	—	—	605,646	
1783 - 4	—	partly estimated	—	—	—	603,076	

N. B. The current rupee is valued at 2s. 3d.

* In the profit or loss of these 5 years,
is included the sum of £202,845, due
from contractors, which is considered
as doubtful of recovery.

East India House,
30th March 1786.

Errors excepted.

JOHN ANNIS,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A N
T
A C C O U N T

OF THE
ANNUAL PROFITS ARISING TO THE COMPANY FROM SALE
FROM THE ACQUISITION OF THE DEWARAN, TO THE DATE OF

Nett Territorial Revenues of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA,

From the 30th April 1771, to the 1st May 1772,

A N D

From the 30th April 1784, to the 1st May 1785.

1771 - 2	—	—	—	—	—	2,126,766
1784 - 5	—	—	—	—	—	2,072,963

No accounts of 1783-4 are received.

N. B. The current rupee is valued at 2s. 3d.

Errors excepted.

East India House,
30th March, 1786.

JOHN ANNIS,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A N A C C O U N T O F T H E

Times at which the several Accounts of the Annual Revenues and Expenditures of the Presidency at Bengal in each Year,

From the Year 1776 to the Year 1785, were transmitted to the
COURT OF DIRECTORS;

A N D

EXTRACTS, stating the Reasons contained in any Dispatch from the said Presidency for withholding or delaying any such Accounts.

YEARS:		WHEN RECEIVED:	
Commencing	Ending		
May	April		
1776	1777	Settlement, collections, and balances of the revenues of Bengal and Bahar — — — — }	28th October 1778
		Books of accounts of the revenues and charges of ditto — ditto — — — — }	23d November 1779
		General books of the presidency, &c. — — — —	Ditto Ditto
1777	1778	Settlement, collections, &c. &c. — — — —	27th December
		Books of accounts of revenues, &c. — — — —	27th September 1780
		General books of the presidency, &c. — — — —	24th February 1781
1778	1779	Settlement, collections, &c. &c. — — — — }	26th Ditto Ditto
		Books of accounts of revenues, &c. — — — — }	
		General books of the presidency, &c. — — — —	30th October Ditto
1779	1780	Settlement, collections, &c. &c. — — — — }	11th September 1784
		Books of accounts of revenues, &c. — — — — }	
		General books of the presidency, &c. — — — —	3d June 1782
1780	1781	Settlement, collections, &c. &c. — — — —	26th May 1783
		Books of accounts of revenues — — — —	20th September Ditto
		General books of the presidency, &c. — — — —	21st July Ditto
1781	1782	Settlement, collections, &c. &c. — — — —	3d September 1785
		Books of accounts of revenues — — — —	25th October 1784
		General books of the presidency, &c. — — — —	27th July Ditto
1782	1783	Settlement, collections, &c. &c. — — — — }	3d September 1785
		Books of accounts of revenues — — — — }	
		General books of the presidency, &c. — — — —	11th January 1786

N. B. None received since those of 1782-3.

* The originals of these were sent from Bengal in May 1781, and lost in the Admiral Hughes Packet.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL at BENGAL to the AUDITOR of INDIAN ACCOUNTS, dated 13th May 1779.

S I R,

1st. As the general books of this presidency for the year 1777-8, which are transmitted by the Royal Henry, were prevented from being sent, accompanying those of the other departments, it becomes necessary that I should explain the cause of this delay, lest it should be considered as arising from any neglect on my part; at the same time I shall communicate to you such observations as may tend to elucidate the transactions stated in them.

2d. The accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the revenue department not being furnished me before the end of December, the general journal remained entirely at a stand from the month of June until that time, when it was impossible to return many of the accounts, defective in point of form, correspondence of dates, and other essential circumstances, for correction, with the least prospect of their being received back from the Subordinates in time for completing the general books, so that they might have accompanied those of the other departments; I was therefore necessitated to enter them in the original state in which they were delivered to me, hoping that by exerting my utmost endeavours to have effected the close of the books in due time, and thereby rendered this excuse unnecessary; but as that was not in my power, and as these circumstances, unexplained, might tend to prejudice me in the opinion of my honourable employers, I thought it incumbent on me to state them as a vindication of my conduct.

(Errors excepted)

East India House,
17th March 1786.

JOHN ANNIS,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

COPY of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Harper to the Honourable John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General of Bengal, dated the 20th of September; and, of another Letter dated the 25th of October 1785, relative to the State and Condition of the Province of Oude, and the Payment of the Balances due from the Nabob Vizier to the East India Company.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 11th October 1785.

THE Governor General lays before the Board the following letter, which he has received from Lieutenant Colonel Harper, and from the Vizier and his Ministers.

To the Honourable John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Honourable Sir,

The inclosed copy of a letter, which I this day received from Mr. Wombwell, the Accomptant here, will shew you, that the balance of the crore and five lacks of rupees, due from the Vizier's Government to the Honourable Company for the Fussullee year 1192, is now finally settled.

I shall proceed with the Vizier and his Ministers to make out the estimate for the ensuing year; and, knowing the necessities of your Government, and the protection afforded to the Nabob's dominions by the British troops, my utmost endeavours shall be exerted to make the supplies as considerable as possible, and to obtain a sum of ready money to pay off the arrears to that part of the army at present stationed for the security of these provinces.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sir,

Your faithful servant,

Lucknow,
the 20th September 1785.

(Signed)

G. HARPER,
Minif. Gov^r Gen^l at Lucknow.

The 20th September 1785, Lucknow.

Sir,
I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that I have this moment received from the Minister the bills on Calcutta and Surat, and which complete the agreement of his Highness the Vizier with the Honourable Company for the Fussullee year 1192.

Lieut. Col. G. Harper, Minister
for the Governor General, at
the Court of the Vizier.

I am, with respect,
Sir,

Your most obedient,
and most humble servant,

A true copy.
(Signed)

G. Harper,
Minister, Lucknow.

J. WOMBWELL,
Accomptant.

From the VIZIER: Received 3d October 1785.

By the blessing of God, and the good favour and assistance of your Excellency, one kwse and five lacks of rupees of the money of the Company's fircar have been, without balance, paid according to engagement, from the collections of the money, and the loans of the bankers. In return for the favours that you have, on every respect, given me ease of mind and confidence, and that my Ministers and the Bankers, being comforted, have paid the money of the Company's Government, I bring thanks and praises from my tongue, and may the Almighty preserve you for these attentions to friendship! My friendly heart is convinced, that by the blessing of God and your favours, in future also the money of the Company's Sircar will be properly paid, and the management of this concern, and the cultivation of the country, will be cause of a daily increase of reputation to you.—My hope from your kindness is this, that you will always continue fixed in the same favour of heart to my concerns.

From HYDER BEG KHAN: Received 3d October 1785.

By the blessing of God, and your Excellency's favours and assistance, the money of the Company's fircar one crse, and five lacks of rupees, which in the year 1192 Fussilee had been engaged by his Highness, has been paid without balance, from the collections of the country and the loans of the bankers. The good state of the affairs of both Governments, and the payment of the money of the Company's Sircar, and the cultivation of the country, are solely from your Excellency's favours; that you have in every respect granted strength to his Highness, and have bestowed favours and kindnesses upon us, from which ease of mind having been received, the completion of the monies of the Company's Sircar has properly taken place. I return thanks for your kindnesses and favours. In future also, the blessing of God and the favours of your Excellency, the completion of the monies of the Company's Sircar, and the payment of the debts to the bankers, and the cultivation of the country, will properly take place.—Every hand is employed in prayers for the increase of your life and dignity.

To the HONOURABLE JOHN MACPHERSON, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Honourable Sir,

I have already had the pleasure to acquaint you, under date the 20th ultimo, of the final settlement of the crore and five lacks of rupees which were paid by the Nabob to the Honourable Company: I have the honour now to inform you, that for the service of the present Fussullee year 1193, beginning the 19th of last month, and ending in September following, the Vizier and his Ministers have agreed to furnish sixty-five lacks of rupees, which, by the account I now inclose, you will perceive provides for all the sums that I have been directed to bring into the account with this Government, as well as the arrears of the Futtu Ghur detachment, the subsidy for the Cawnpore brigade, and part of the estimate for the Futtu Ghur troops for the present year 1193. And the Vizier and his Ministers, approving the present mode of carrying on the business of this Court with your Presidency, being sensible of its utility to both Governments, being desirous of relieving the Honourable Company from any expence, where they derive at least an equal advantage from the cause of it, and to testify also their sense of your attention to their convenience, in reducing the expence of salaries, beg me to entreat, you will allow them to defray the arrears and salaries of the present year to the servants of the residency here, and allowances to the Military officers, who, by your orders of the 3d of May last, are entitled to receive them, the account of which I have now the honour to transmit; whereby you will perceive, that it will prove a saving to the Honourable Company

Company of 1,62,164 rupees ; so that in fact, the money that is to be paid by this Government for the service of yours for this year, will be a clear net revenue, unattended with any expence or diminution.

The kists or monthly payments for the present year, of 3,25,000 rupees, will be regularly paid, and which, when the arrears to the troops shall be in part or wholly liquidated, will be found, I hope, sufficient for both stations ; and to enable you to pay off as much of those arrears as they can, the ministers agree to furnish, over and above the regular kists, whatever is possible between this time and the 15th of December : a particular account of which, as well as the kistbundee itself, I shall have the honour to forward, as soon as the sum can be ascertained. In the mean time I am endeavouring, with the assistance of the minister, to obtain ready money, by every means in my power, to relieve the present distresses of the troops.

I have also the honour to tell you, that the Vizier and his ministers, looking to future events, and a firmer establishment of friendship with the Honourable Company, have, I think, in contemplation to propose to you a specific sum for the service of the Fushellee year 1194 ; and as soon as there shall remain no doubt of the present harvest succeeding as happily as it promises (on which every thing depends) I hope to acquaint you with the amount ; and if you approve of my doing so, I shall urge it at the proper season, and endeavour to obtain a fund at least equal to your expences, so that the disbursements for both years shall be completely provided for.

When I make this communication of what appears to me to be favourable events, I must acquaint you with the source from whence they spring. It is, Sir, the confidence you have, by your actions towards this Government, established in the minds of the Vizier and his ministers, of your fixed resolution to support them in all their rights, demanding nothing but what is just for the protection afforded their country, and enabling them to take measures to revive the prosperity and happiness of these provinces, which already begin to wear a face of joy : hence they have the ability to furnish these supplies so soon after paying off so large a sum of money as the Honourable Company's late accumulated debt. At the same time I must acquaint you, Sir, that the Nabob and his ministers have strained every nerve on this occasion, to testify their desire to assist the Honourable Company ; and particularly to convince you, Sir, and the Gentlemen who compose the present Honourable Board, of their high respect and veneration.

And that I might, as much as lay within the compass of my own abilities, be assisting to these ends, and to enable the Vizier and his ministers not only to fulfil their late engagements, but to provide as amply as possible for the future expences of the troops, and other exigencies of the Honourable Company, I have, upon a representation from the minister, that the revenue was much injured by the monopoly of salt petre, absolutely given up all pretensions to it, nor will I employ any agent to make or purchase a single maund.

The monopoly of salt petre has been so long attached to the office of resident at this place, that it has been looked on as a perquisite of right ; and when I give it up, I know I part with twenty thousand pounds sterling per annum ; but twenty thousand pounds a year bears no estimation in my mind, when the relinquishing it serves to promote the public service, and to obtain the approbation of you, Sir, and of the Honourable Board, who have in so flattering a manner ratified your nomination of me to this office, and from whom it is I hope to receive the reward I shall endeavour to deserve.

I esteem it the most fortunate event of my life, that I have been selected to assist your endeavours to promote the public service, and to procure happiness to this almost ruined country. I claim no merit beyond a desire to execute your wishes, and the plan you have laid down, which you have enabled me to do by the support you have given me ; and even this would have been insufficient, had it not been attended by a noble confidence and friendship, which, whilst it stimulated me to an ardent desire to do my duty, assured me I had nothing to dread, as long as my conduct tended to promote the general good.

The late Governor General, soon after his arrival in Bengal, thought proper to remove me from a very honourable station I then held at the court of Shujah ul Dowlah. Before his departure, however, from India, he was so good as to acquaint me with his reasons for doing it ; and I must own they would have been just, had they ever existed : it is foreign to my purpose to trouble you with them at this time—suffice it to say, that Mr. Hastings, the day before he left Calcutta, did me the honour to assure me “ he had always approved my former conduct, which, had he continued in the Government, he would have given me proofs of ; that he could then only assist me “ by recommending me to his successor as a person fit to be employed in public trust.” Mr. Hastings did speak to you, Sir, and you have selected me, almost a perfect stranger to your acquaintance, and in preference to many Gentlemen who had the nearest claims on you, to fill the most important station which I conceive an individual can enjoy under your Government ; for this friendship,

friendship, and flattered by the motives of your partiality, it is but bare duty in me to make you every return in my power, by a faithful discharge of the trust reposed in me: but, Sir, my honour and gratitude prompt me to much more than this; and when I express my hopes of your continuance in the first office in India, and for health to do the arduous duties of it, I know I am wishing for the greatest good fortune to the Honourable Company's possessions, as well as to these provinces.

I flatter myself the Honourable Board's approbation and ratification will follow this communication of what I have done with this Government, and after providing for all the articles of the general account, and supplying as much as possible for the arrears and expences of all the troops at Cawnpoor and Futtu Ghur, to the end of this Fussullee year 1193, that is in September 1786, the Vizier and his ministers hope you will be pleased and satisfied with their conduct, and give them an acquittal of public demands. I wish, Sir, you may perceive the good effects that will surely arise from this mutual attention to each other's confidence and convenience; it will be the means I hope of getting more in the next year than you may obtain for the specific article of pay to the Futtu Ghur detachment—it will certainly tend to improve the revenues of this country, whence your Government may, on any future emergency, draw very great resources, and it will assist to obliterate the recollection of some past acts that perhaps had better never happened, and the immediate profits of which have probably not compensated for the opinions those acts have served to establish in the minds of the princes and people of all the provinces of India. It is under your administration, Sir, that I am confident we are to see those sentiments revive, which formerly were of more consequence than even our military character, and both united made the British arms invincible, and their name the admiration of the east.

I have thus presumed, from a principle of duty, to touch on points not immediately, though relatively connected with the original subject of this address. I should think myself unworthy the post I hold, to have been at this time totally silent on them, professing, as I do, the highest respect, and taking pride in subscribing myself,

Lucknow,
the 25th October 1785.

Honourable Sir,

Your faithful Servant,
(Signed)

GABRIEL HARPER,
Minister for the Governor General
at the Vizier's Court.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,
Sec.

ESTIMATE of CLAIMS for 1193.

A R M Y.					
Arrears Futtughur detachments	—	—	—	11,60,000	—
Brigade for 12 months	—	—	—	31,20,000	—
Regiments at Lucknow	—	—	—	3,00,000	—
Futtughur detachments	—	—	—	17,40,000	—
					63,20,000 — —
Mirza Saudit Ally	—	—	—	—	2,00,000 — —
Rohilla stipends	—	—	—	—	61,578 — —
Mr. Frazer's bond, and interests	—	—	—	—	1,70,000 — —
Interest due to the Shroffs	—	—	—	—	4,00,000 — —
Contingent bills of Majors Lumsdaine, Gilpin, Captain Dennis, &c. and arrears resident's guard	—	—	—	—	1,29,456 — —
Abdul Rheman Cawn's Candahar cavalry	—	—	—	—	76,000 — —
Batta to the Shroffs 5. 9. 3. on the balance due them when the late Governor fixed the Lucknow ficca rupees to pass as of equal value with the Fyzabad 16 funs	—	—	—	—	71,910 — —
Lucknow ficca rupees				—	74,28,944 — —

The

The Vizier and his ministers, in compliance with the desire of the Board communicated to Lieutenant Colonel Harper, have consented to include the sum of 71,910 rupees, for batta to the Shroffs; but observes, that if the Honourable Board will be so good as order an investigation of this transaction, it will be discovered, that it has already been adjusted with the Shroffs, and that their present demand is not founded in justice.

A true Copy.

E. Hay, Sec.

(Signed)

GABRIEL HARPER,
Minif. Lucknow, for the G. General.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

A MOTIVE of respect towards the Honourable Governor General, determined me to wait his return to the Presidency, before I addressed you upon a subject, to which, although I cannot strictly perhaps be deemed officially a party in honour, I still must and do feel myself most immediately and essentially interested.

In a letter from the Honourable Governor General to the Board, dated 25th of August last, and of which the communication came to me from my late superior at the Court of Oude, Mr. John Bristow, it is stated, that of the monies collected by this Gentleman during his late residency on the account of the Company, he had appropriated near fourteen lacks of rupees to the payment of expences which were not incurred by your Government, and which had at no time received its sanction: and further, that this sum was discharged without the orders, or even the knowledge of the Vizier. In the account particulars of the amount declared to have been so appropriated, I find included the allotted monthly expence of the resident's office, or 25,000 rupees. It was from this fund that I received my allowance as first assistant to Mr. Bristow; but I received it, Gentlemen, under a conviction that it was equally known to the members of our Government, and to the Nabob, and authorized by both.

It is true that, however uninformed in this respect, I might yet have accepted such allowance, when tendered to me by Mr. Bristow, without any risk of personal consequences, the resident being solely responsible for all disbursements; but I should have scorned, when information was open to me, to have recurred to the plea of ignorance, in excuse of a conduct, which, had it been advisedly adopted, could admit of no justification, and which, in the retrospect, promised no better consolation than might be derived from the cheerless consciousness of undeserved impunity: on the other hand, the salaries allowed to the assistants in the office of the last resident at Oude, were already of that public notoriety as made the aid of shift or subterfuge, either in the payment or acceptance of them, could Gentlemen have stooped to such practice, every way unnecessary. To establish this position, I conceive, with much deference, it will be only necessary to prove (which may be done by a simple reference) that from the period of the Chunar treaty, these allowances had been regularly received by the Gentlemen officiating as assistants to your resident at the Vizier's court. This being the fact, supposing the Nabob's accounts to be open to his inspection, it is not easy to divine by what accident, at the final adjustment of them with Mr. Bristow's predecessor, the charge of 25,000 rupees per month should have escaped the notice of his Highness. If, on the contrary, such want of information is to be attributed to Hyder Beg Cawn, assuredly it must have been by very subtle management, that the minister could have concealed a disbursement of this nature and extent so long, so completely, and, as it would seem, singly, from the knowledge and observation of his master, and of the Honourable the Governor General. Indeed his success in this respect must appear by so much the more wonderful, as it was a circumstance familiarly known to Mr. Wheler, who, speaking of his nephew, Mr. Trevor Wheler, as one of the assistants to the resident at the court of Oude, informed me, that as such he received a salary of 5,000 rupees per month. This verbal communication occurred at the time of my appointment to be first assistant to Mr. Bristow, and a very few days previous to my departure for Lucknow. The subject was afterwards renewed between us in a correspondence by letter; which written documents, should the Honourable Board deem it necessary, I shall most readily lay before them, nor am I the least apprehensive that in so doing I shall incur the censure of one candid or honourable man, the single object of this appeal being to vindicate my honour from a most serious charge, which, although it is directly exhibited against Mr. Bristow alone, I am aware, from the situation in which I stood relatively to that Gentleman at Oude, may very warrantably be construed as applying to me also, at least, Gentlemen, such construction is possible—Thus to meet it, therefore, is only duty to my employers, to myself justice: for the rest it is, I doubt not, in the recollection of the Honourable Board, with what art and industry my name has been still implicated with Mr. Bristow's, in all the crimes and oppressions which it has pleased Hyder Beg Cawn to attribute to that Gentleman.—Such then,

then, Sirs, are the facts upon which was founded my acceptance of the salary heretofore received by Mr. Richard Johnson, whilst standing in the same relation to the former resident as I did to the last; and I flatter myself, that they will appear to the Honourable Board, and to my employers, of a strength and complexion to satisfy and remove every doubt that I might otherwise have entertained of the propriety and authority under which it was tendered to me; sensible as I am, at the same time, that whosoever in these days hopes, or indeed deserves to maintain the reputation of disinterestedness, must be so clear in his account of pecuniary transactions, as to defy from any set of men, or from the world, any colourable application of the terms 'mysterious or evasive' to his conduct. In addition to what I have already submitted to you respecting my stipend as first assistant at Lucknow, and in proof of its legality and notoriety, I beg leave to subjoin a solemn declaration:—That, save and except the 6,000 sicca rupees per month, so stated to have been received by me as an allowance from the Nabob, and the further monthly salary of 400 sicca rupees from the Honourable Company, I neither directly or indirectly, whilst I acted in the capacity of first assistant to Mr. Bristow, benefited a single rupee by my station; and this declaration I shall at all times be ready to attest upon oath, in the presence of the Honourable Board, or of a proper magistrate.

In thus stating the extent of my allowances and emoluments as deputy to the resident at the Vizier's court, I shun any invidious comparison of them with those enjoyed by very many Gentlemen, greatly my juniors in the service, and in situations of infinitely less necessary expence; and shall further only crave permission respectfully to observe on this head to the Honourable Board, that (the interval of my stay at Oude excepted, including a period of sixteen months) I have been since my return to Bengal, more than three years ago, entirely without office or employment, and consequently without the means of subsistence at all.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,
and most humble Servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM COWPER.

Calcutta,
7th December 1784.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 5th April 1785.

READ the following letter, and its enclosures, from Mr. Bristow.

To the Honourable JOHN MACPHERSON, Esquire, Governor General, and Members of the Supreme Council, at Fort William.

Gentlemen,

YOUR Honourable Board having been pleased to comply with my request for free access to such parts of your records as related to, or were connected with my transactions while resident at the court of Oude, a privilege which, as an accused person, I conceived to be my right, I now beg leave to submit to your consideration such further facts and arguments as I deem necessary for my vindication.

Left however it should be supposed that I had designedly delayed my representations, with the view of taking an unfair advantage of the absence of the late Governor General, you, Gentlemen, will I trust do me the justice to recollect, that my application for access to your records was preferred during Mr. Hastings's administration. The permission required was not granted until after his departure.—I could not prepare my reply with greater dispatch; and I rely on your candour, to pardon the freedom with which I shall address you on a subject in which my character, fortune, and future prospects in life, are so immediately connected.

It is my intention studiously to avoid any reflections on the opprobrious epithets applied to me by Mr. Hastings, as well from motives of respect to your Honourable Board, as from a conviction that invective, evidently flowing from repentment, and general assertions, unsupported by proofs, need no serious refutation.—Necessity, however, compels me to request your permission to contrast the crimes laid to my charge by the sole voice of the late Governor General, with the uniform approbation my former conduct received in the years 1775 and 1776, when it was acknowledged, even by opposite parties, that I had served the Company with fidelity and success*.

* Conf. 2d December 1776.

Until the period when I was sent to the Court of Oude, as the select friend † of Mr. Hastings, my public character had ever met the applause of my superiors; since then, indeed, my faculties and time have been wholly employed in defending myself against the malicious accusations of my enemies.

My political conduct having been honoured with your full approbation ‡, the two specific charges lately exhibited against me, upon the exchange of rupees, and the exorbitant expences of my office, are the subjects which require further explanation.—And here I must observe, that the late Governor General, vested with the powers of your Government, and Hyder Beg Cawn with despotic sway over the Vizier's dominions, have not produced a single evidence in support of their accusations.

Had I been guilty of the crimes alledged against me, the proofs might surely have been obtained when inclination and power were active in the search.—For the Minister, countenanced and protected by the first Member of your Administration, could with impunity have promised rewards to any native who should have stood forth as my accuser, while on the other hand it is probable that he threatened to inflict punishment on those who should conceal the knowledge of transactions which might any way tend to criminate my conduct. I conceive I do not deviate from propriety, in forming suppositions, a mode of reasoning for which the late Governor has established the precedent.

“ || Whilst the Vizier and his Ministers possessed their proper authority, an adherence to the rates of the table of assay was of little prejudice to them, because they had it in their option to make their payments in whatever species they pleased; but after the English resident assumed and obtained a controul over the finances, the loss was heavily felt; it might be supposed, that the resident would make use of his influence to cause a great proportion of the payments to be made in those species which were on the assay table most depreciated in comparison of their current, or intrinsic value, since he could immediately exchange them to the Merchants at a very considerable advantage to himself.” The reasoning above stated I have already refuted in my address of the 2d of October 1784 §: but in corroboration of what I then advanced, I now beg leave to observe, that no European at Lucknow could have effected a single point of importance, Major Palmer alone excepted, and that Gentleman, as private Agent to Mr. Hastings, was intimately connected with, and the confidential adviser of the Minister. Thus situated, with positive knowledge that Hyder Beg Cawn was my inveterate enemy and malicious accuser, is it to be supposed that I could be so deficient in common sense and prudence, as to furnish him with the certain means of effecting my ruin?

The supposition therefore of the late Governor General, that I influenced the Exchange, as well as his positive assertion, that I assumed and obtained a controul over the finances of the Vizier, I most solemnly declare to be totally void of foundation.

I am supported by a most respectable authority when I assert, that your Government alone is competent to establish equitable rules of exchange. The authority to which I allude is so much in point, that I hope the Honourable the Governor General will pardon me for quoting it in this place.—“ A table assay ascertaining from our mint the intrinsic value of each coin, and prescribed by this Government as the standard by which all monies are to be estimated, is the only check that law can establish to prevent imposition in receipts or disbursements of monies so various in value and estimation *.”—Such a table assay was prescribed by your Government in the year 1776, as the standard by which all monies should be received and disbursed; and from this standard I never in the least deviated, nor indeed could I have done it with propriety, or the hope of safety.

Exchange of money has always been productive of advantage to individuals under every Government. Mr. Macpherson, in his minute already referred to, has used the following words, which as they apply to the preceding observation to the practice of this service, he will, I hope, excuse my inserting.—“ In general I know that all Collectors of Revenue, or their Native Agents, and all disburfers of large sums, or their Native Agents in this country, must have a profit upon the exchange or batta, when claims are of many different kinds, and of local, and often of arbitrary value.”—Having then the sanction of Government, the known general usage of the service, as well as the example of my predecessors, to justify this part of my conduct, I will not pretend to deny that emoluments were made at Lucknow by the shroffage, or exchange of rupees. The same regard to truth, which leads me to make this confession, now impels me also to declare, that the amount was far short of the enormous sum stated in the fallacious account of Hyder Beg Cawn. I hold it to be a self-evident proposition that Mr. Hastings, who exclusively presided for a series of years over the Honourable Company's affairs at the Court of Oude, must have known some emoluments were attached to the Office of Resident. Could it be supposed that your representative at

† Vide enclosure, No. 3. ‡ Conf. 31 December 1783.
Honourable Board, dated the 14th June 1784. § Vide enclosure, No. 1.
Minute, dated 9th, and entered on Conf. 14th December 1784.

|| Mr. Hastings to the
• Mr. Macpherson's

that Court was to support himself with becoming dignity on one thousand rupees per month, a sum infinitely less indeed than the allowances granted to every Gentleman employed in the political branch of your service *? Permit me to make a comparison between my allowances as Resident, and those of many of the Company's civil servants, my juniors in rank, who at that time held appointments of much less responsibility, and unclogged with those extraordinary expences, which in my situation were unavoidable. I believe, Gentlemen, it will appear, that my salary was comparatively trifling, and every way inadequate to the appointment I had the honour to hold. An appointment which Mr. Hastings has termed "the most important in the service, both with relation to its political magnitude, and the great pecuniary interest attached to it †."

I appeal then to the candour of your Honourable Board, whether, on combining these circumstances, I am not justified in asserting, that the late Governor General must have been fully aware of some emoluments being made by the Resident at Owde; and whether any could have been more fair or honourable than those derived from an exchange, the rates of which had received the sanction of your Government, and were established by long precedent. If, however, it can be proved, that at any period I endeavoured to influence the Shroffs, or others, to raise or depreciate the value of the different rupees, for my own advantage, or even if I interfered, directly or indirectly, further than to receive and disburse the public money, at the Exchange fixed by your Honourable Board, I readily admit that I should deserve the greatest disgrace and severest punishment your Government or the law could inflict on me; but in justice to myself, I deny even the intention of so flagitious an act; and I must repeat, that had such influence been exerted, the late Governor General, through the channel of Hyder Beg Cawn, might easily have obtained certain evidence thereof, and would doubtless have produced it.—I shall now proceed to reply to the second charge exhibited against me, on the exorbitant expences of the Residency: here I entirely agree with the late Governor General, that if the allowances objected to by the Vizier were established by my predecessor, without the previous consent or knowledge of his Highness, the precedent ought not to be admitted; but I feel a confidence when I assert, that both the Nabob and his Minister had acquiesced in and approved of charges still greater than those for which my conduct has been arraigned. I have already observed that those charges did not originate with, nor were they in every particular approved of by me; it was my intention to have reduced them as soon as I had effected the important changes and regulations pointed out in my instructions, as the grand objects to which my attention should be primarily directed. I take the liberty of referring your Honourable Board to those instructions, it will be found that they insist on a speedy and effectual alteration in almost every department of the Nabob's Government. To have attained a competent knowledge of matters so complicated, to have examined accounts purposely involved by the Minister in intricacy and confusion, would have been impracticable, without the zeal and active assistance of the Gentlemen attached to my office; their diligence and constant application deserved, in my opinion, some superior allowances; in all events their conduct could not have merited, nor should it have been requited, by punishment, and such they would have deemed a reduction of their salaries, which had from the usage of years been considered as permanent, not to be done away but by the express orders of the Vizier; I once indeed attempted to prevail on the Minister to curtail Mr. Thomas's allowances, which appeared to me enormous, their amount being no less a sum than 8,136 rupees, exclusive of what he drew in the capacity of Surgeon to the Resident; but my advice, as that Gentleman observes, was treated with contempt: I repeat, however, it was my design to have lessened these salaries, provided the Vizier's consent could have been obtained, whenever I could have accomplished the object of my mission. Had I begun the arduous task of reformation in my own department, my time would have been entirely engrossed in transmitting and answering representations to your Honourable Board, on matters comparatively insignificant with those important charges of the Nabob's Government, which I was ordered to carry into immediate execution. I had the official assurance of my predecessor, that the late Governor General knew that these salaries were paid by the Vizier, even posterior to the treaty concluded at Chunar: Mr. Middleton being in Europe, I cannot avail myself at present of his personal evidence, but I hope the Honourable the Court of Directors will call upon that Gentleman to avow or disprove what I have here advanced.

Mr. Hastings, in his minute, dated the 7th of December 1784, has expressed himself as follows:

"For my own part, when the Vizier's Minister first informed me, that the amount which his master had authorized, and was willing to admit, for the charges of the Residency, and the allowances of the Gentlemen at Lucknow, was 25,000 rupees per month, I own I was startled at the magnitude of the sum, and was some days hesitating in my mind, whether I could with propriety admit of it."

In another minute, dated the 8th December 1784, he assures the Board, "that the allowance of the residents, drawn either in the time of Mr. Bristow, or his predecessor Mr. Middleton, never

* Messrs. Hollond, Anderson, Johnson, Browne, and Turner.
December 1783.

† Vide Minute, dated 23d

"were

" were authorized by him, excepting in the single instance of Mr. Trevor Wheeler, which the
" accusations of Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cowper oblige and compel him to acknowledge."

Now though the absence of Mr. Middleton precludes the possibility of a positive proof that Mr. Hastings was informed of all the allowances which were paid by the Resident, still there exists a strong presumptive one, as will appear, that he was neither ignorant of, nor averse to, the Vizier's granting large salaries to more than one European Gentleman. In the first place, I shall instance Mr. Thomas, who, exclusive of his pay from the Company, which was 1,200 rupees, claimed from the Vizier, with Mr. Hastings's knowledge*, 8,136 rupees per month. Secondly, the late Governor General avows his authorizing Mr. Trevor Wheeler's receiving 5,000 rupees per month. In this place I take the liberty to remind your Honourable Board of that Gentleman's being my fourth assistant. Was it natural to suppose, that he alone enjoyed superior allowances? or was it not more consonant to reason, for Mr. Hastings to conclude, that my other assistants were permitted to receive salaries from the Nabob superior or inferior to Mr. Wheeler's, according to their respective ranks in the Company's service? Surely it could not be conceived that I would, by so unjustifiable a partiality in favour of Mr. Wheeler, create jealousies and disgust in the minds of every Gentleman belonging to my department. Lastly, to shew that Mr. Hastings knew and approved of large salaries, I beg leave to annex the copy of a letter, which nothing but the necessity of self-defence should ever have induced me to make public—it requires no comment.

" Dear Bristow,

" Sir Eyre Coote has some field allowances to receive from the Vizier, they amount to sicca
" rupees 15,554 per month, and he has been paid up by the Vizier to the 20th August 1782.
" The Governor has directed me to write to you, to request you to receive what is due from the
" Vizier from the 20th August last, at the rate of Lucknow sicca rupees 15,554 per month, and
" send me a bill for the amount, the receipt of which I will acknowledge in the capacity of Sir
" Eyre Coote's attorney; and the Governor desires, that you will continue to receive Sir Eyre
" Coote's field allowances at the same rate, and remit the money to me as it comes in."

" Calcutta, January 25th, 1783.

(Signed)

CHARLES CROFTES."

Permit me to request your Honourable Board will bear in mind, that I could derive no possible advantage, but incur personal risque, from profusely lavishing, without authority, the public money on Gentlemen, most of whom were unconnected with me in any other relation than my official capacity: when these facts and arguments are allowed their full weight, I hope and believe your Honourable Board will admit, I had sufficient grounds to presume that the allowances now complained of were not only authorized by the Vizier, who has passed them without objection in his accounts for succeeding years, but were also approved by your late President, who has even continued the salaries to Messrs. Bruce and Taylor to this day, although they form a part of the inadmissible charges objected to by the Nabob Vizier in my account.

Mr. Hastings, in his minute dated the 7th of December 1784, speaking of charges incurred by the Nabob's verbal orders, observes, " Were I once convinced that such an amicable intercourse had
" always existed, and that Mr. Bristow had uniformly shewn on other occasions an equal degree of
" delicacy towards the Nabob Vizier, I might have been induced to allow those arguments great
" weight, and have contented myself on the Vizier's disavowing his sanction, with merely ascertaining
" the reality of the expenditures, and the reasonableness of the sums charged. But our records
" of last year are filled with remonstrances written even previous to those expenditures, which im-
" press us with ideas very different from delicacy and amicable intercourse." I have ever considered
and treated the complaints preferred against me by the Vizier as proceeding from his Minister, who
it is notorious holds his Sovereign in entire thralldom, and has often "dared to use the Nabob's name,
" and even affixed his seal to letters, either dictated to the Nabob, or written without his know-
" ledge†."—To prove, however, that an amicable intercourse did actually exist, I submit to the
perusal of your Honourable Board translations of a correspondence (No. 2.) that passed between the
Vizier and me, a short time after those remonstrances alluded to by the late Governor General were
made; when the Vizier wrote these letters he was absent from his Minister, and therefore, it may
be presumed, he spoke the genuine dictates of his heart. Many of the articles of expence which
Hyder Beg Cawn asserts to have been incurred without the consent or knowledge of the Vizier, I have
produced written authority for; this wilful misrepresentation I conceive is of itself sufficient to in-
validate his evidence, but I can further prove that for years past he has uniformly persecuted me with
complaints and crimination, which had no other foundation than malice. One of the last events of
my Residency in the year 1776, was the recommendation of this identical Minister to the station he
at present fills. I supported him with your authority, and first recommended him to your notice.—
It was impossible that I could entertain any other than the most friendly disposition towards the man

* Vide Consultation, 25th November, in which the late Governor General recorded Mr. Thomas's Application to him for these identical Allowances. † Vide Letters of Instructions from the late Governor General to the Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated 23d October 1782.

in whose elevation I had thus assisted, and it could only be my wish to unite with him in the execution of the public service; far different sentiments, however, possessed the mind of Hyder Beg Cawn; for, unprovoked by any offence on my part, he, in the year 1781, instigated complaints against me in the name of the Nabob Vizier; I had at that period the honour to be your Resident at the Court of Owde for the management of political affairs, and as my office was divested of influence and authority, there could be no object of contention between us, and it is difficult to reconcile the conduct of Hyder Beg Cawn in preferring these ill-founded and unprovoked complaints with the principles either of honour or gratitude.

In October 1782 your Honourable Board thought proper to resolve on arrangements, which should correct the multiplied evils that existed in the Vizier's Government, and did me the honour of selecting me for this important trust. The whole period of my Residency passed in contests with Hyder Beg Cawn; his object was to resist, mine to execute your orders. No situation, no conduct could guard me from his calumny; for the very regulations proposed by me, in strict conformity to your commands, were made the basis of his complaints. In saying thus much on the character and conduct of the Minister, I conceive myself perfectly in order, as he is not only my accuser, but also the sole evidence against me; complaints injurious to my character have for a long time composed a voluminous part of your proceedings, and, though successively refuted, have been renewed with equal eagerness and inveteracy. What reparation, what satisfaction am I to receive? I am myself amenable to the laws of my country, but my accuser is exempt from our jurisdiction; and may therefore, if any purpose is yet to be answered, continue to fabricate his falsehoods without any apprehension of punishment, and with every local advantage.

Though in the beginning of this letter I declared my resolution to refrain from remarking on the injurious epithets Mr. Hastings has so liberally bestowed on my conduct, I may, I think, without departing from this profession, be allowed to observe, that those epithets, however properly they might have been used by my accuser, were unbecoming the dignity of the Governor General, and irreconcilable with the impartiality of a judge. Nor will it, I imagine, be considered improper or disrespectful to accompany this defence with some extracts (No. 3.) from the late Governor General's minutes written at different periods, whereby it will appear that his opinion of my public character frequently varied from bad to good, and good to bad, according to times, circumstances, and situations.

In conclusion, I make it my request, in which I hope to be indulged by your Honourable Board, that this address may go a number in the packet to the Honourable Court of Directors, with a reference to these letters noted in the margin, which form the first part of my reply to the accusations preferred against me by the late Governor General, the Nabob Vizier, and his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn.

I have the Honour to be, with the highest respect,
Gentlemen,
Calcutta, 22d March, Your most obedient,
1785. humble servant,
(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. BRISTOW to the HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL, dated the 2d of October 1784.

I never interfered in the detail, and my general instructions for the management of the Treasury, enjoined a rigid adherence to the assay table and to the forms in use by my predecessors: when in the month of September last * I laid my accounts for the preceding year (1190 fullally) before the Vizier and his Ministers, no such objections as those now stated were urged, my accounts were found strictly conformable both in form and matter to former usage, and were approved accordingly. Could Hyder Beg Cawn have discovered any thing chargeable with such matter of accusation as he has now thought proper to produce against them, it is not probable, that in his anxiety at that period to effect the removal of your Resident, who without power indeed to controul, yet unceasingly watched his conduct—it is not probable, I say, that, so circumstanced, he would have neglected so promising a prospect of accomplishing his favourite object; he has shewn himself anxiously disposed to criminate my conduct in every instance, and it is not reasonable to suppose he would have admitted an accusation of this nature, when he has not hesitated to produce as charges against me complaints stamped with the unequivocal proofs of my zeal for your service, and his determined opposition to every measure, however forcibly recommended by you, that militated in any shape against the uncontrouled power and influence he had so many years enjoyed over the Vizier's dominions.

A true extract.

JOHN BRISTOW.

* Should be 1783.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from the NABOB VIZIER to MR. BRISTOW:
Received May 1783.

I am rejoiced by the receipt of your letter, enclosing the draft of an answer to Mahajy Sindia, and Bow Buxshy, and an address from Major Browne. The news of your health affords me the highest satisfaction. By the blessing of God my health is good, and my heart is ever intent on receiving accounts of your welfare. I have caused letters to be written, agreeable to the drafts you prepared, to Mahajy Sindia and Bow Buxshy, and you will please to forward them.

Considering my heart anxious for an interview with you, you will write me frequent accounts of your health.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from the NABOB VIZIER to MR. BRISTOW:
Received May 3d, 1783.

By the blessing of God my health is good and prosperous, and my victorious army is encamped in Bairaitch. My mind, impressed with the purest friendship for you, is ever searching after the news of your health; and in the midst of the joy of my hunting, to which my inclinations are sincerely disposed, I frequently strike my heart with my nails, in recollection of you; for those reasons it is my sincere wish that you will always write me the news of your welfare and happiness, encrease the gratification of my anxious feelings, and dissipate the irksome apprehensions of my mind, by the most pleasing intelligence of your good and prosperous health.

MR. BRISTOW in Reply, 21st Jemmady ul fany 1197.

I am honoured with your Highness's letter, expressing your favour towards me, and informing me "that your health is good and prosperous, the victorious army is encamped at Bairaitch, that your heart is highly anxious for the news of my welfare; and that, in the midst of your hunting, to which your inclinations are sincerely disposed, you often strike your heart with your nails, in recollection of me; for these reasons you request me always to write you the news of my welfare and happiness, thereby to encrease the gratification of your anxious feelings, and dissipate the irksome apprehensions of your mind, by the most pleasing intelligence of my good and prosperous health."

Accept of my most grateful thanks, for these proofs of your Highness's favour, and may the Almighty spread the shade of his blessings over your Highness for this recollection of me—I have in these days received a shoka from the King, and a letter from the Nabob Nuyjud ud Dowla, directing me to apply to your Highness to suffer the exportation of grain from your dominions. Similar applications will be probably have been made directly to you through Major Browne. Being your Highness's sincere well-wisher, I address the Honourable the Governor General, in consequence of the drought in your dominions, requesting a remission of the duties on grain that might be exported from Benares to these parts; as the interests of both Governments are mutual, in all likelihood my request will be approved. I have likewise addressed the Gentlemen at Benares, Patna, and Churan Chupra, desiring they will encourage the Merchants in exporting grain, as in your Highness's dominions the scarcity is so severely felt, that many of your subjects have perished. It is not expedient that you should suffer any exportation, at the same time it is necessary to shew a deference to his Majesty; and I therefore recommend that your Highness should write such an answer to the Royal Shoka as may not cause offence. Having from of old been honoured with your Highness's favour, I hope you will continue to gladden me with frequent letters of your health.

From the NABOB VIZIER, in Reply: Received 30th May 1783.

Your pleasing letter with the news of your health to the following purport, in answer to mine, is received, That "an answer to the Shoka of the most holy and auspicious King, on the subject of the exportation of grain from these parts to Delhy, should be so framed as not to cause offence to his Majesty; and that you, with a view to the good of humanity, and from friendship to me, had addressed the Honourable Governor General concerning a remission of the duties in Benares, and also the Gentlemen of Churan Chupra, &c. concerning the giving encouragement to Merchants."

The news of your welfare, and the other circumstances communicated in your letter, are clearly and explicitly understood, and afford me satisfaction. It is certain that the improvement of my affairs, and the good of humanity, are even the wish of your heart. Copies of my answer to the King, the Nabob Mujjeed ud Dowla, and Mirza Shuffer, go enclosed for your perusal.—Out of respect to the orders of Majesty, I have not returned a peremptory denial, but made some general excuses; and it appears that before this, on account of the dearth of grain, and the distress of the people, I issued my orders to Khewja, Ainudine Almas Ally Cawn, Mahomed Beg, &c. prohibiting the exportation of grain from my dominions.

I am encamped at Nanapara, on account of the plenty of game which is in this quarter. To-day, by the strength with which the Almighty has blessed me, I valiantly, and with springs like the tyger, killed, by thousands of arrows and musket shots, an elephant which would not yield to the elephants of the heavens in fierceness, and which in size would out-top the mountains—I granted salvation to a world labouring under his violence. In the spirit of the purest friendship I make this communication; and it is incumbent on you, that, considering me anxious for your health, you always write me letters.

A true translation.

JOHN BRISTOW.

EXTRACT of SECRET CONSULTATIONS, Fort William, 21st December 1774.

The Governor General objects to this proposition, because, in his judgment, Mr. Bristow is not qualified for the office, neither by his knowledge of the Persian language, nor by any distinguished abilities.

EXTRACT of the PROCEEDINGS of the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL of BENGAL in the SECRET DEPARTMENT, the 2d December 1776.

Governor General.—I bring no charge against Mr. Bristow. I do not accuse him of any faults. I know of no charge that was produced against Mr. Middleton when he was removed. The majority of the Board thought proper at that time to remove the public Minister at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, who had received his nomination from me, and to appoint another in his stead, in whom they had a confidence. Highly as I esteemed the merits of Mr. Middleton, I will not bring them into an invidious comparison with those of Mr. Bristow, whom, though totally unknown to me but by his public character, I esteem.

EXTRACT of the PROCEEDINGS of the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL of BENGAL, in their Publick Department, the 2d October 1780.

Governor General.—I will ask who is Mr. Bristow, that a Member of the Administration should at such a time hold him forth as an instrument for the degradation of the first executive Member of this Government? What are the professed objects of his appointment? What are the merits of his services? Or what the qualifications which entitle him to such uncommon distinction? Is it from his superior integrity, or from his eminent abilities, that he is to be dignified at such hazard of any consideration that ought to influence the Members of the Administration? Of the former (his integrity) I know no proofs; I am sure it is not an evidence of it that he has been enabled to make himself the principal in such a competition; and for the test of his abilities I appeal to the letter which he has dared to write to this Board, and which, I am ashamed to say, we have suffered. I desire that a copy of it may be inserted in this day's proceedings, that it may stand before the eyes of every Member of the Board, when he shall give his vote upon a question for giving their confidence to a man (their servant) who has publicly insulted them (his masters) and the Members of the Government to whom he owes his obedience; who assuming an association with the Court of Directors, and erecting himself into a tribunal, has arraigned them for disobedience of orders, passed judgment upon them, and condemned or acquitted them as their magistrate or superior.—Let the Board consider, whether a man possessed of so independent a spirit, who has already shewn a contempt of their authority, who has shewn himself so wretched an advocate for his own cause, and negociator for his own interest, is fit to be trusted with the guardianship of their honour, the execution of their measures, and as their confidential manager and negociator with the princes of India.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL to EDWARD WHEELER and JOHN MACPHERSON Esquires, dated upon the Ganges, near Sookfagore, 22d September 1782.

I had the pleasure of finding, upon the most impartial inquiry, that the conduct of Mr. Bristow, during his former residence at the Court of the Vizier, had been proper and attentive; I accordingly wished to recommend him to succeed the present Resident, provided the Vizier had no reasonable objections to his appointment.

EXTRACT of a MEMORANDUM transmitted in Conformity to the Order of the HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL, by MAJOR DAVY to MR. BRISTOW, in a Letter dated the 7th October 1782.

Major Palmer to inform the Nabob and his ministers, that Mr. Bristow is not the choice of the Gentlemen of Council, but the Governor's own and sole choice has now been formed on the most perfect knowledge of his integrity, honour, and abilities.

EXTRACT of the HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL's MINUTE into COUNCIL, the 30th September 1783.

Is it possible that I could have used so much delicacy, and affected such a tenderness towards the Nabob, if I meant to send a tyrant to rule over him?

I shall forbear to speak my apprehensions of the consequences, if it shall be finally resolved by the Members of this Board, that Mr. Bristow shall be formally vested with the powers of ruling the dominions appertaining to the Nabob Asaph ul Dowla, and guaranteed to him against all invaders by a sacred treaty, by which the faith and honour of the British nation, and not the Company alone, are pledged to maintain it—a system of such controul cannot subsist on constructive powers; and if the Board do not notify to Mr. Bristow the declaration which I have made of the revocation of them, which he received from me, and which he has grossly abused, I shall; and at his peril let him hereafter quote them as containing the authority for his actions: those who abet him in his conduct ought to prescribe to him the rule of it; when I am made acquainted with that rule, I will record my opinion of it. Would to God I could prevent it, and the dreadful consequences, which, however qualified, must attend the exercise of any dominion built on such a foundation, and committed to such a ruler!

EXTRACT of the GOVERNOR GENERAL's MINUTE upon MR. JOHNSON'S Defence; Consultation, 21st October.

Upon the whole, though I have strictly delivered my opinion on Mr. Johnson's defence, I must add, that I think he has been sufficiently punished by the deprivation of his office, and by the severity with which it was immediately effected: "Not to be worse stands in some rank of praise." His faults sink to mere errors and inadvertencies, when compared with those of his principal, and are wholly lost in the contrast with those of the present Resident.

True Extracts

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW.

Ordered, That the Secretary do acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bristow's letter, and its enclosures, and acquaint him, that copies thereof were transmitted, agreeable to his request, to the Honourable Court of Directors, with the dispatches, by the Hinchinbrooke.

READ

READ the following Letter from the Accountant General.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, GOVERNOR GENERAL,
&c. COUNCIL of FORT WILLIAM.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your commands of yesterday's date, directing me to prepare "an accurate statement of all the allowances paid by the Nabob Vizier since the treaty of Chunar, with the vouchers for them, and to transmit the same to your Honourable Board without delay."

In obedience to these commands, all the public accounts of the Lucknow station, in which I have any official concern, have been carefully inspected, and are not found to contain an entry of any such payment; nor have there ever been transmitted from that station to this office any other vouchers than the copies of such as appear to have been taken for the monthly allowances of the Honourable Company's covenanted servants and surgeon attached to the station, paid by the Resident, and carried to the Honourable Company's debit.

There is however an instance which may appear in some measure a deviation from this assertion, and somewhat analogous to the description given of these required by the Board. This occurs in the month of March 1783, and is stated as follows, in the entry made thereof, to the debit of the Nabob.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

Wm. LARKINS,
Account. General.

Fort William,
Accountant Gen. Office,
14th Dec. 1785.

Amount paid Major Palmer his allowance for three months, on a	
deputation to Fyzoola Cawn	9,000
Paid Mr. Grant his allowance for three months, as assistant to	
the deputation	4,500

Fyz^d 16 Sun Sicca Rupees 13,500

the 7th December 1784.

Governor General.

IT is with concern I am forced to take up the subject of the charges against Mr. Bristow at the moment of the dispatch of the surprize, and at a juncture when so many important affairs, affecting the immediate interests of this Government, press on my attention, and scarce leave me time to read the letters and papers which he has sent us in defence and justification of his conduct, much less to enter into a discussion of the several arguments he has used, in so minute and precise a manner as the justice which I think due from us to the Nabob Vizier would require. I must confine myself to a summary examination of the principles on which Mr. Bristow justifies his withholding the sums which the Nabob Vizier has claimed from him, these are as follow, viz.

- 1st. The practice of his predecessors.
- 2dly. The orders of the Board.
- 3dly. The moderation of the expences and allowances he has charged.
- 4thly. The sanction of the Nabob Vizier, expressed in writing.
- 5thly. The verbal sanction of the Nabob Vizier.

These principles do not all apply to every one of the charges, they are used differently in justification of different articles; I shall therefore examine them separately, and touch on the principal articles justified under each.

1st. The Practice of his Predecessors.

It is on this ground that Mr. Bristow chiefly justifies the heavy expences with which he has charged the Vizier, as well as the method which he has used in calculating the batta on the sums received in payment

payment of the subsidy. We have no proof before us of the conduct which is here imputed to Mr. Bristow's predecessors, and he does not pretend to say that he had the sanction of his employers in any instance, except in that of the batta, which I shall have occasion to discuss hereafter. Without passing any opinion therefore in this place on the general conduct of the former Residents at the Court of the Vizier, I shall only observe that Mr. Bristow's immediate predecessor was removed from his office for supposed instances of misconduct, which, however blameable, was certainly so in a less degree than those which Mr. Bristow has now attempted to justify; with such an example before him, Mr. Bristow should have been cautious not to carry the imitation of his predecessor so far as even to exceed those parts of his conduct for which he fell a sacrifice, and which opened the way to Mr. Bristow's own appointment. Admitting the practice imputed in this defence to former Residents to be justly stated, it will rest with the Board to determine how far such precedents, if unauthorized by this Government, were a sufficient sanction for adopting a similar practice.

2dly. The orders of the Board.

Mr. Bristow has endeavoured to justify on this ground, as well as on the example of his predecessors, the whole of the loss sustained by the Nabob Vizier during his Residency, under the article of batta; for a more particular explanation of this subject, I must beg leave to refer the Board to my address of the 14th June.

I must here observe, that whatever may have been the object of this Government in issuing the orders of the 8th of January and 13th June 1776, to which Mr. Bristow has alluded, it never could have been intended that they should furnish a source of private advantage to the Resident, nor can they, by any possible construction, be admitted as a sanction for the practice which is asserted on the one hand, and not denied on the other, of charging to the account of the Vizier, where the subsidy was actually paid in Lucknow rupees, the difference of batta which would have been gained, if the payment had been made in the species of bareilly or korah, taken at the rate of the assay table, and afterwards exchanged at the fluctuating batta of the Bazar for the Lucknow rupees, or those which were used in the disbursements.

I know of no satisfactory exculpation which Mr. Bristow could have used, unless he could have asserted that the same species which are inserted in his accounts, whether Bareilly, Korah, or Lucknow rupees, were actually received in payment of the subsidy, and that the same identical species were afterwards issued to the troops and others, at the same rate of batta as that which he charged to the Nabob Vizier; a few instances might, I believe, have been quoted, in which this was actually done, but such were certainly rare, and this indeed may be plainly inferred from Mr. Bristow's own words;—I shall beg leave to quote the following paragraph from his letter of the 2d of October: “All the payments on account of the troops stationed in Rohilkund were made in Bareilly rupees, at the established rate of batta; and had I adopted, as has sometimes been found necessary, the simple method of transporting the revenues from the several districts on Hackeries to Lucknow, I must have paid the whole away to the paymasters and others to whom I had occasion to make disbursements, at the same rate. They would not have been satisfied with an opinion from me, that the exchange in the assay table was much over-rated—that the batta in the Bazar had so fluctuated, as to make them nearly equal in value to the sicca of the day, and that they ought therefore to receive them as such; they would, in answer to all this, have produced the established rates, and required payment accordingly, and I must have complied, by adopting, on the other hand, the method of negotiating bills; the distant districts were not drained of their specie, and the batta being still charged as provided for by the assay table, in the same manner as it must have been if transported on hackeries, neither the Vizier nor the Company sustained any loss.” The inference which I draw from this paragraph is, that where the subsidy was paid from the revenues of Bareilly, &c. the batta was charged on those species of rupees, according to the rate admitted in the assay table; but as the amount was remitted in bills of exchange on Lucknow, the money which was actually received into the Resident's Treasury was in Lucknow rupees. The effect of such an operation is clearly pointed out in my address of the 14th June. The subject of the batta, which is the only article that Mr. Bristow endeavours to justify on the grounds of orders from this Government, is now, in my opinion, sufficiently clear to enable the Board to determine, whether the orders alluded to should be admitted as a sufficient justification of Mr. Bristow, or whether any, or what reparation, is due to the Nabob Vizier. But if the Board should think that further elucidation is still wanted, we must necessarily make a new reference to Lucknow, from whence I doubt not but the most ample proofs may be procured of the nature of each receipt and payment. For my own part, I should regret such a reference, as every procrastination tends to defeat the purpose of this inquiry. If the Nabob Vizier is entitled to redress, it has already been too long deferred, and the justice of our Government must lay under an imputation till it is granted.

3dly. The Moderation of the Expences and Allowances he has charged.

This is one of the grounds on which Mr. Bristow has justified the principal articles charged in his account with the Nabob Vizier: the amount which he inserted in his first account for the expences of

of the Resident's office, and allowances to the Gentlemen at Lucknow, was 5,78,530 rupees; the amount which the Nabob Vizier was willing to admit, was four lacks, being at the rate of 25,000 rupees per month, for the period of Mr. Bristow's Residency. When Mr. Bristow is called upon to account for the difference, being 1,78,530 rupees, instead of shewing that sense which I should have expected of his former charges, and confining himself to circumstances necessary for their vindication, he seems to have repented of them as being too moderate, and gives in a new account to the Board, in which, chiefly by an augmentation of his own exclusive official disbursements, from 1,18,543. 11. 3. to 1,92,000, he raises the whole charge of the Resident's official disbursements, and of the Gentlemen at Lucknow, to 6,51,601. 11. 3.

In the remarks which he has subjoined to this part of the account he says, he trusts that the amount of his official disbursements will appear moderate, in comparison with the contingencies drawn by the civil and military servants employed in the political line of the service; that Mr. Middleton regularly received the sum of 12,000 rupees per month on this account, and that it was an authorized and established charge; and he submits to the judgment of the Board, if the allowances granted to Mr. Cowper, or to the assistants in general, were exorbitant, compared with those enjoyed by Gentlemen of the same rank in our own provinces, or with other establishments in Owde. These are clear propositions for the Board to decide on: for my own part, when the Vizier's minister first informed me, that the amount which his master had authorized, and was willing to admit for the charges of the Residency, and the allowances of the Gentlemen at Lucknow, was 25,000 rupees per month, I own I was startled at the magnitude of the sum, and was some days hesitating in my mind, whether I could, with propriety, admit of it; but Mr. Bristow declares, that no proposition was ever made to him, either by the Vizier or his minister, of accepting that sum in full of all such disbursements; that if it had been made, he could not have agreed to it; and that it cannot, in common sense, be believed that either his predecessors or himself should have accepted a sum so inadequate to the purpose.

4thly. The Sanction of the Vizier, as expressed in writing.

To such disbursements as Mr. Bristow can justify under this sanction, I shall make no objection: they have indeed been already admitted by the Vizier himself, except only the sum of 12,900 rupees, stated to have been paid to Major M'Clary. That the official disbursements, and the allowances of the Gentlemen at Lucknow, amounting, by Mr. Bristow's last account, to 6,51,601. 11. 3. rupees, do not come under the description of sums for which he has received the written sanction of the Nabob Vizier, is clearly shewn in the following extract from the remarks which Mr. Bristow has annexed to that part of his account; viz. "during the whole of my Residency I was greatly embarrassed in settling the expences of the establishment. The minister repeatedly evaded giving me a clear explanation of them, which compelled me to make enquiry, and ascertain from individuals, the allowances they had been accustomed to receive in the time of my predecessor. Having done so, I formed my judgment of each Gentleman's pretensions by that standard. I explained the particulars to Hyder Beg Cawn, who assented to the sum I proposed, both for the assistants and others, and he himself recommended part of the payments which I made."—All these charges, therefore, come under the next head.

5thly. The verbal Sanction of the Nabob Vizier.

Mr. Bristow observes on this subject, in a letter which has accompanied his remarks, "that in the amicable and familiar intercourse which he had the honour to preserve with the Vizier, he was accustomed to apply to him for various European commodities, and often to a considerable amount; and that with such applications he never hesitated to comply, without requiring an authority in writing for each expenditure, the demand for which would have been degrading to the Vizier, and disgraceful to the Representative of this Government." Were I convinced that such an amicable intercourse had always existed, and that Mr. Bristow had uniformly shewn, on other occasions, an equal degree of delicacy towards the Nabob Vizier, I might have been induced to have allowed this argument great weight, and have contented myself, on the Vizier's disavowing his sanction, with merely ascertaining the reality of the expenditures, and the reasonableness of the sum charged; but our records of last year are filled with remonstrances written even previous to these expenditures, which impress us with ideas very different from those of delicacy and amicable intercourse; and most assuredly, if Hyder Beg Cawn was "the agent through whom Mr. Bristow's disbursements for the charges of the Residency were first established," as Mr. Bristow has declared, the distrust, and even rooted enmity which Mr. Bristow had entertained against him, ought naturally to have led him to require some written authority for the disbursement of sums from his Treasury to so considerable an amount on account of the Nabob Vizier; or, if delicacy must again be suffered to intervene, he should certainly have obtained a subsequent sanction for them, by observing the ordinary form of delivering in his accounts monthly, which would probably have drawn from the Vizier or his Ministers either an approbation of the expenditures, or early objections.

I have

I have thus summarily considered the several grounds on which Mr. Bristow has justified the charges stated in his accounts with the Nabob Vizier; it will now rest with the Board to decide upon them, and to determine what redress is due to his Excellency. This is incumbent on us in the first place; it must then become a subsequent question, how far Mr. Bristow was justifiable in appropriating to these expenditures, without the sanction of this Government, money which he appears to have received on account of the subsidy due from the Vizier to the Company.

I have passed over the reflections conveyed by Mr. Bristow on Hyder Beg Cawn, and the use which he has made of a quotation from my instructions. I have had too frequent occasion to complain of the unbecoming references which Mr. Bristow has made to my instructions, in partial quotations of them, as the warrant for his conduct, the invariable tenor of which was a gross opposition to them: but I do not wish to encumber the present subject, or to waste my own time with discussions not immediately in point.

In the course of this minute I have pointed out some propositions, on which, if the Board shall think fit to decide, the claims of the Vizier to Mr. Bristow may be adjusted. I do not, however, press a decision. The affairs of Owde, whilst they were under that Gentleman's management, have already swelled our records beyond their proper proportion, and given rise to much disagreeable argument; and it may perhaps be difficult for us now to pursue the subject with that cool indifference which justice requires, or without again entering into long and controversial debates, which would necessarily employ that time and attention which may be so much more advantageously bestowed on the immediate concerns of this Government. If, in expressing such sentiments, I should happen to meet those of the other Members of the Board, however anxious I may be to render speedy justice to the Nabob Vizier, I will agree to suspend our proceedings in this country, and refer the whole to the Company at home, who will now have sufficient materials to enable them to form a decision.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Mr. Stables.—I request that an exact statement of all the allowances paid by the Nabob Vizier, since the treaty of Chunar, with vouchers for the same, may be accurately prepared, and laid before the Board.

(Signed) J. STABLES.

Let it.

Signed { W. H.
J. M.P.

Mr. Macpherson,

I have just had time to read over cursorily the Governor General's minute of yesterday on Mr. Bristow's last answer to the charges preferred against him by the Vizier and his Minister.

Justice to the Vizier, and justice to the Company, are equally required in the consideration of these accusations, and of the defence pleaded against them.

To pass judgment on each particular charge, after considering fully the answer made to it, is in the nature of a judicial duty, and as such, the opinion given being recorded will stand as a test of the impartiality and clear discrimination of the judge. I do not imagine that even a difference of opinion in such cases can produce any unpleasant discussion; and I am ready, for my part, to give my opinion on each specific charge, and to call on the accused for any further justification he may have to offer, where that given is objected to, or appears unsatisfactory.

The subject of the batta, and the Vizier's claims for the profits upon it, or for unjust advantages taken under that head by the Resident, is a subject which I confess myself not to understand clearly, either in the nature of the claims advanced, or the precision of Mr. Bristow's reasoning upon that head. In general, I know, that all Collectors of Revenue, or their native agents, and all Disbursers of large sums of money, or their native agents, in this country, must have a profit upon the exchange or batta, where coins are of many different kinds, and of local, and often of arbitrary value.—A table of assay, ascertaining from our mint the intrinsic value of each coin, and prescribed by this Government as the standard by which all monies are to be estimated, is the only check that law can establish to prevent impositions in receipt or disbursement of monies so various in value and estimation. The gross sum of rupees that Mr. Bristow acknowledges to have received and disbursed from and in the Vizier's country, is, I think, very near the sum which the Vizier admits him to have collected. The difference, is, if I remember, a few thousand rupees.—If this collective sum of money was disbursed according to the assay table or batta standard of Government, it is upon the receipt of it by a different standard that illegal profits could be made. If the Vizier and his Ministers knew our assay standard, it occurs to me that they ought to have complained while Mr. Bristow was at Lucknow, and could be confronted with the Aumils who paid Mr. Bristow their rents by an assay standard more advantageous to the Vizier's Government, or, in other words, by an inferior rate of batta.

batta. Whatever may be in this idea, we know for certain, that the laudable efforts of this Government to bring all rupees in the provinces into the coin of sicca rupees at our mint, have not yet succeeded so as to preclude the profits of a thousand shroffs, and the currency of different rupees in every district. In our investigations in Davy Sing's collections at Rungpore, the Devinvilla makes an extraordinary article, and shews what a source of embarrassment, profit, and oppression the variable batta or rupees must occasion, if there is no established standard.

On other grounds, this charge about the batta constitutes a serious question. Should it be found that Mr. Bristow has truly made an immense profit by the batta, and that such profit was even accumulated under the strict letter of the assay batta table established by this Government in 1776, I am of opinion that the Company have a claim upon him; they know a process by which he can be made answerable, and it is their duty afterward to render the Vizier the justice to which they may think his Highness entitled.

The Company will readily believe that such excessive profits, if they are real, originated at an earlier period than Mr. Bristow's late charge of the Residency at Oude; and that other Residents and other Collectors of Revenue at Oude are equally responsible to refund what they may have unjustly acquired by the profits of batta.

Relative to the other heavy charge of unauthorized disbursements, Mr. Bristow's defence has opened an extraordinary and alarming scene. Immense allowances paid to the Company's servants at Lucknow, without the official authority of this Government, and, as the Governor General declares, without his knowledge, except in the instances he mentions.

Whether it was the Vizier or his Ministers, or the late or former Residents, by their own authority, that instituted these allowances, the Company have equal ground of alarm.

For my own part, I declare, that though I knew generally that the Company's covenanted servants residing at Lucknow could not live there on their Company's allowances of two or three hundred rupees a month; and though I heard of fortunes made by military and civil servants at Oude, yet I never knew before that there were specific allowances of two, three, five, and six thousand rupees per month granted to different Company's servants at Lucknow, nor that a lack of rupees a year was granted to the commanding officers of our brigades in Oude, besides their Company's allowances, in consideration of their Bazars. As the servants are known who received these allowances, it would be easy to call upon them separately, to learn by what authority they either claimed or received such extraordinary advantages.

But on such subjects, as the Governor General has justly and generally observed, the temper necessary to conduct our present more material concerns, and the attention which ought to be perhaps exclusively devoted to them, might be disturbed; for the task of investigating the advantages of individual servants can never be pleasing, nor favourable to unanimity: besides, great relative questions arise from every investigation relative to the affairs of Oude.

It is a principle in law as well as justice, that the accusers, as well as the accused, should be in certain respects amenable to justice, if their accusations are found unjust, vexatious, or originating from unfair motives. The Vizier and Hyder Beg Cawn may easily and at any time accuse the Company's servants that are employed in Lucknow and in Oude; but should their accusations (which is possible) be unjust, or directed from views to be disengaged from all agency on the part of the Company, it is the duty of the Company to obtain redress for their servants, and to be upon their guard against views of any separate interest. Hyder Beg Cawn was likewise accused by Mr. Bristow of malversation in his office, and of an appropriation of immense revenues, and we have yet to see whether the Vizier and his Minister will faithfully fulfil the engagements under which the Residency was withdrawn, or whether the arrangements made by the Governor General for increasing the Vizier's Revenues are to be faithfully maintained by the Vizier's Government.

Upon the whole of this important subject, I agree with the Governor General to refer it in its present state, with the letters which the Governor General has addressed to us in consequence of the Vizier's complaints, and with Mr. Bristow's answers to the specific charges preferred against him, to the Honourable Court of Directors, for their opinion and decision; declaring at the same time my readiness to continue any further investigation of the subject here, if the other Members of the Board are so disposed.

The complaints against Mr. Middleton and Mr. Johnson were left to the opinion and decision of the Company, with this difference, that in some instances, where the charges appeared not fully exculpated, a want of exculpation was pronounced, but no punishment inflicted. But the charges against these Gentlemen were of a different nature from those against Mr. Bristow;—they were chiefly charges of political delinquency. The charges against Mr. Bristow go to his property, as well as his character as a political agent.

There are Gentlemen in the direction of the Company's affairs at home, of ability to investigate the most involved transactions of perseverance and probity, to prosecute enquiry to the most beneficial ends, and of impartiality to decide with the utmost justice.

To them, and to the Company at large, let us recommend the full investigation of these affairs, as involving the character of their service, their justice to their allies, and that necessary line of future regulation which constitutes a boundary to the province of every servant, and a necessary restriction of those alledged extraordinary profits and allowances which distract the views of all our junior servants, and which, on being promulgated at home, excite those contentions which must ever prove dangerous to the existence of the Company, if not to the good order of the constitution of our country.

(Signed) JOHN MACPHERSON.

Mr. Stables,

So near the dispatch of the packet, I have barely had leisure to peruse the Governor General's minute of Mr. Bristow's last letter of exculpation.

I agree with the Governor General to submit, in their present state, to the Honourable Court of Directors, the several points of accusation and defence, as they appear respectively in the charges preferred by the Vizier and his Minister against Mr. Bristow, and in the answers of that Gentleman; but I cannot in my conscience, in justice to myself and my employers, agree that the investigation we are pursuing here on these subjects should therefore stop.

It is obviously only from the lights they shall receive from us, that the Court of Directors can be enabled to judge with any precision on this intricate subject.

Those we are now about to yield them I do not think, with deference to the Governor General's opinion, will answer this end; and I conceive it my duty to trace them to the very foundation, since, after all that has been said upon it, I must confess it appears to me very much involved.

In coming to a resolution, as I trust the Board will, to continue these enquiries, and in pursuing them till no possible doubt shall remain upon the merits, I have no apprehension that unanimity and the utmost temper will not mark all the proceedings of the Board, the final and only objects of those enquiries being to discover truth, and to do justice.

Having said thus much, I shall forbear to enter further into the discussion, until the accounts and other documents relative to Oude, called for in my minute of the 8th instant, shall be laid before the Board.

11th December 1784.
Eight o'clock at night.

(Signed) J. STABLES.

Governor General,

11th December, 8 o'clock at night,

It is not possible for me, at this late hour, to reply to Mr. Macpherson's minute, nor can I desire that the packet should be detained another day for so inadequate a purpose.

My original letter, written on the subject of the batta, shews the iniquity of the transaction, and clearly explains it. I do not recollect that Mr. Bristow denies it. There is no intricacy in the subject: the plain fact is, that Mr. Bristow took the rupees from the Nabob at the batta fixed by the assay table, and took, as his own profit, the difference between that and the Bazar rate, which, on the Bareilly rupees, was, as I recollect, 30 per cent.; and where the standard rupees were paid by the Minister, Mr. Bristow gave credit for them only as Bareilly rupees, allowing the Bazar batta upon them, and taking to himself again the intermediate profit arising from the assay table.

I again refer to my original letter upon this subject, of which I desire the Secretary to subjoin the date, because I cannot recollect the precise batta on these last rupees in the table. I think it was 43. 9, and the Bazar rate 15.

The Nabob, or his Minister, could not bring these charges against Mr. Bristow while he was at Lucknow.

They had to defend the existence of the Nabob Vizier's Government; and even for that they were obliged to have recourse to secret means for transmitting their complaints, with which this was nothing, in comparison of the enormity of the rest; nor was it easy to have ascertained the charges then, as I understand no accounts were adjusted. It was mentioned to me by the Minister as early as our first meeting at Benares, but the amount could not be specified till some months after; and of that the reason is, I believe, assigned by me in a late letter.

I have

I have not fought this new debate; I have complained of the indecency of Mr. Bristow's obtruding his letters on the Board at the close of our dispatches. I was compelled to answer him, but confined my answer to him. I see fresh occasion to regret this behaviour of Mr. Bristow's, since it has drawn from Mr. Macpherson sentiments as ill agreeing with the temper of his judgment, as with the principles of justice and policy. Enough of enormity has been established against Mr. Bristow; yet he has suffered no punishment. Why must punishment be denounced against the Nabob Vizier and his Minister for daring to accuse Mr. Bristow? Let the rule be once established, that a highly patronized individual may not be arraigned for any crime, but at the peril of his accuser, though the person aggrieved, if he cannot make good his accusations: and I will promise you, that such a man may commit what acts he pleases with impunity, neither will the injured accuse, nor witnesses appear against him.

Mr. Middleton may have committed similar acts; Mr. Johnson may have been guilty of greater offences; others of yet greater, but they are not before us, nor can their misdeeds palliate or warrant Mr. Bristow.

I am an old servant of the Company, and am attached to them at least by the natural effects of long habit, if not by duty and gratitude. God forbid that I should be the means of involving it in contentions at home, which must prove dangerous to its existence! I know not whither this observation tends: Mr. Bristow has been charged with such acts, as, if suffered, would have proved the ruin of a great province, and stamped the British name with infamy. I am sure it cannot be Mr. Macpherson's meaning that such acts should pass without a check, lest, by being promulgated at home, it should excite contentions dangerous to their existence. But I forbear the argument. The Company are in possession of sufficient evidence against Mr. Bristow; and it rests with their justice to pronounce judgment upon him.—I desire not to be his judge.

(Signed) W. H.

Mr. Macpherson,

I am sorry that any general observations in my minute of the 9th should have been misconceived. The Governor General will find, by the issue of the investigation against Mr. Bristow, that I am as anxious that punishment should follow where he is guilty, or if he is guilty, as any Member of the Board can be. Perhaps I ought to be more so; and if I remember well, I pointed out a process by which every unjust profit, or indeed every profit or batta, may be ascertained by the Company.

I was speaking of the enormous unauthorized allowances of the servants at Owde, when I observed that these advantages, on being promulgated at home, excite those contentions "which must ever prove dangerous to the Company's existence." The late attack on the Company's charter is said to be an instance of such contentions, with the knowledge of those allowances, and the alleged profits or peculations of the Resident.—I wished the Company to adopt regulations to restrain both, and put an end to them. The inference to be drawn, and which I truly meant, was, that an office in the receipt and payment of such vast sums of money of different kinds of coin should be checked by rules that are adequate to check it, or not permitted.

In every discussion on this subject I trust I shall preserve the temper of my judgment, indeed I am confident I shall, and adhere liberally to the principles of that justice which is due on all sides.

(Signed) J. M.P.

In consequence of the desire expressed by Mr. Stables, in his minute of the 8th instant, and acceded to by the other Members of the Board, the Accountant General, who is the only officer at the Presidency in the regular receipt of the accounts with the Vizier from Lucknow, has been called upon to prepare and lay before the Board an exact statement of all the allowances paid by the Nabob Vizier since the treaty of Chunar, with the vouchers for the same.

8th December 1784.

Governor General.

THE Governor General begs leave to offer the following short remarks on the letter which has been delivered in by Mr. Cowper.

He assures the Board, that the allowances of the Resident's office, drawn either in the time of Mr. Bristow, or his predecessor, Mr. Middleton, never were authorized by him, excepting the single instance of Mr. Trevor Wheler, which the accusations of Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cowper compel him to acknowledge.—He had often heard that there were abuses, and that very large allowances were drawn at Lucknow, but he declares that he was unacquainted with the extent of them, until after his arrival at that place. He heard of these things as he heard of other irregularities, which he can trace to no authority, and which he would correct if he could; and he particularly declares, that he knew nothing

nothing of any allowance appropriated to Mr. Cowper, or his predecessor, Mr. Johnson, beyond what appears in the public monthly accounts. The Governor General thinks it necessary to point out to the Board, that Mr. Cowper, in speaking of "the allotted monthly expence of the Resident's office, or 25,000 rupees," from which fund, he says, he received his allowance as first assistant, mentions it as a matter of public notoriety, and wonders by what accident, at the final adjustment of accounts with Mr. Bristow's predecessor, this charge of 25,000 rupees per month should have escaped the notice of the Vizier. The Board are already informed that the Vizier has not refused to admit of this charge, on the contrary, his ministers have asserted that it was what was established, and his Excellency has desired that the sum of 25,000 rupees per month may be inserted in the account, as the limited amount of the expences of the Resident's office, and allowances of the Gentlemen at Lucknow; and that Mr. Bristow has objected to it, declaring that it was never offered to him, and that it is contrary to common sense to suppose that either he or his predecessor should have accepted of a sum so inadequate to the purpose. Mr. Cowper's letter forms therefore a strong evidence against Mr. Bristow. The Governor General cannot help observing, that instead of those motives of respect towards himself which Mr. Cowper professes, both that Gentleman and Mr. Bristow, in delivering in their representations at the very moment of an important dispatch for Europe, seem to have studiously chosen the particular time when they might most embarrass the attention of the Board, and preclude a refutation of their assertions.

(Signed) W. HASTINGS.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 19th February 1785.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, at Fort William.

Gentlemen,

MY character, fortune, and future prospects in life, depending on the result of the accusations preferred against me by the Nabob Vizier and his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn, I beg leave to solicit the fullest information that your records can furnish me with; in the hope that you will deem me intitled to this justice, I request your permission to have access to, and copies of your proceedings, which may in any respect relate to the subject matter of the said accusations, as well as of all my transactions at the Court of Owde.

Before the Honourable the Governor General's return to the Presidency, the Members of your Board individually assented to my request, but your Secretary, Mr. Hay, objected, until he should receive a written order from any individual Member on the sanction of your Honourable Board collectively, for which I now beg leave to apply.

Calcutta,
the 21st December 1784.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest respect,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,
humble Servant,
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW.

Agreed, That Mr. Bristow be permitted to have copies of all the papers and proceedings in this department, that relate in any respect to his transactions at the Court of Owde, and to the accusations preferred against him by the Nabob Vizier, and his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn.

COPY of Proceedings &c. relative to Allowances made from the Revenues of Oude to the Company's Servants, and others, residing within the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 19th February 1785.

Extract of Letter from the Governor General to the Vizier, dated 18th February 1785.

WITH the reduction of the Company's expences, I anxiously wish to lessen the expences to which your Highness's Treasury is put on account of the Company's troops, and that of gratuities to the Company's servants in your dominions, unless I think it for the Company's real service that your Highness should order any such allowance in future, or that you should be pleased to continue any allowances that are now granted. I hope your Highness will not grant any, or continue to order any to be paid, that are not recorded in the Company's accounts.

In case I should be of opinion, that your Highness should shew marks of your favour and generosity to the Company's officers and servants, I shall mention the business to the Gentlemen in Council, and your Highness's generosity will then appear on the Company's books; for it is fit that the Company should know, in every instance, the allowances of their servants in their employments at your Highness's Court, and in your dominions.

When the matters are fully known and recorded, much expence will be saved to your Highness, and I shall have much less trouble from the applications of the Company's servants who wish to have leave to reside at your Court, and in your country. Besides that, the Company will have much satisfaction from an invariable regulation in these matters.

Your Highness may be assured, that every regulation tending to restrain the expences of the Company's Government, and of your own, is a regulation to strengthen the friendship that was established between them and your illustrious father, and more strongly with your Highness.

EXTRACT of SECRET LETTER from BENGAL, dated 22d February 1785.

Par. 32. **Y**OUR Honourable Court will readily approve another principal object of that letter*. It explains to the Vizier the plan of reform which your Government has adopted, and which was resolved upon with the concurrence of your late Governor General. It promises a relief to the Nabob's Treasury, by carrying a similar plan of economical regulation through every connection of our service with that of the Vizier within his Excellency's country; and it expressly stipulates, that his Excellency shall not pay any allowances or gratuity to any of the Company's servants, civil or military, within his dominions, that are not regularly recorded in his public accounts with this Government. This stipulation appears from the result of late investigations to be no less requisite for the good of your service in general, than for the relief of the Vizier, and it is our steady determination to enforce and maintain it as far as our best exertions can effect so desirable a purpose.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 8th March 1785.

Extract of Letter from the Governor General to Major Palmer, dated 4th March 1785.

ONE of the heavy complaints of the Nabob Vizier, was the expence to which his Government had been put by the allowances granted in various ways, and under different establishments, to the Company's civil and military servants in his dominions; such allowances, unless they have the express approbation of the Company's administration, and are recorded in the public accounts, are no less a grievance to the Vizier, than injurious to the Company's service and general interests.

* Mr. M'Pherson's letter to the Vizier.

I have resolved, as the letter to the Nabob Vizier, of which a translation was sent, would inform you, to bring all allowances and pensions from the Vizier's Treasury in the face of his account with the Company; my object is not an unpleasant and invidious retrospect (which seldom, in any case, forwards the public interest) but to keep our accounts with the Vizier correct and just in future, that he may have no cause, public or secret, for not fulfilling his engagements with the Company, and that as a correct adjustment may take place in his disbursements for the Company's service, a measure equally salutary to the respective interests of his and our own Government, and constituting the best check to future intrigues.

My predecessor was often anxious to draw this line of adjustment, but he possessed not the opportunities which now offer for its establishment. The recent contest between the Nabob's ministers, and the servants of the Company at Lucknow, have placed the subject of the Vizier's resources, and the manner of their expenditure, in a clear view, fully upon record, and independent of the wishes which Mr. Hastings had, equally with me, to draw the line of disbursement from the Vizier's Treasury to a just and economical precision: present necessity, and the honour of this Government, press irresistibly for the adoption of the measures which I have recommended to the Vizier.

Mr. Hastings united with us heartily in the general system of retrenchments before his departure. We are now carrying resolutions adopted in Council with him into practical effect; and it will be necessary to inform the Company's servants at Lucknow, that they are not to remain excluded from the effects of a general system of economy and retrenchment: what they receive from the Vizier is in fact received from the Company, while he is so much in arrears to them.—Mr. Wombwell will be directed to lay before the Board, bona fide, all the allowances that are paid to the Company's servants, of whatever description, within the Vizier's dominions, from the Vizier's Treasury, or from the Company's paymasters. Your own allowances, as the late Governor General's agent at Lucknow, should be mentioned with the rest. The Vizier, I suppose, finds you a house and servants. These particulars I would not mention, but on the principle that, when real reforms are undertaken, they should begin with the conductors of these reforms. You will understand that I have shewn the example in my own family; yet I claim not any comparative merit in this measure; my predecessor had not the opportunity that was offered to me, nor was the public distress ever so pressing as in the present moment.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 26th April 1785.

Extract of Letter from Major Palmer to the Governor General, dated Lucknow, the 11th April 1785.

THE Vizier is now desirous, as you will observe, of being entirely released from the stipends which he has granted to the Company's servants, that he may be enabled to make greater exertions for the common interest. These allowances, during my agency here, have been little more than nominal, only one lack of rupees have been advanced upon them: they are a source of great uneasiness and vexation to me, of which neither the Vizier nor his Minister participate, as I have never been importunate with them for payment.

EXTRACT of LETTER from the VIZIER, received 21st April 1785.

—With respect to the expences of the Gentlemen who are here, I have before written in a covered manner. I now write plainly, that I have no ability to give money to the Gentlemen, because I am indebted many lacks of rupees to the bankers for the payment of the Company's debt. At the time of Mr. Hastings's departure, I represented to him that I had no resources for the expences of the Gentlemen. Mr. Hastings having ascertained my distressed situation, told me, that after his arrival in Calcutta, he would consult with the Council, and remove from hence the expences of the Gentlemen, and recall every person, except the Gentlemen in office here. At this time, that all the concerns are dependent upon you, and you have in every point given ease to my mind, according to Mr. Hastings's agreement, I hope that the expences of the Gentlemen may be removed from them, and that you may recall every person residing here beyond the Gentlemen in office. Although Major Palmer does not at this time demand any thing for the Gentlemen, and I have no ability to give them any thing; yet the custom of the English Gentlemen is, when they remain here, they will in the end ask for something. This is best, that they should be recalled.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT PROCEEDINGS of the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL, in the
SECRET INSPECTION DEPARTMENT, 3d May 1785.

THE Governor General lays before the Board the following letter from Major Palmer, and the list transmitted with it of allowances from the Nabob Vizier to the Company's servants, civil and military, employed in his dominions.

Dear Sir,

Lucknow, 27th March, 1785.

I have the honour to transmit to you the list which you require of allowances made by the Nabob Vizier to the Company's servants, civil and military, and to persons employed under them, within his Excellency's dominions.

These allowances have, since the removal of the Resident's office, been issued through me, as agent from the Governor General, directly from the Vizier's Treasury, and totally independent of his accounts with the Company. Hitherto a very small portion of them has been paid, and even for that I have waited until the Vizier could disburse it, without interrupting his payments to the Company, or subjecting him to personal inconvenience.

I had the honour to acquaint you, in a former letter, that I did not think myself authorized to make any further application to the Vizier for allowances to the Gentlemen residing at Lucknow, beyond the time of the late Governor General's departure from thence, because I understood that their continuance after that period depended upon the pleasure of the Board, and not upon the authority of the Governor General, under the sanction of which they were established or confirmed.

It is proper and necessary that they should be fully informed of the Vizier's bounty to the servants of the Company, and I with pleasure anticipate your intended orders to Mr. Wombwell upon that head, by furnishing you with a faithful account of every particular which has come to my knowledge, and I believe that none exist without it. This communication, however, is not likely to be necessary to future regulation, if you should determine to make it an indispensable condition of your consent to the acceptance of allowances of this nature, that they shall be registered on the public proceedings; because, however cheerfully the Vizier may grant them as acts of his favour, or the reward of his approbation, and that too in the mode and to the extent which you might personally recommend, he would not, without great reluctance, subject himself to the possibility of their being converted into obligations upon him, by their being formally constituted a proof of the Company's demands against him.

You will now, Sir, be pleased to determine, whether any persons residing at this court, on the part of your Government, should be permitted to receive the bounty of the Vizier, in the manner which he may be pleased to bestow it, and to what extent individually.

Your advice and recommendation to the Vizier upon this subject, will be the rule of his conduct, because he will feel the fullest conviction of their being dictated by a regard for his interest.

I am inclined to believe, that you will judge some emolument indispensable to the creditable subsistence of such Gentlemen as must of necessity reside here for the business of the Company; and I am certain that the Vizier will cheerfully relieve your Government from the charge of it, in consideration of the heavy burthens which the late war has brought upon it, and of these Gentlemen being in effect employed for his service, as well as theirs.

I shall offer to your consideration a few observations upon the allowances, which may assist your determination.

To begin with my own, I solemnly declare to you, that they are no more than what I really and bona fide expend, and that I have retrenched considerably in some of the articles since the expence has been borne by the Vizier; and in every particular I make as little parade and appearance as my station will admit.

I have not inserted the expences of the arsenal, under charge of Lieutenant Colonel Martin, because they are independent of the appointment of a Company's servant.

Mr.

Mr. Blaine, surgeon, is at a considerable expence in medicine and attendance upon the Vizier, and such of his servants and subjects who require his assistance, which numbers of the latter frequently do.

Mr. Bruce, surgeon, is chiefly employed by the Europeans; and between both descriptions of persons, Lucknow furnishes sufficient practice for two surgeons.

The allowances of Mr. Willis have all the explanation which I am capable of giving them, stated in the list.

Messrs. Gregory, Grant, and Johnstone, have afforded me their assistance; the former occasionally, and, in Persian correspondence, the two latter constantly.

Captain Frith has diminished the expences of the corps under his command, almost 10,000 rupees per month, without taking a single sepoy from the strength of them. He has no interference with their pay or bazar, nor any means whatever of the smallest emolument, beyond his stated allowance.

Captain Mordaunt has not received a rupee of his allowance, from its commencement to the present hour.

The allowances to the other Gentlemen residing at Lucknow are merely gratuities, and require no remark.

Be assured, Sir, that I shall most cheerfully acquiesce in whatever you may determine concerning my allowances; and I think myself very happy in an opportunity of contributing to the great object of public oeconomy, which you and your colleagues in administration have in view. And I dare answer, that every Gentleman here will feel the same sentiments for the public welfare.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

(Signed)

WILL. PALMER.

LIST of ALLOWANCES from the NABOB VIZIER to the SERVANTS of the COMPANY, Civil and Military, employed in his Excellency's Dominions.

	Monthly.	
	Former Allowances.	Present Allowances.
Major Palmer, Agent from the Governor General at the Durbar, for Dawks, established for the purpose of intelligence, servants, cattle, and table expences, upon an average — — — — —	—	19,000
Mr. Wombwell, Paymaster and Accountant General, one and an half commission on receipts — — — — —	—	—
Mr. Wheler, assistant to ditto — — — — —	5,000	5,000
Commanding officers at Cawnpoor and Futtyghur, in lieu of Bazar customs, each one lack of rupees per annum — — — — —	—	16,666
Lieut. Colonel Martin, keeper of the arsenal, pay, batta of his rank — — — — —	—	3,730
Mr. Blaine, surgeon to the Vizier, and to the civil establishment — — — — —	8,000	5,000
Mr. Bruce, ditto to the military establishment — — — — —	3,000	2,000
Mr. Scawen, auditor general — — — — —	—	2,000
Mr. Gall, assistant to ditto — — — — —	—	1,000
Major Browne, on a deputation to the Shah — — — — —	—	3,000
Mr. Bird, secretary to ditto — — — — —	—	1,000
Lieut. Anderson, on a deputation to Mahajee Sindia — — — — —	—	3,000
Commanding officer of the regiment stationed at Lucknow, for the protection of the Company's Treasury — — — — —	—	2,000
Captain Frith, commanding four battalions of sepoy, in lieu of all charges and contingencies whatever — — — — —	—	5,000
Mr. Gregory, assistant on the civil establishment — — — — —	3,000	2,000
Messrs. Grant and Johnstone, ditto, each 2,000 rupees — — — — —	—	4,000
Mr. Taylor, dawk master, 1,000 rupees for dawks, and 1,000 rupees for dawk bearers — — — — —	—	2,000
Mr. Orr, employed by Mr. Wombwell — — — — —	—	2,000
Mr. Willis, Sihzawal for the Vizier's tribute at Furruckabad, allowed 48,000 rupees for a battalion of infantry, 5,000 rupees for artillery, 10,000 rupees for horse, annually, and a commission of 3 per cent. upon the tribute.—N. B. The commission is paid by the Nabob		
Muzuffer Jung — — — — —		
Captain John Mordaunt — — — — —	8,000	8,000

Read the following Extract of a Letter from the Nabob Vizier to the Governor General; received on 21st April, and entered on the Secret Proceedings of the 26th.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the VIZIER to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; received 21st April 1785.

With respect to the expences of the Gentlemen who are here, I have before written in a covered manner. I now write plainly, that I have no ability to give money to the Gentlemen, because I am indebted many lacks of rupees to the bankers, for the payment of the Company's debt. At the time of Mr. Hastings's departure, I represented to him that I had no resources for the expences of the Gentlemen. Mr. Hastings having ascertained my distressed situation, told me, that after his arrival in Calcutta he would consult with the Council, and remove from hence the expences of the Gentlemen, and recall every person, except the Gentlemen in office here. At this time, that all the concerns are dependant upon you, and you have in every point given ease to my mind, according to Mr. Hastings's agreement, I hope that the expences of the Gentlemen may be removed from me, and that you may recall every person residing here, beyond the Gentlemen in office. Although Major Palmer does not at this time demand any thing for the Gentlemen, I have no ability to give them any thing; yet the custom of the English Gentlemen is, when they remain here, they will in the end ask for something. This is best, that they should be recalled.

The Board having attentively considered the list of the monthly allowances paid by the Nabob Vizier to the Company's servants and others at Lucknow, the following resolutions are passed upon them :

Present Allowances at Lucknow.

Major Palmer, Agent from the Governor General at the Durbar, for Dawk established for the purpose of intelligence, servants, cattle, and table expences, on an average rupees 19,000 per mensem.

Mr. Wombwell, Paymaster and Accountant General, one and an half commission on receipts.

Mr. Wheeler, Assistant to the Account General, 5,000 rupees.

Commanding Officers at Cawnpoor and Futtighur, in lieu of Bazar Customs, each one lack of rupees per annum, 16,666 per mensem.

Lieutenant Colonel Martin, Keeper of the arsenal, batta, &c. of his rank, 3,730 per mensem.

Mr. Blaine, Surgeon to the Vizier, and to the civil establishment, rupees 5,000 per mensem.

Mr. Bruce, Surgeon to the Military establishment, 2,000 per mensem.

Board's Resolutions.

Agreed, That Major Palmer's allowances per mensem be restricted to the amount of those usually paid to a Minister of this Government at a foreign Court; which are as follow:

	Sonat Rupees
Lieutenant Colonel's pay, and double batta	1,488
Fixed salary	1,000
Contingencies, moonshes, servants, &c.	500
Total	2,988

Ordered, That the Secretary do ascertain, from Mr. Wombwell, the amount of the allowance that he draws, either from the Company, or from the Vizier, for the respective offices of Paymaster General in the upper provinces, and Accountant at Lucknow; and that Mr. Wombwell do state the average monthly amount of his commission.

Ordered, That Mr. Wheeler's allowances be restricted to Sonat rupees 512 per month, being the allowance usually granted to the assistants to foreign Ministers.

Ordered, That the Secretary do ascertain from the Records, and acquaint the Board, whether this allowance to the Commanding Officer in the Vizier's country has received the Board's sanction, or whether such sanction can have been supposed to have been implied by any of the Board's proceedings.

The Board are of opinion, that this allowance should be reduced, and that the camps should be supplied as they were before it was granted, but under such checks as shall remove those grounds of complaint from which it may have had its rise.

Agreed, That Lieutenant Colonel Martin be restricted to drawing from the Vizier the difference between Lieutenant Colonel's pay and double batta, and the pay and batta of a Captain, which he now receives: the Vizier will of course defray the expence of his own arsenal.

Agreed, That Messrs. Blaine and Bruce be restricted to the pay, batta, and allowances of full Surgeons in the field; which are as follow:

	S ^r R ^s
Double batta, at 12 rupees per day	360
Pay ——— 4 ditto — — —	124
	484

Besides the charge allowed for medicines to a full Surgeon attached to a Sepoy regiment in the field, which is - - 200

Total Sonat rupees 684

Mr.

Ordered,

Mr. Scawen, Auditor General, 2,000 per menssem.

Mr. Gall, Assistant to the Auditor General, 1,000 per menssem.

Major Browne, on a deputation to the Shah, 3,000 per menssem.

Mr. Bird, Secretary to ditto, 1,000 per ditto.

Lieutenant Anderson, on a deputation to Mahajee Sindia, 3,000 rupees per menssem.

Commanding Officer of the regiment stationed at Lucknow, for the protection of the Company's treasure, rupees 2,000 per menssem.

Captain Frith, commanding 4 battalions of sepoy, in lieu of all charges and contingencies whatever, 5,000 per menssem.

Mr. Gregory, Assistant to the Civil Establishment, 2,000 rupees per menssem.

Messrs. Grant and Johnstone, Assistants on the Civil Establishment, each 2,000 per month.

Mr. Taylor, Dawk Master, 1,000 rupees per menssem, for Dawk, and 1,000 rupees for Dawk Bearers.

Mr. Orr, employed by Mr. Wombwell, 2,000 rupees per month.

Mr. Willes, Sizawal for the Vizier's tribute at Furruckabad, allowed 48,000 rupees for a battalion of infantry, 5,000 for artillery, 10,000 rupees for horse, annually, and a commission of 3 per cent. upon the tribute.

N. B.—The commission is paid by the Nabob Muzuffer Jung.

Captain

Ordered, That the decision relative to this office do lie for consideration, but that Mr. Scawen do, in the interim, only draw the allowance that he receives from the Company, which is Sonaut rupees 1,946 per menssem.

Mr. Gall not being a servant of the Company, the Board cannot authorize any allowance to this Gentleman.

The embassy to the Shah having been withdrawn, the allowances have ceased of course.

The Board cannot authorize the Vizier's allowance to Lieutenant Anderson.

The allowance to this officer must be restricted to the monthly amount paid to the Commanding Officer of a regiment of sepoy, upon any particular service in the Vizier's country: it is as follows:

	S ^r R ^s
Double batta, at 30 rupees per day	900
Pay ——— 6 ditto — — —	186
For iron, steel, charcoal, and repairing arms	150
Tent allowance	150
Hircarrahs, guides, &c.	150
	—————
Sonaut rupees	1,536

The Board know nothing of Captain Frith's appointment, and cannot therefore authorize the allowance.

Mr. Gregory is appointed in the general letter from the Court of Directors, bearing date 12th July 1782, para. 61. "to be assistant to the Revenue Council at Patna, and to succeed to that chiefship on the first vacancy."

Agreed, That his appointment, as an assistant on the Civil Establishment at Lucknow, be reduced, and himself recalled, and that the pension of his rank be granted to him while he continues out of employ.

Agreed, That the appointment of these Gentlemen be reduced, and themselves recalled.

Agreed, That Mr. Taylor be recalled, unless the Governor General should think it necessary to his correspondence with Lucknow, that there should be a Dawk Master, in which case, as Mr. Taylor now holds that office, he may be continued in it for the present.

Mr. Orr not being in the Company's service, no allowance to him can be authorized.

Ordered, That the Secretary do ascertain from Mr. Willes, the amount of the several allowances that he draws either from the Company, the Vizier, or the Nabob of Furruckabad, whether the same be in salary or commission, in his office of Sizawal for the Vizier's tribute from that country.

The

Captain John Mordaunt 8,000 rupees per
menssem.

The Board neither have authorized, nor can
authorize, any allowance to Captain Mordaunt,
as he is out of the Company's service.

Ordered, That the foregoing resolutions of the Board be notified to Major Palmer, in a letter from
the Secretary; and that he write to him as follows:

To Major William Palmer, at Lucknow.

Sir,

The Governor General has directed me to acknowledge his receipt of your letter, bearing date
the 27th March, and enclosing a list of allowances from the Nabob Vizier to the Company's servants,
Civil and Military, and to persons employed under them, within his Excellency's dominions. These
papers have been laid before the Board, and some resolutions have been already passed, which I am
ordered to communicate to you for immediate effect.

The monthly allowances drawn by yourself are restricted to the amount of those usually paid to
a Minister of this Government at a foreign Court, which are as follow:

Lieutenant Colonel's pay, and double batta	—	Sonaut Rupees	1,488
Fixed salary	—	—	1,000
Contingencies, including moonshes, servants, &c.	—	—	500
		Total Sonaut rupees	2,988

Mr. Trevor Wheler, Assistant to the Accountant at Lucknow, is to draw only the monthly salary
of Sonaut rupees 512.

Lieutenant Colonel Martin is to draw only Lieutenant Colonel's pay, and double batta, his Ex-
cellency will of course defray the expenses of his own arsenal.

Mr. Blaine, Surgeon to the Vizier and to the Civil Establishment, and Mr. Bruce, Surgeon to
the Military Establishment at Lucknow, are each restricted to the pay, batta, and allowances of full
Surgeons in the field, which are as follow:

		Sonat rupees
Double batta 12 rupees per day	—	360
Pay 4	—	124
Besides the charge allowed for medicines to a full Surgeon attached to a Sepoy regiment in the field, which is	—	200
	Total Sonat rupees	684

The Board have it in contemplation to reduce the appointment of Auditor General, but while
it continues Mr. Scawen is only to draw the allowance of Sonat rupees 1,946 per menssem.

Mr. Gall not being a servant to the Company, the Board cannot authorize any allowance to this
Gentleman.

The Embassy to the Shah having been withdrawn, the allowances to Major Browne and Mr. Bird
have ceased of course.

The Board cannot authorize the Vizier's allowance to Lt Anderson, Resident with Mahajee Sindia.

The allowance to the Commanding Officer of the regiment stationed at Lucknow for the protection
of the Company's treasure, is restricted to the monthly amount paid to the Commanding Officer of a
regiment of Sepoys, employed on any particular service in the Vizier's country. It is as follows:

		Sonat rupees
Double batta, at 30 rupees per day	—	900
Pay 6	—	186
For iron, steel, charcoal, and repairing arms	—	150
Tent allowance	—	150
Hircarrahs, guides, &c.	—	150
	Total Sonat rupees	1,536

The Board direct me to observe, that they know nothing of Captain Frith's appointment, and
cannot therefore authorize the allowance to this officer.

Mr.

Mr. Gregory's appointment, as an assistant on the Civil Establishment at Lucknow, is reduced, and the pension assigned to Gentlemen of his rank in the service is granted to him while he remains out of employ. He is recalled, with Messrs. Grant and Johnstone, whose appointment as assistants are reduced also.

The Board have been pleased to resolve, that Mr. Taylor be recalled, unless the Governor General should think it necessary to his correspondence with Lucknow that there should be a Dawk Master at that place, in which case, as Mr. Taylor now holds that office, he is to be continued in it for the present.

Mr. Orr not being in the Company's service, no allowance to this Gentleman can be authorized.

The Board neither have authorized, nor can authorize any allowance to Captain Mordaunt, as he is not in the Company's service.

No sums having been placed in your list opposite to the names of Messrs. Willis and Wombwell, enquiries are ordered respecting the actual allowances of those Gentlemen, and the Board will determine on them hereafter.

The Governor General desires that you will be pleased to inform the Nabob Vizier of these resolutions of the Honourable Board, and communicate them also to the Gentlemen whom they respectively concern. The allowances that are granted are to be considered as allowances from the Company, and in lieu of all others, they are to be paid by the Accountant at Lucknow, and charged in the public accounts to the Nabob's debit.

Council Chamber,
Secret Department
of Inspection,
3d May 1785.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) App^d

J. M'PHERSON,
J. STABLES.

EXTRACT of Proceedings of the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL, in their Secret Department of Inspection, the 12th May 1785.

THE Secretary lays before the Board the following letter, and its enclosures, from the Accountant at Lucknow, and Military Paymaster General in the Upper Provinces.

Edward Hay, Esquire, Secretary.

Sir,

In obedience to your commands, I have the honour to transmit to you a statement of the sums that have been received monthly by the Accountant at Lucknow. The Vizier, with the consent of the late Governor General, has thought proper to allow me a commission of one and a half per cent. Large as the commission will appear, it should be remembered, that it was given to me in lieu of those great advantages which I should have derived from my office, if, in the course of the late arrangement at Lucknow, an alteration had not taken place in the exchange in the Lucknow rupees; and that after the close of the present year, the Nabob's debt to the Company having been discharged, the commission will be reduced to the actual disbursements to the Company's troops in the dominions of his Excellency the Vizier.

I transmit also a statement of the establishments of the Accountant and Paymaster General.

I have taken the liberty to enclose the copy of a letter I received, unsolicited, from the Vizier, the day of my departure from Lucknow.

Having occasion for another assistant in the office of Accountant, I request you will mention to the Honourable Board, that a great favour will be conferred on me in the appointment of Mr. Marcus Sackville Taylor, now at Lucknow, to that office.

I am with respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed)

J. WOMBWELL,
Accountant and Paymaster General at Lucknow.

Calcutta,
12th May 1785.

Receipts of the Accountant General.

February 1784	—	—	—	5,13,950	3	11
March	—	—	—	4,89,347	10	6
April	—	—	—	28,72,894	2	2
May	—	—	—	1,31,370	1	3
June	—	—	—	3,02,057	3	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	23,48,308	2	7
September	—	—	—	3,14,000	—	—
October	—	—	—	5,00,000	—	—
November	—	—	—	5,00,000	—	—
December	—	—	—	20,00,000	—	—
January 1785	—	—	—	3,25,000	—	—
February	—	—	—	3,25,000	—	—
March	—	—	—	3,25,000	—	—
Fyzz ^a 16 Sun S ^a R ^s				1,09,45,927	5	5

The Establishment of the Office of Paymaster General without the Provinces.

Salary per month	—	—	—	746	13	—
Batta per day, 40l. per month	—	—	—	1,240	—	—
House rent	—	—	—	400	—	—
Allowance for Sircars shroffs	—	—	—	364	—	—
Establishment for his office	—	—	—	1,121	—	—
Sonat rupees				3,871	13	—

The establishment of the Office of Accountant to my salary for the month of February	1,000	—	—
To allowance for monthly writers, duffories, stationary, candles, and other contingencies	1,200	—	—
To allowance for house and office rent	—	—	400
C. S ^a R ^s			2,600

TRANSLATION of a PERSIAN LETTER from the NABOB VIZIER to MR. JOHN WOMBWELL.

Whatever allowances have been settled for your services at my sircar were voluntary, and given with all my heart; and with respect to the commission of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. fixed for you upon my disbursements to the army, it was established by my consent; and my orders are, to continue it to you during your residence with me.

Ordered, That the commission of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. granted by the Vizier to the Accountant at Lucknow be annulled, and to cease, from the 1st Proximo; and that Major Palmer and Mr. Wombwell be informed thereof.

The Board will take into consideration the establishments annexed to the Accountantship at Lucknow, and to the office of Paymaster General beyond the provinces, when the resolution of the 11th March last, That no Civil Servant be permitted to draw the allowances and salaries of more than one office, &c. shall be carried into execution.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following letter from the Resident at Furruckabad:

To Mr. Edward Hay, Secretary.

Sir,

I have received the Honourable Board's order, transmitted by you respecting my allowances at Furruckabad.

The allowance drawn by all my predecessors was six per cent. upon whatever was collected from the Furruckabad districts, and to the same, by my appointment, I was entitled; but by arrangements since my nomination I have had only 3 per cent.; and the whole that I have received this year

year amounts but to 10,500 rupees. This is from the Nabob Muzuffer Jung. I have no allowance from the Company or the Vizier.

The establishment to the Sezawal's Office for Muttaseddies, Moonshies, and Writers, &c. is ten thousand rupees, which does not near defray the expence.

This is deducted from the Vizier's tribute.

There is a further deduction from the tribute, of fifty-one thousand rupees, for the payment of the Nujubs, which his Excellency the Vizier maintains in Furruckabad, for the protection of the Nabob Muzuffer Jung, as stipulated by an exprefs article in the last treaty between them.

Calcutta,
10th May 1785.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. WILLIS, Resident.

The Board having it in contemplation to propose some arrangements for Furruckabad, Ordered, That the foregoing letter from the Resident do lie for consideration until that period.

Read the following letter from the Secretary.

To the HONOURABLE JOHN MACPHERSON, Governor General, &c. Council, in the Secret Department of Inspection.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Having been required by your orders of the 3d instant to ascertain from the records, and acquaint the Board, whether the allowance of two lacks of rupees per annum, received by the Commanding Officer in the Vizier's country in lieu of Bazar customs, has had the positive or implied sanction of this Government, I beg leave to lay before you the following particulars, which are all that I can find in the consultations on this subject.

An arzee is recorded on the proceedings of the 2d November 1780, from Rajah Govind Ram, the Vakeel of the Nawaub Vizier, enclosing the copy of a letter that he had received from his Excellency, in which the Nawaub observed that the Gentlemen stationed with the brigade at Cawnpore, Furruckabad, &c. wrote Perwannahs to the Aumils of every place, directing them to supply provisions and other necessaries for the army; that this method of proceeding brought great distress on his country, and he therefore wished it to be represented to the Governor General, that it might be prevented in future, and that the Gentlemen of the army might not send sepoy into his districts; the Vizier said also, that on information being given to him and to the Company's Resident at this Court, of the quantity of provisions wanted, orders should be immediately issued to the Aumils to furnish it every month, and the amount should be deducted from the Tuncaws.

Nothing appears to have been determined on the subject of this application until the 15th February 1781, when it was renewed in a letter from the Vizier to the Governor General, and in a second from his Excellency to his Vakeel; the latter states the complaint more at large than it was stated before, and estimates the loss sustained in the Nawaub's revenue, from the conduct of the English officers at Cawnpore and Futtu Ghur, at 3 lacks of rupees.

The late Governor General observed, on submitting these representations to the Board, that the exercise of such a power as the Nawaub desired might be done away, must be inevitably attended with the effects ascribed to it, and therefore ought to be suppressed, whether it were for the removal of past, or for the prevention of future and only possible oppressions; and for these reasons and ends the Governor General proposed that a general order should be issued to the army serving in the dominions of the Nawaub Vizier, stating his Excellency's complaints, and his consequent proposal to furnish the fixed military stations in his country with ample supplies of provisions and necessaries through his respective Aumils residing nearest to those stations, if it should be found necessary to employ their agency; and commanding in the most positive manner, that from the 1st day of April 1781, no officer commanding at the fixed stations of Cawnpore, Futtu Ghur, or Darnagur, or any other fixed or occasional station of the army, should on any account or pretence whatsoever issue dufftucks, perwannahs, or other instruments, nor levy or receive, nor suffer any persons acting under his authority to levy or receive, duties upon articles brought into the camp or other bazares, nor erect or possess gunges, nor send out Military Guards for the purpose of seizing any sort of provision, necessaries, or merchandize, nor in any manner directly or indirectly impede the free progress or passage of any native Merchant or dealer through any part of the dominions of the Nawaub of Owde.

The Governor General observed, on proposing this regulation, that as in redressing the injury done to the Nawaub it might deprive the Commanding Officers of a long-established, and under just restrictions perhaps a just, perquisite in the duties collected upon the provisions and necessaries voluntarily

rily brought into the camp, he thought it just to recommend that the Nawaub should be requested to grant a monthly gratuity in compensation for the emoluments thus taken from the Commanding Officers for the better regulation of his government and revenues.

The general order was agreed to and issued, and the Governor General was requested to inform the Vizier of the regulations contained in it, and urge him to grant such a gratuity, in lieu of the emoluments taken from the Commanding Officers, as he and Mr. Middleton might mutually agree upon as equitable, the same being previously submitted to the Board for their approval.

It appears by a letter from Mr. Middleton, dated the 13th April, and recorded in consultation 4th June 1781, that the Vizier had cheerfully assented to the recommendation made to him, and that he immediately sent his proposals to the Commanding Officers of the 2d brigade, and of the Darnagar detachment. These propositions, with the answers to them, shewed the final plan of adjustment, and Mr. Middleton laid them before the Board.

The gratuity fixed on by the Vizier for the Commanding Officer of the 2d brigade was one lack of rupees per annum, to commence from the 1st April 1781, and to be paid monthly; and the gratuity fixed on by the Vizier for the Commanding Officer at Darnagar was 36,000 rupees per annum.

No resolution, approving or disapproving this allowance, appears to have been entered on the records, nor was any thing done upon the general subject, except that a reference was made to the Commander in Chief of some propositions laid before the Board by Colonel James Morgan, in consequence of the order of the 15th February, and his opinion was desired upon them.—An extract of Mr. Middleton's letter, and copies of the papers accompanying it, were at the same time sent to the General. I cannot, however, find any answer from the Commander in Chief to these references, nor do I believe that any were sent in.

I have the honour, &c.

Fort William,
Secret Department of Inspection,
7th May 1785.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Yours, &c.
(Signed) E. HAY, Secretary.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 13th May 1785.

SOME doubts having been suggested with respect to the meaning that might be given to that part of the letter written to Major Palmer on the 3d instant, which states, that the allowances therein granted to the Company's servants at Lucknow, were to be considered as allowances from the Company, and in lieu of all others; agreed, That the Secretary do acquaint Major Palmer, that these several allowances were fixed by the Board, as connected with the respective situations and offices of the Gentlemen who are to draw them, but are not to deprive those Gentlemen of the allowances to which they are entitled, according to their rank in the civil or military service of the Company.

EXTRACT of SECRET LETTER from BENGAL, dated 16th May 1785.

WE have the honour to acquaint you, that we have made very considerable reductions in some of the allowances paid by the Vizier to your servants, &c. at Lucknow, and annulled others. The total saving amounts to more than twelve lacks per annum. The particulars will be mentioned to you by the first opportunity that may offer for our transmitting to you fuller advices. We have ordered, that the allowances which are either agreed to, or permitted by this Government, shall be recorded on your public accounts, and paid by your Accountant at Lucknow. We also think it necessary to inform you, that we are proceeding in the work of retrenchment with all possible dispatch.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 26th May, 1785.

To the Vizier.

Written 12th May 1785.

I HAVE the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters, containing requests that you may be relieved, as much as possible, from expence for the Gentlemen stationed at Lucknow. This is a matter full of important benefits, and I have attended to your wishes therein.—Accordingly some arrangements have been already resolved on, the particulars of which will be communicated to you by Major Palmer.

SECRET DEPARTMENT of INSPECTION.

Fort William, 28th June 1785.

At a COUNCIL; PRESENT,

The Honourable John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General, President,
John Stables, Esquire, and the Honourable Charles Stuart.

Read and approved the proceedings of yesterday.

Read the following letter from the Governor General to the Vizier and his Ministers, and the Vizier's reply.

To the Vizier.

Written the 12th May 1785.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of two of your letters, containing requests that you may be relieved as much as possible from expence for the Gentlemen stationed at Lucknow. This is a matter full of important benefits; and I have attended to your wishes therein accordingly. Some arrangements have been already resolved on, the particulars of which will be communicated to you by Major Palmer, to whom I refer you.

To Hyder Beg Khan, and Hussen Reza Khan, of the same tenor and date.

From the Vizier.

Received 21st June 1785.

Your agreeable letter has arrived; and what you have ordered on the subject of relieving me from the expences of the Gentlemen, I learnt fully from the representations of Major Palmer, and became grateful for your favours and friendship. From your true affection I am convinced, that you will be favourable in relieving me from other expences also, because the particulars of my distresses are well known to you.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following letter from Major Palmer.

To Edward Hay, Esquire, Secretary to the Secret Department, Fort William.

Sir,

When I had the honour to receive your letters of the 3d, 12th, and 13th ult. I was labouring under a very severe indisposition, which to this time has rendered me wholly incapable of any application to business; the substance of their communications has, however, been given to his Excellency the Vizier, who entertains a very grateful sense of the attention which the Honourable Board have bestowed upon the state of his finances, and of the reductions which they have ordered for his relief. Upon this subject, and also those of the requisitions for the payment of the two rossalahs of Mogul cavalry, and the company of foreign infantry, I have had the honour to transmit the Vizier's answer to the Honourable the Governor General.

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I have not yet been able to notify in form, the resolutions of the Board to the several Gentlemen who are affected by them, but shall proceed to do it immediately. You have not signified the intention of the Board as to the time when the reductions should take place, except those of the Accountant General and commanding officers at Cawnpoor and Futtighur; and it is doubtful whether the others are to have the same commencement, or that of the period which I informed the Governor General, I considered as terminating the authority by which I had acted in applying for the former allowances, that is, the departure of the late Governor General from Lucknow. You will be so good as to inform the Accomptant General at this station of the Board's decision upon this point.

Lucknow,
10th June 1785.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) WILL. PALMER.

Ordered, That Major Palmer be informed, that the Vizier's allowances to the servants of the Company, and others at Lucknow, were not authorized by the Members of this Government, who had no account or knowledge of them, until they were stated by Major Palmer; that the Board cannot interfere in the subject; and that they leave it to the Nabob to do as he may think proper.

Ordered, That this information be communicated to Lieutenant Colonel Harper, and to the Accountant at Lucknow.

(Signed) JOHN M'PHERSON,
JOHN STABLES,
CHARLES STUART.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COUNCIL, in their Secret Department of Inspection, dated 31st July 1785.

Par. 2. **A**MONG other objects of reform, which called for our attention, was the relief of your ally, the Nabob Vizier, from the very heavy burthen which report informed us was imposed upon him, in the allowances granted to your servants and others, resident in his dominions, but granted without our knowledge or approbation. The Governor General having received from Major Palmer an account of all these allowances, laid the same before us for our consideration. Major Palmer's letter to the Governor General, and the statement which accompanied it, are recorded in the consultation, 3d May. The following orders and resolutions were passed thereupon, and communicated to the Nabob Vizier and Major Palmer, for immediate effect.

3. We restricted the allowances to the Governor General's agent at Lucknow, to the amount usually paid to a minister of this Government at a foreign court, viz. Sonat rupees 2,988 per month.

4. We reduced Mr. Wheler's allowances as assistant to the Accountant at Lucknow, to the amount usually granted to the assistants to foreign ministers; viz. Sonat rupees 512 per month.

5. We permitted Lieutenant Colonel Martin, keeper of the Nabob Vizier's arsenal, to draw only the difference between his pay and batta as a captain, which he receives from the Company, and the pay and double batta of his rank as Lieutenant Colonel.

6. We directed that Mr. Blaine and Mr. Bruce, surgeons to the Vizier, and to the civil and military establishments at Lucknow, should draw only the pay, batta, and allowances of full surgeons in the field; viz. Sonat rupees 684 per month.

7. We restricted the allowances to the officer commanding the regiment at Lucknow, to the monthly amount paid to the commanding officer of a regiment of sepoys on service in the Vizier's dominions; viz. Sonat rupees 1,536 per month.

8. The salaries paid to Major Browne, and his Secretary, Mr. Bird, ceased of course, in consequence of the embassy to Shah Allum having been withdrawn; and the Governor General's agent has been directed to acquaint the Vizier, that those paid to Lieutenant Anderson, Resident with Mahajee Sindia; to Captain Frith; to Mr. Gall, assistant to the Auditor General; and to Mr. Orr, assistant to Mr. Wombwell, cannot be authorized.

9. We have annulled the appointments of Messrs. Gregory, Grant, and Johnstone, as assistants to the civil establishments at Lucknow, as well as that of Mr. Taylor, the Dawk master; but the Governor

Governor General has been authorized by us to continue that Gentleman in his station, if he should think it necessary to his correspondence at Lucknow, that there should be a Dawk Master there.

10. Having called upon Mr. Wombwell, the Paymaster General and Accountant at Lucknow, to state to us the amount which he drew either from the Company, or from the Vizier, for these offices, and to acquaint us with the average monthly amount of his commission; and having received from that Gentleman an account of the same, we resolved that his commission should be annulled from the 1st of June, and that the establishment of his offices of Accountant at Lucknow, and Paymaster General beyond the provinces, should be taken into consideration, when our resolution of the 11th of March last, that no civil servant should be permitted to draw the allowances and salaries of more than one office, should be carried into execution.

11. The allowances granted by the Vizier, of one lack of rupees per annum, to the officers commanding in his Excellency's dominions, in lieu of Bazar customs, have been discontinued, and the mode which was in practice before the year 1781, for supplying the Camp Bazars in the Nabob's country with provisions, has been renewed under the following regulations; which, we doubt not, will ensure constant supplies to the army, and prevent all grounds of complaint from his Excellency's officers in future, similar to those which gave occasion to the former regulation.

1st. " That the commanding officers do not, on any account whatsoever, issue purwannahs for any articles but the provisions actually required for the consumption and use of the officers, soldiers, and camp followers, at their respective stations.

2dly. " That they do not collect duties upon any articles, before such articles shall be brought into their bazars. Every commanding officer being, in a great measure, responsible for the supply of his camp, these duties will of course be reasonable, or no provisions will be brought into it; there is therefore no occasion to restrict their amount; besides, the Board have an entire confidence in the commanding officers, that no duties will be levied, but such as are necessary for the general regulation of the prices of the provisions, and for defraying the expence of their Cutwally establishment.

3dly. " That no military guards be sent out for the purpose of seizing provisions or merchandize, or permitted to impede in any manner, directly or indirectly, the free progress or passage of any native merchant or dealer, through any part of the dominions of the Nabob of Oude.

4thly. That no officer, under the commanding officer, be allowed the privilege of issuing a purwanna for provisions, unless such officer be employed on detachment, and receive the authority of his commanding officer for this purpose.

5thly. That every officer issuing purwannas for provisions, &c. be careful to receive back such purwannas, on return of the persons to camp, to whom they were delivered; and if the whole quantity specified in each, be not brought in at one time, new purwannas are to be granted for the remainder.

6thly. " That all officers do keep a register of all purwannas granted by them respectively, that no improper use may be made of them, or if detected, that the persons, to whom they were delivered, may be identified, and punished.

" Any disobedience in any officer to the rules here laid down, will, on proof thereof, be considered as disobedience of orders, and treated accordingly."

12. The office of Auditor General of the accounts of the troops serving beyond the provinces has been abolished, and these accounts are in future to be audited by the Commissary General, in the same manner as before the appointment of Auditor General beyond the Carumnassa took place. Mr. Scawen, who held this office, is admitted to the station of Deputy Commissary General, in obedience to the orders of your Honourable Court of the 17th May 1780, and in the room of Mr. William Atkinson, who has resigned.

13. We have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the Governor General has received a letter from the Vizier, expressing his gratitude for our interference in his behalf, and for the relief which we have thus afforded him, which we trust will enable his Excellency to discharge with punctuality the claims which we have upon him on account of the troops stationed for the defence of his country.

14. A question having been stated to us by Major Palmer, at what period the reductions we had ordered should take place, we acquainted him in reply, that as the former allowances were not authorized by us, and as we had no knowledge of them, till they were stated to us by himself, we could not interfere in the subject, but left it to the Nabob to do as he might think proper.

LIST

LIST of ALLOWANCES from the NABOB VIZIER to the SERVANTS of the COMPANY, Civil and Military, employed in his Excellency's Dominions.

	Monthly.	
	Former Allowances.	Present Allowances.
Major Palmer, Agent from the Governor General at the Durbar, for Dawks, established for the purpose of intelligence, servants, cattle, and table expences, upon an average	—	19,000
Mr. Wombwell, Paymaster and Accountant General, one and an half commission on receipts	—	—
Mr. Wheler, assistant to ditto	5,000	5,000
Commanding officers at Cawnpoor and Futtyghur, in lieu of Bazar customs, each one lack of rupees per annum	—	16,666
Lieut. Colonel Martin, keeper of the arsenal, pay, batta of his rank	—	3,730
Mr. Blaine, surgeon to the Vizier, and to the civil establishment	8,000	5,000
Mr. Bruce, ditto to the military establishment	3,000	2,000
Mr. Scawen, auditor general	—	2,000
Mr. Gall, assistant to ditto	—	1,000
Major Browne, on a deputation to the Shah	—	3,000
Mr. Bird, secretary to ditto	—	1,000
Lieut. Anderson, on a deputation to Mahajee Sindia	—	3,000
Commanding officer of the regiment stationed at Lucknow, for the protection of the Company's Treasury	—	2,000
Captain Frith, commanding four battalions of sepoy, in lieu of all charges and contingencies whatever	—	5,000
Mr. Gregory, assistant on the civil establishment	3,000	2,000
Messrs. Grant and Johnstone, ditto, each 2,000 rupees	—	4,000
Mr. Taylor, dawk master, 1,000 rupees for dawks, and 1,000 rupees for dawk bearers	—	2,000
Mr. Orr, employed by Mr. Wombwell	—	2,000
Mr. Willis, Sihzawal for the Vizier's tribute at Furruckabad, allowed 48,000 rupees for a battalion of infantry, 5,000 rupees for artillery, 10,000 rupees for horse, annually, and a commission of 3 per cent. upon the tribute.—N. B. The commission is paid by the Nabob	—	—
Muzuffer Jung	—	—
Captain John Mordaunt	8,000	8,000

EXTRACT of SECRET LETTER from BENGAL, dated 16th May 1785.

WE have the honour to acquaint you, that we have made very considerable reductions in some of the allowances paid by the Vizier to your servants, &c. at Lucknow, and annulled others. The total saving amounts to more than twelve lacks per annum. The particulars will be mentioned to you by the first opportunity that may offer for our transmitting to you fuller advices. We have ordered, that the allowances, which are either agreed to, or permitted by this Government, shall be recorded on your public accounts, and paid by your Accountant at Lucknow. We also think it necessary to inform you, that we are proceeding in the work of retrenchment with all possible dispatch.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 15th February 1781.

THE Governor General lays before the Board the following letters from the Nabob Vizier.

From the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah : Received 1st February 1781.

All the officers stationed with the brigade at Cawnpore, Futtu Ghurr, Darunghur, and Furruckabad, and other places, write perwannas, and gave positive orders to the aumils of all these places respecting the grain, and from which conduct the whole country will become depopulated, I am hopeful from your friendship, that you will write to all these Gentlemen, not to issue orders, &c. to the aumils, and not to send troops into the mahals of the Sirkar ; and for whatever quantity of grain, &c. they may want, they will inform me and the Resident, and we will write it to the aumils, who shall cause it to be sent them every month, and I will deduct the price of them from the Tuncabs ; this will be agreeable both to me and the Ryotts.

From the Nabob Vizier to Rajah Gobind Ram.

I some time ago wrote you the particulars of the conduct of the officers, and now write them again. The officers and Gentlemen who are at Cawnpore, Futtu Ghurr, and Darunghur, and other places, by different means act very tyrannically and oppressively towards the aumils and ryotts, and inhabitants ; and to those who require a dustuck, they give it with their own seals affixed, and send for the aumils, and punish them, if they say any thing ; the Gentlemen make use of but two words—one that is for the brigade ; and the second that is to administer justice. The particulars of it are these, that the Bepparies will bring their grain from all quarters, and sell for their livelihood. There is at present no war to occasion a necessity for sending for it. If none comes, whatever quantity will be necessary every month, I will mention to the aumils, that they may bring it for sale ; but there is no deficiency of grain. The Gentlemen have established gunges for their own advantage, called Colonel Gunge, at Darunghur, Futtu Ghurr, &c. The collections of the customs from all quarters they have stopped, and collect them at their own gunges ; each gunge is rented out at 30,000 or 40,000 rupees, and the collections paid to the Gentlemen ; they have established gunges where there never were any, and where there were, those they have abolished. 30,000 or 40,000 rupees is the sum they are rented at ; the collections, to the amount of a lack of rupees, are stopped. Major Briscoe, who is at Darunghur, has established a gunge, which is rented out for 45,000 rupees, and has stopped the gauts round about the Bipparies ; and merchants coming from Cashmere, from Sehanabad, and bringing shawls, and other goods and spices, &c. from all quarters, he orders to his gunge, and collects the duties from the aumils, gives them a chit and a guard, who conducts these about 500 cofs. The former duties are not collected. From this conduct at Cawnpore, Futtu Ghurr, Furrikabad, &c. the duties from the Zilla of Gora and Itchawa are destroyed, and occasions a loss of three lacks of rupees ; and the losses which are sustained in Furruckabad, may be ascertained by the Nabob Mozutter Jung, to whom complaints are every day made : exclusive of the aumils and collectors, others lodge complaints. Whatever I do, I desire no benefit from it. I am remediless, and silent from what happens to me. I know that worse will happen in other places. The second word I know is from their mouth only : this is the case. In this country formerly, and even now, whatever is to be received or paid among the Zemindars, Ryotts, and inhabitants of the cities, and poor people, neither those who can pay, or those who cannot, ever make any excuse to the shroffs ; but when they would pay, they did. In old debts of fifty years, whoever complain to the Gentlemen, they agree that they shall pay $\frac{1}{2}$, and send dustucks and sepoy to all the aumils, the chowdries, and canoonges, and inhabitants of all the towns ; they send for every body to do them justice, confine them, and say they will settle the business. So many and numerous are these casualties, that I know not how much room it will take up to mention them. Mr. Briscoe is at Darunghur, and the complaints of the aumils arrive daily. I am silent now Mr. Middleton is coming here ; let the Nabob appoint him for the settling all those affairs, that whatever he shall order those Gentlemen, they will do. From this every thing will be settled, and the particulars of this quarter will be made known to the Nabob. I have written this, which you will deliver to the Governor, that every thing may be settled ; and when he has understood it, whatever is his inclination, he will favour me with it. The Nabob is master in this country, and is my friend—there is no distinction.

Written the 12th Zekaida.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 4th June 1781.

Extract of Letter from the Nabob Vizier to Mr. Middleton.

I HAVE received your letter, requesting leave for a battalion to be raised by Captain Clarke, on the same footing as Major Osborne's was, agreeable to the requests and complaints of Ishmael Beg, the Aumil of Illahabad, and in compliance with the directions of the Council. You are well acquainted with the particulars and negociation of Ishmael Beg's, and the nature of Mr. Osborne's battalions. At the beginning of the year 1186 (1779) the affairs of Illahabad were given on a lease of 3 years to Ishmael Beg, together with the purgunnahs Arreel and Parra; and I gave orders for troops to be stationed and raised conformable to his request. Ishmael Beg accordingly collected 1200 peons, which were not allowed to the aumil of that place in the year 1185. The reason why I gave permission for the additional expence of 1200 peons was, that he might be enabled to manage the country with ease, and pay the money to Government regularly. I besides sent Mr. Osborne there, to command in the mahals belonging to Illahabad, which were in the possession of Rajah Ajeet Sing, and he accordingly took charge of Afterwards, in obedience to the orders of the Governor General, Mr. Hastings, Jelladut Jung, he was recalled, and the mahals placed, as before, under Rajah Ajeet Sing. I never sent Mr. Osborne to settle the concerns of Illahabad, for there was no occasion for him; but Mr. Osborne of himself committed depredations and rapines within Ishmael's Beg's jurisdiction. Last year the battalion which, by the permission of General Sir Eyre Coote, was sent, received orders to secure and defend Ishmael Beg against the encroachments of Mr. Osborne; for the complaints of Ishmael Beg against the violences of Mr. Osborne had reached the General and Mr. Purling, and the Governor and Gentlemen of Council, at my request, recalled Mr. Osborne. This year, as before, the collections of Areel and Parra remain under Ishmael Beg. In those places some of the Talookdars and Zemindars, who had been oppressed and ill-treated by Mr. Osborne, had conceived ideas of rebellion. I therefore spoke to you, and wrote to Colonel Morgan, requesting that a battalion might be sent for a short time; but on account of the actual state of affairs, and in obedience to the orders of the Governor General and Council, Colonel Morgan had collected his army in one station, and could not detach a battalion.

COPY of Proceedings, &c. relative to the Charges made by Mr. Hastings against Mr. Middleton, late Resident at the Court of Oude, and against the Assistant Resident, Mr. Johnson; also relative to the State and Condition of the Country of Oude, and its Dependencies, and of the Reigning Family thereof.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 15th August 1782.

THE Governor General lays before the Board the following copies of letters, which have been written by him to Mr. Middleton, Resident at the Court of the Vizier, and to Hyder Beg Cawn, the acting Minister. These will sufficiently express the purpose for which he desires to enter them in the consultation. To enter into any further explanation of his motives at this time would be premature—he hopes there will be no occasion for it at any. If there should, all the circumstances which have a relation to the general subject of the letters shall be then submitted to the Board in their fullest detail. He thinks it proper to inform the Board, that by more recent advices he is informed, that Almas Ally Khan had not actually passed the line of the Vizier's dominions, but was encamped on the borders of the Jumma, and with a certain indication of such a design. He has yet received no report of this conduct in Almas Ally Cawn from the Resident, nor from any person in office at Lucknow.

To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

I have had the mortification to hear, that Almas Ally Cawn has, at length, as was long since foreboded, fled from the Vizier's dominions, taking with him an immense treasure, the fruit of his embezzlement and known oppression. Though this intelligence has not come through its authentic channel, I have no doubt of its truth.—I am compelled to credit the reports, which assure me, that every part of the Vizier's administration is in the same disorder. For this, and every other failure in the

the instructions which I gave to you in writing on the 23d September, at Chunar, you are totally responsible to this government, as Hyder Beg Cawn is to the Nabob; for to your joint hands has the administration of his affairs been from that time committed.

I have received your repeated assurances, addressed to myself and to the Board, that the Nabob's debt to the Company should be completely discharged by the close of the year. In my fears for a disappointment in this expectation, and in the contrary belief, that, in its actual train, the debt is more likely to exceed the amount at which it stood the last year, than to be paid, I hereby apprize you, that if, at the end of the full year, any part of it shall remain in arrears, I shall move the Board to call upon you publicly to account for it; and that you may know that this declaration is not made on light grounds, I shall enter a copy of this letter upon the Company's records. It will do you no injury if you disprove the justice of my suspicions, by the effects of your exertions.

I have written to Hyder Beg upon the same subject, and intend to refer you to his letter for my fuller sentiments; but I shall not have it ready for dispatch for this post.

Fort William,
10th August 1782.

I am,
Sir,
&c. &c.
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

To Nathaniel Middleton, Esquire.

Sir,
Enclosed I send you a letter for Hyder Beg Cawn, which, if you are at Lucknow, I desire you will yourself deliver without delay. If you shall happen to be absent from that place, I request you will forward it to him.—I will send you a copy of it by the Dawk of to-morrow.

Fort William,
11th August 1782.

I am,
Sir,
&c. &c.
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Sir,
Enclosed is a copy of the letter, which I sent you by the Dawk, of last night, for Hyder Beg Cawn.

Fort William,
12th August 1782.

I am,
Sir,
&c. &c.
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 2d September 1782.

THE Board being assembled in this department, and having desired the attendance of the Commander in Chief, he is admitted.

The Board inform the Commander in Chief that private accounts have been received from the Vizier's country, which mention disturbances to have arisen between a party of the Vizier's forces at Darranaghur, and the troops of Fyzulla Cawn, stationed upon the borders of his dominions, in which two battalions of the former had been entirely routed. Advices have also been received, though no public letters are yet come from the Resident, that Almas Ali Cawn, the principal Zemindar dependant on the Vizier, is gone off with all his forces, and refuses to submit to the Vizier's authority.

Resolved, That the Commander in Chief be therefore desired to form a detachment to be sent to the neighbourhood of Cawnpore, and commanded by Colonel Sir John Cumming, consisting of five regiments of Sepoys, one company of Artillery, and a proper proportion of ordinance, to assist in the protection of those countries which may require it.—This detachment to be collected from the most convenient and contiguous stations, without diminishing the force commanded by Colonel Morgan at Cawnpore, which is ordered to consist of five regiments of Sepoys.

The Commander in Chief withdraws.

The

The following letter was afterwards written to the Commander in Chief, by the Secretary:

Sir,

I have it in command from the Honourable the Governor General and Council, to repeat to you the desire which was this day personally signified to you in Council, that you will be pleased to issue orders immediately for forming a detachment, as soon as possible, in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore, to be ready to march to any part of the Vizier's dominions, where its presence may be necessary for preserving the peace of the country.—This detachment is to consist of five regiments of Sepoys, and one company of Artillery, with a proper proportion of ordnance and stores, and to be assembled from the most convenient and contiguous stations, without diminishing the force at present under the command of Colonel Morgan, at Cawnpore, which is exclusively ordered to consist of five regiments of Sepoys.

I have further to acquaint you, that the Board have been pleased to appoint Colonel Sir John Cumming to the command of this detachment, you will therefore be pleased to notify the same to him, and direct him to repair to Cawnpore to take the command of it accordingly.

Fort William,
2d September 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

J. P. AURIOL, Secretary.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 6th September, 1782.

READ the following letter from the Commander in Chief.

Gentlemen,

In conformity to your orders, that I would form a detachment, consisting of five regiments of Sepoys, and a company of Artillery, to be placed under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming, in the most convenient situation for affording assistance for protecting the dominions of his Excellency the Vizier, I beg leave to inform you, that I have directed the 9th, 10th, 11th, 21st, and 22d regiments of Sepoys to march immediately from Dinapore, and the 7th company of Artillery to proceed to Benares by water. I have directed this detachment to be furnished with the following pieces of ordnance, viz. two twelve pounders, ten six pounders, and two howitzers; part of which is to be transported by water from Dinapore, and the remainder to be supplied from the Chunar magazine, as also all the ammunition and stores necessary for the service.

The disposition of the regiments under Colonel Blair will not allow me to withdraw any from his command; out of five intended for the Chunar station, one is at Fyzabad, and cannot be recalled, one is fixed at Jecanpore, and half a one in the neighbourhood of Gauzipore; so that, exclusive of the regiments for the immediate defence of Chunar, there remains only one and a half to relieve the corps on command, and to supply occasional detachments: this being the situation of that detachment, and the regiment lately in the Gooruckpore country being arrived at Dinapore, I found myself under the necessity of forming the detachment for Colonel Sir John Cumming entirely from the troops on that station.

An attention to the healths of the Europeans induced me to order up the company of Artillery by water to Benares; at this season of the year they would, in a country entirely overflowed, be exposed to severe distresses and inconveniences, which might be productive of fatal consequences to many of them; and I fear that, even after their arrival at that city, they will be liable to suffer much from a march, as the rains will scarcely be over; in which case it may be prudent to let them continue on board the boats as far as Ellahabad, to which place I shall direct all the ordnance and stores to be conveyed by water, as well for their own preservation, as for the convenience of carriage.

I understand, though not from official information, that Almas Alli Khan has returned to the Doab, under certain conditions stipulated between him, the Vizier, and the Resident; in which event perhaps the Board may not deem it necessary for the detachment immediately to march; and if it could be delayed, without endangering the safety of the country, until next month, the troops would be able to move with greater facility, and not be subjected to the inconveniences inseparable from a march at this season of the year, which cannot fail to occasion the loss of many men, by sickness and detention, and do infinite damage to the arms, ammunition, cloathing, and camp equipage.

Permit me to observe to the Board, that the troops ordered for this service are three months in arrears, viz. June, July, and August, and that it is necessary, that if the whole of these arrears cannot be cleared off, that at least a part of them should be paid, before the detachment marches from

from Dinapore; it is also necessary for the Board to take such measures as they may judge expedient, to provide the Paymaster with cash to advance to the troops on their arrival at Benares, as well as for their regular payment when stationed in the Vizier's dominions.

I have the honour to be,
Fort William, Gentlemen,
5th September 1782. Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) GILES STIBBERT.

Agreed, That the following letter be written to the Commander in Chief.

To Major General Giles Stibbert.

Sir,
I am directed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th instant, and acquaint you that they approve of the arrangement you have made, and the orders you have given in consequence, for the march of a sufficient force to form a detachment, under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming, for the additional security of the Vizier's dominions; they likewise approve of the directions you have issued respecting the ordnance and stores to be furnished to this detachment, and of your further proposal, that the company of artillery should continue their journey in boats as far as Illahabad, if the duration of the rainy season should make it adviseable.

Measures will be taken for supplying the detachment with one month's pay immediately at Dinapore; and the Resident at Benares will be directed to reserve a further sum for them, to be issued on their arrival at that place.

I have the honour to be, &c.
Fort William, (Signed) J. P. AURIOL, Secretary.
6th September 1782.

Resolved, That the following Letter be written to the Resident at Benares.

Sir,
A detachment, consisting of five regiments of Sepoys, and one company of Artillery, having been ordered to march from Dinapore to Cawnpore, under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming, we desire that you will reserve as much money in your hands as you may be able, consistent with the other exigencies of the service, and that you issue the amount, to the extent of three months pay for the detachment, to the Paymaster, on his application to you for the same.

Fort William, We are, &c.
6th September 1782.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 12th September 1782.

READ a Letter as follows from General Stibbert:

Gentlemen,
I do myself the honour of laying before you a copy of a letter addressed to me by Colonel Blair, acquainting me with his having, in compliance with the requisition of the Resident at the Vizier's Court, a transcript of which accompanies this, detached from the troops under his command two battalions of Sepoys, one to Illahabad, and the other into the district in the neighbourhood of Juanpore.

This demand for troops from the Chunar station will serve to confirm what I mentioned in my letter to the Board of the 5th instant, that the disposition of the regiments under Colonel Blair would not allow me to withdraw any from his command to assist in forming the detachment to be placed under Sir John Cumming in the dominions of his Excellency the Vizier.

I have the honour,
Fort William, &c. &c.
11th September 1782. (Signed) G. STIBBERT.

Sir,
I take the earliest opportunity to acquaint you, that I have, in compliance with a requisition made to me by the Nabob Vizier, through the Resident, detached two battalions of Sepoys, with four six pounders, from the troops under my command, which I hope will meet with your approbation.

That my reasons for complying with this requisition may appear more fully, I do myself the honour to transmit, for your information, copy of the Resident's address to me, requiring the above-mentioned force.

As you are in possession of a copy of my instructions, it will perhaps be needless for me to mention, that I am therein directed to comply with the Resident's requisition, through the Nabob, for assistance, should it be wanted in the neighbourhood of Juanpore, which, I understand, the place called Selone is at no great distance from, being about 25 coss: I have therefore ordered one of the battalions posted at Juanpore to march, the country about being at present pretty quiet.

I certainly should have considered myself justifiable in refusing to send a battalion to Allahabad, as it is beyond the limits of my command, as I am only directed to send assistance to the Vizier, should it be required, in the neighbourhood of Juanpore; but when I took into consideration that Colonel Morgan's force at Cawnpore was very small; that the peace of the Zemindary, which must be my first object of attention, has for the present no probability or appearance of being disturbed; and that perhaps a refusal might expose the province of Allahabad to depredation, I flatter myself that you will consider my conduct as justifiable in sending the required assistance, though not quite agreeable to the letter of my instructions.

I beg to acquaint you, Sir, that we are in the utmost distress for bell and private tents upon every occasion; and that there is not one yard of canvas, nor a single tent, in the magazine, though the Board of Ordnance has returned the indents for all the regiments in the Zemindarry many months ago, approved of.

I have the honour,

Chunar,
31st August 1782.

&c. &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM BLAIR.

An exact copy.

(Signed)

William Scott, Secretary.

To Colonel William Blair, commanding at Chunar.

Sir,

The honour of your letter of the 29th January should have been acknowledged long since, had any occasion occurred requiring the aid you so obligingly offer.

The Aumil of Allahabad has just been changed on account of his bad conduct, and that district again given to Mirza Ismael Beg; but the country being in much confusion on account of the depredations of the late Aumil Kilabram and his brother Golarfat, the assistance of one battalion, with its guns, will be necessary to settle the new Aumil, and keep every thing quiet. I must therefore request, in concurrence with the desire of his Excellency the Nabob Vizier, that you will detach one battalion and two field pieces to Allahabad, there to wait such instructions as the officer commanding may receive from hence. If there should be no objection or difficulty in your complying with this desire, I beg to be immediately informed of the officer's name who will have the command of the detachment, that I may write to him without delay.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

Lucknow,
22d August 1782.

RICHARD JOHNSON,
Acting Resident.

P. S. Some troubles near Juanpore have also obliged me to avail myself of your permission, regarding the officer commanding the station there.

R. J.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 23d September 1782.

THE following instructions to Colonel Sir John Cumming having been written and approved, were signed on the 17th instant, and sent him; they were also sent to the Commander in Chief.

To Colonel Sir John Cumming.

Sir,

Having appointed you to take the command of a detachment, consisting of five regiments of Sepoys, and one company, which has been ordered to march to Furruckabad for the protection of that part of the Vizier's dominions in which disturbances have lately arisen, we direct you to join the said detachment with all expedition, to take the command, and proceed with it accordingly.

In

In this service it is our intention that you should be subject to the orders of the Vizier, which will be signified to you through the channel of the Resident, at his Court, for the performance of any military operations which he may require of you within the boundaries of his dominions, either for the protection of the country, or for quelling any internal commotions, to which the station of your troops may be the most contiguous or convenient; but on all such occasions you will have the precaution to receive from him the requisition in writing, specifying the service to be performed, if there be sufficient time for that purpose, without endangering the safety or peace of the country; and in the execution of such service you will be the judge of what force it may be necessary to employ, and will appoint and order it accordingly; but we earnestly and specially recommend to you not to make any detachments from your troops which cannot be instantly recalled, and with which a junction might be at any time precarious or difficult; but the performance of any distant or considerable operations, you will march with your whole force to effect them.

You will keep the Commander in Chief constantly advised of your proceedings; and if any material occurrences should take place, which you deem worthy of our immediate information, you will not fail to advise us of them in the most expeditious manner.

Enclosed we transmit you copy of our correspondence with the Commander in Chief, relative to the service and appointment of your corps; and at present we have only further to enjoin you, which we do in the strongest manner, to shew every attention to the authority of the Vizier; to cultivate a good understanding with him; and to pay the strictest regard to the order and discipline of the officers and men under your command, to prevent all cause of complaint of them, either from the Vizier himself, or the inhabitants of the country, which they may pass through, or be stationed in.

Orders have been issued to the Chief at Patna, to issue one month's pay immediately to the detachment, and the Resident at Benares has been directed to provide the amount of two months pay to be advanced on their arrival at that place.

Fort William,
17th September 1782.

We are, &c.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 26th September 1782.

READ the following Letters from General Stibbert.

Gentlemen,

By the accompanying extract of a letter to me from Colonel Morgan, you will be informed that a regiment of Sepoys, belonging to the Cawnpore station, has been ordered to Furruckabad, to the assistance of the Sezawal. The Colonel, in a former letter to me, mentioned, that previous to any requisition having been made to him, he had been acquainted by Major Scott, on detachment with his regiment, that he had received orders from his Excellency the Vizier, through the Resident, to march for the above service, so that the same force, viz. three regiments, is at Cawnpore, as before this movement was made.

I have to inform the Board, that by a letter which I yesterday received from Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty, commanding at Dinapore, I am acquainted that the Artillery Company, which is to form a part of Colonel Sir John Cumming's detachment, was to embark on board of boats, and set out, with the ordnance and stores, for Benares, on the 16th instant, and that the regiments of Sepoys were preparing to march for the same place; and they would, I suppose, leave the cantonments about the 20th, as they only waited for the camp equipage going up with the store boats, which had left Monghyre six days, and were daily expected.

Fort William,
23d September 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

GILES STIBBERT.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from COLONEL MORGAN to MAJOR GENERAL STIBBERT, Commander in Chief, dated 8th September 1782.

"I have the honour to inform you, that I received to-day public requisitions for a regiment of
"Sepoys to go up to Furruckabad, in order to support the Sezawal, who has been lately appointed
"by his Excellency the Nabob Vizier to go and demand the tribute due from the Nabob of
"Furruckabad."

A true extract.

(Signed)

WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.

Received

Received the following Letters from Mr. Middleton.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

The contentions and party disputes which have prevailed at the court of Delhy, since the death of the late Nabob Nudjiff Cawn, seem now to be taking a decided turn in favour of Mirza Shuffee Cawn, whose pretensions to the chief rule in the administration, although acknowledged and secretly espoused by the King, have hitherto met with violent and successful opposition from Afrafaib Cawn; but the latter having a few days ago found it expedient to move with the main body of his army across the Jumma, for the defence of his own possessions, against the threatened attacks of Mahomed Beg Cawn Amdany, who is joined by the opposite party, Mirza Shuffee Cawn availed himself of this conjuncture, to attempt by force the effectual establishment of his authority at the capital. Accordingly, on the 11th instant, he marched his whole army into the town, seized upon the principal gates and avenues, surrounded the houses of Mudjud ul Dowlah, the Dewan, Nudjiff Cooley Cawn, and Lutafaut Ally Cawn, all of whom were united in the combination against him, and secured the person of the former, as he has also probably, by this time, that of Nudjiff Cooley Cawn, who had, when my last intelligence was dispatched, lost all his artillery, several of his principal Sirdars, and was reduced, as a last resource, to the necessity of defending himself with musquetry only, within the walls of his private habitation. The capture of his person will leave Mirza Shuffee Cawn without any competitor upon the spot capable of opposing him, and enable him immediately to turn his whole force, in conjunction with Mahomed Beg Khan, against Afrafaib and his party, with the fairest prospect of success.

There can, I apprehend, be no doubt but his Majesty, upon this turn of affairs, will cheerfully and openly acquiesce in the demands of Mirza Shuffee Cawn, which it appears have never extended beyond the investiture of such offices as he is universally allowed to have had indisputable claim to, upon the death of Nudjiff Cawn; and as he is a person attached, both from ties of consanguinity and inclination, to the Vizier's Government, as well as the first in rank and credit among the remaining Chiefs of the empire, I presume the Honourable Board will consider his rising influence as a favourable incident to the political interests of the Company, being well assured that the smallest encouragement given to this Chief, were it to consist only in an acknowledgment of his title to the ascendancy he has acquired, with the bare name of our support, would secure his attachment to the mutual interests of our own and the Vizier's Government; and render him not only a powerful barrier to these provinces, but a most useful partizan, should motives of necessity or expedience at any future period induce your Honourable Board to extend your views beyond the limits to which they are at present confined.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
14 Sept. 1782.

(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I had the honour to inform you yesterday of the state of affairs at Delhi; since which I have received intelligence of the surrender of Nudjiff Cooley Cawn, and the probability of a speedy settlement of the Government under the administration of Mirza Shuffee Cawn.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
15th Sept. 1782.

(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

Mr. Bristow having been appointed, in the Public Department Consultation of the 23d instant, Resident at the Nabob Vizier's Court, the Secretary, in conformity to the orders of the Board, prepared instructions for him, which he circulated for approval. The same having been approved, they were signed, and dispatched to Mr. Bristow; and are as follow:

To Mr. JOHN BRISTOW.

Sir,

Having appointed you to the station of Resident at the Court of the Vizier Asoph ul Dowlah, we direct that you repair immediately to Lucknow, and there take charge of your department, with all the treasure, accounts, papers, documents, and dependencies, of whatsoever nature, belonging to it, and which Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, the late Resident, has been ordered to deliver up to you.

We think it necessary to injoin you, in the most positive manner, to shew every possible deference and respect to the Vizier and his family; upon all occasions to endeavour to secure his attachment, and to cultivate the strictest harmony and friendship with his Government; taking every opportunity to

to impress him with a conviction, that his interests are inseparable from the terms and objects of our alliance with him.

A copy of the late treaty concluded by the Governor General with the Vizier at Chunar, is enclosed for your information. You will make this the foundation for such claims as the Company have consequently upon him; and in all things which depend upon you, and which the present situation of affairs may admit, you are to act up to the true spirit and meaning of the said treaty.

We give you for your information copy of a letter written to Mr. Middleton on the 11th July last, with some accounts enclosed therein, shewing the state of the Vizier's debts to the Company on the 30th of April 1782, together with a copy of Mr. Middleton's reply, and of a letter and accounts since received from him, under date the 12th instant.

We have not signified our approbation of the list upon which Mr. Middleton intended to claim assignments from the Vizier for the ensuing year, wishing rather to leave the conclusion of this business to your management; but we desire that you will take the most effectual steps for securing the speedy and entire liquidation of all that may remain due to the Company on any account whatsoever. Any just counter claims, which the Vizier may be able to establish, will of course be admitted: that which he has made for horses, guns, and small arms, &c. supplied the troops at Futtighur and Daranagur, has in part been complied with, by the estimation at which his horses were received for the Company's use. The arms and military stores belonging to him should likewise be appraised from the time when those troops were struck off from his establishment, and the amount ought to be charged to the Company.

You will of course give every attention in your power to the security and internal peace of the Vizier's dominions, and the happiness of his subjects in general; and we direct you to communicate with us fully and freely upon these points.

A detachment consisting of one company of European artillery, and five regiments of sepoy, under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming, has been ordered to march from Dinapore into the Vizier's dominions, to quell certain disturbances, which we understood, from private authority, had arisen in the North West Frontier, and to secure the peace of those parts. We enclose a copy of the instructions which we have given to Sir John Cumming for your information. In case the necessity of the state should ever make it requisite for the Vizier to apply for the military aid, you will signify the same to the Commanding Officer of the Company's troops, whose situation may render it most eligible for him to perform the service required, stating the nature of it particularly to him, and leaving it ultimately to his judgment to employ such force as he may deem adequate to the occasion.

We are, &c.

Fort William
23d Sept. 1782.

Agreed.

(Signed) EDWARD WHEELER,
J. MACPHERSON.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 30th September 1782.

RECEIVED the following letters from Mr. Middleton.

JAMES PETER AURIOL, Esquire.

Sir,

I have received the honour of your letter of the 23d May, applying to me for that part of the agreement entered into at Chunar, bearing the signature of the Honourable the Governor General; in reply to which I must beg leave to inform you, that it was given to the Nabob Vizier at Chunar, and lodged in his office as a public record. Conceiving your requisition may have been made through some misapprehension, I have deferred an application on the subject to his Excellency, until I may be favoured with your further instructions.

I am, Sir, &c.

Lucknow,
16th Sept. 1782.

(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

The HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to inclose you copy of a letter I have received from his Excellency the Nabob Vizier, upon which I request to be favoured with your commands.

Lucknow
16th Sept. 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON,

Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

Translation of a Shoka from the Vizier to Mr. Middleton.

I had formerly settled a plan for Colonel Morgan to march with the brigade from Cawnpore to the frontiers of Etaya, and there encamp; the rains prevented him: now the rains are at an end, it is adviseable and proper that Colonel Morgan should march.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Conformably to the spirit of the instructions given to me for my guidance by the Honourable the Governor General upon the conclusion of his agreement with the Nabob Vizier at Chunar, I have the honour to inform you, that, with his Excellency's concurrence, I have stationed in each aumildary throughout these provinces, an agent of my own nomination, in the capacity of Derroga Tasseah, or Muster Master to the Mooteyana troops, whose duty it is to muster and transmit to my office regular monthly returns of those establishments, and upon whose report and signature alone their pay is to be issued: this measure will establish a necessary check upon the conduct of the aumils, and effectually obviate those abuses and misapplications consequent on the former irregular mode of conducting this branch of expence. I could not, with propriety, have taken so decisive a line in this business at an earlier period, as the Nabob and Ministers returning to the capital so late as the month of October, found themselves obliged to continue the aumils already in employ in their respective trusts, on risk, by new appointments at that advanced season, the loss of the whole collections on the kereef or first crop, which amounts to 2-5ths of the annual revenue; and the same circumstance involved the necessity of leaving their agreements nearly in the same form in which they stood the preceding year. Hence it became difficult and dangerous to take any immediate steps for the introduction of the Governor General's arrangements, beyond laying the foundation of a future reform, which was duly attended to; and these I can now securely build upon; as, by availing myself of this early period, every Aumil is previously advised of the terms on which he embarks, and left without excuse for any failure in his engagements. I shall have the satisfaction of laying before you very shortly, as correct a return of the troops actually employed, as it may be possible to make, after curtailing their numbers every where, as far as can be done consistently with the security of the collections; and out of the savings which I am confident of immediately producing, I have stipulated with the Minister for the maintenance of four complete regiments of the Honourable Company's troops, at the rate of 2,500 rupees each per month, as established by the Chunar treaty: should this measure meet your approbation, and it be suitable to your views to enlarge the plan, I have no doubt of being able, by degrees, to introduce as many more regiments as you may wish to have employed in lieu of the Government troops now maintained for this service.

I have the further satisfaction to inform your Honourable Board, that I have at length prevailed upon the Nabob Vizier, to carry into effectual execution the measure recommended by the Honourable the Governor General, for the institution of Courts of Adawlut, under proper regulations, throughout his dominions. Molovy Mowbean, a very reputable, distinguished, and learned man of the law, has been appointed Sudder ul Huck; and a deputy on his behalf is going out into each district, with a proper and complete establishment for the due administration of justice, independently of the Foujedars and Collectors;—this measure will also, I flatter myself, meet with your approbation.

It is incumbent upon me to inform you of the improper conduct of Fayzula Cawn, who for some time past has been carrying on a constant correspondence with the other Rohilla Chiefs, and maintains discourses in his public Durbar, of a very contrary tendency to the line of his duty, and professed allegiance to the Vizier.

It is not very likely he would be able to effect any thing that could materially endanger the provinces; yet it must be observed, that any attempt, however unsuccessful to himself, would to a certainty occasion a very heavy loss in the Vizier's collections. An advantage gained by his troops, in a late unfortunate dispute with two of the Vizier's battalions at Daranaghur, has had the natural effect of exciting insolence and temerity, and makes it not very easy for that chief, were he so inclined, to repress the turbulent spirit of his followers.

By

By the 3d article of the treaty concluded between the Honourable the Governor General and the Vizier, at Chunar, his Excellency is empowered to place Fayzula Cawn upon the same footing with the other Jagheerdars, giving him his allowances in money instead of lands; but the Honourable the Governor General, though acceding to the Nabob's proposal, deeming it inadvisable that the measure should be attempted in the then situation of this Government, and during the active scene which occupied the Company's troops, I in consequence prevailed upon the Nabob to suspend it until a more convenient opportunity might offer; these objections to the measure being now, I conceive, removed, and this being the only Jagheer existing under the Vizier's Government, I would, if the Honourable Board are pleased to approve, venture to advise the resumption of it as soon as the cessation of the rains will permit; for this it would be necessary that the Nabob should obtain not only your previous sanction, but an assurance of your support, in case (which I think very probable) his own strength should be found unequal to the undertaking.

The possessions of Fayzula Cawn are so situated, that there is no possibility of cutting off his retreat whenever he might chuse to attempt it; and should it ever so happen, the great extra collections he has for some years made, beyond the amount for which the Jagheer was originally granted, now supposed to be accumulated to one crore and $\frac{1}{2}$ of rupees, must prove a total and irreparable loss to this country. It seems therefore worthy the attention of your Honourable Board to co-operate with the Vizier in such measures as may be most effectual in obviating the mischiefs which his Excellency justly apprehends from leaving Fyzula Cawn in his present unrestricted situation, especially as the proposed change cannot, in my conception, be considered as any actual innovation on the rights of that Chief's treaty with the late Vizier, which secure to him an actual income of 15 lacks; and this the Nabob by no means designs to deprive him of, but wishes to pay it in money, instead of allowing him to collect above thrice that sum from lands, by means which drain the other parts of Rohilchund of their riots and revenues, and enable him to maintain a large force ready upon all occasions to join any internal or foreign enemy which might rise up in opposition to his Excellency's Government; and there can be no doubt but Zabitta Cawn, with whom he is closely connected, and keeps up a constant intercourse, would seize any opening which might yield him the faintest hopes of recovering his hereditary possessions in Rohilchund.

I have inclosed an address from the Nabob Vizier to the Honourable the Governor General on this subject, and am, with the highest respect,

Lucknow,
17th Sept. 1782.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
&c.
(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have been this day honoured with the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, and having instantly signified your commands to Mr. Johnson, now transmit you a copy of his reply.

Lucknow,
18th Sept. 1782.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON:

Sir,

I herewith inclose you copy of a letter which I have just received from the Honourable the Governor General and Council, informing me of their commands for your immediate return to the Presidency, to which, as directed, I hereby require your obedience.

Lucknow,
18th Sept. 1782.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.
(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Mr.

Mr. NATHANIEL MIDDLETON.

Sir,
I am honoured with your commands of this date, and shall, in obedience thereto, leave this place for the Presidency the day after to-morrow.

Lucknow,
18th Sept. 1782.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.

(Signed) RICH. JOHNSON.

(Signed) True copies,
Nath. Middleton,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

You will have been informed, by my addresses of the 14th and 15th instant, of the late occurrences at Delhi, and of my sentiments as to the probable issue of them, which stand confirmed by intelligence this day received of his Majesty's having conferred upon Mirza Shuffee Cawn the office of Meer Bucksey, with all the other employments held by the late Nabob Nudjif Cawn.

This measure appears to have yielded universal satisfaction to all ranks of people, excepting those few immediately attached to Affrafaib Cawn, and, for the reasons assigned in my first address on this subject, may, I flatter myself, prove acceptable to your Honourable Board, in which case I would humbly presume to recommend a letter of congratulation from the Honourable the Governor General to Mirza Shuffee Cawn on his advancement.

We hourly expect the news of an action between the forces of Afrafaib Cawn and Mahomed Beg Amdâny, unless the rapid and complete success of Mirza Shuffee Cawn, at Delhi, should induce the former to submission.

I have the honour to be,
&c.

Lucknow,
19th Sept. 1782.

(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON.

Read the following letter from Mr. Richard Johnson :

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I am this moment honoured with your commands of the 7th instant, and I shall in obedience thereto, leave this place the day after to-morrow, and hope to be at the Presidency nearly as soon as this address.

Lucknow,
18th Sept. 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. JOHNSON.

Resolved that the following letter be written to Colonel Morgan :

Sir,

We have just received intimation from the Resident at the Vizier's Court, that his Excellency has written him a letter expressive of his desire that your brigade should march immediately to Etaya. As we have appointed a separate force, under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming, to march from Dinapore for the protection of that part of the Vizier's dominions, and as his Excellency could not have been acquainted with this measure, at the time of his making the above requisition, we direct that you remain in your present station at Cawnpore : if the Vizier's desires should be notified to you, you will urge that reason for your non-compliance, as we apprehend that the removal of your force from Cawnpore at this time might be attended with prejudicial effects.

Fort William,
30th Sept. 1782.

We are, &c.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 14th October 1782.

READ a letter, as follows, from the Commander in Chief.

Gentlemen,

In consequence of the disapprobation you were some time ago pleased to express at my being unable to furnish you with information relative to some occurrences that had passed in the Upper Provinces, I wrote to Colonel Morgan, the commanding officer in the field, requiring from him his reasons for having omitted to communicate to me regular accounts of the transactions in that part of the country; and I now beg leave to lay before you copies of my letter to him, and of his answer on the occasion.

Fort William,
13th October 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. STIBBERT.

To COLONEL JAMES MORGAN, commanding the 2d Brigade.

Sir,

The Board having yesterday taken into consideration the measures necessary to be pursued for the immediate security of the Vizier's dominions, desired I would communicate to them such intelligence as I had received from you, respecting the defection of Almas Ali Khan, the affray in Rohilcund between the Nabob's battalions and the Rohillah horse stationed in that district, and the consequent commotions in the country; but from your having been silent on these points, I was unable to give them the information they required, at which the Members expressed their surprize, and also their dissatisfaction, at the Commanding Officer in the field having omitted to advise the Commander in Chief of such important occurrences.

That I may have it in my power to satisfy the Board, I must request, Sir, that you would furnish me with such accounts of the above transactions as have come to your knowledge; and also inform me, whether any bodies of the Vizier's subjects are in arms to oppose his Government; or if any invasions are to be apprehended from foreign enemies; particularly if Rohilcund is threatened with any immediate danger, either by an insurrection of the native inhabitants, or the incursions of the Seiks, in confederacy with Zabita Khan.

In order that you may be in force, and prepared to repel any attacks from abroad, or quell any internal commotions, I have to recommend, that you call in all your detachments, except the regiment at Lucknow, as far as can be done consistently with the tranquillity of the districts where they are on command; and that you hereafter keep the troops belonging to your station as much as possible collected. When you are under the necessity of ordering out detachments, either upon the requisition of the Nabob, or otherwise, you will be pleased to give me immediate information thereof, as well as of the services they are sent upon.

I have to acquaint you, that a detachment of five regiments of Sepoys, and a company of artillery, is ordered to march from Dinapore, under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming, for the additional security of his Excellency's dominions, and to take up the former station of Furruckabad.

Fort William,
the 18th Sept. 1782.

(Signed)

G. STIBBERT.

A true copy.

To MAJOR GENERAL GILES STIBBERT, Commander in Chief, &c.

Sir,

I am honoured with your letter of the 18th ult. and in consequence beg leave to assure you, that the intelligence which I have received of the defection of Almas Ali Khan, and of the affray that happened between the Rohillah horse and the Nabob Vizier's battalions at Daranaghur, never made them appear to me as occurrences of any importance, as they could not in their consequences affect the peace of the country so far, as to render the assistance of our troops necessary for the preservation of it. But had I had reason to think them of moment enough, I should not have omitted communicating

communicating them to you, as I am aware that I should lay myself open to censure by such an omission.

With respect to the defection of Almas Ali Khân, the reports and accounts of it varied so often, that had I wrote to you intelligence of it one day, I must have been under the necessity of contradicting it the next perhaps, and at last should have had to inform you of his having been re-appointed Collector of the districts he formerly had the collection of, and of his being returned to his cantonment near Etawa, where he now is, and busily employed in settling the country, and yesterday I received a letter from him, intimating his intention of coming to pay me a visit here ere long. On the above occasion, as well as that of the dispute at Daranagur, had there been any call for the assistance of the Company's troops, I should of course have been applied to by the Vizier, through the Resident, and should have given you information of it immediately, as I have always done of all detachments that have been ordered away from this station. The affray betwixt the Rohillah horse and the Vizier's battalions at Darnaghur, arose, as I learn, from a squabble that happened betwixt two of them, about the purchasing of something in the Buzar; from words they came to draw swords, and calling to their comrades for support, the parties that were engaged became soon increased, and at last they referred the decision to a general engagement; the Rohillah horse making a charge upon the battalions, were received by a volley from them, and the fire of their guns; but the execution of the fire was so small, that it did not check the horse, who broke the battalions, and cut them off to a man.

I am lately given to understand, that the arms and guns belonging to those battalions have been delivered up, upon the Vizier's demand, to the aumil of Rohilcund; and that there did not seem to be any spirit of rebellion in the people of Rohilcund, nor are they making any preparations to oppose the Nabob's authority.

I do not learn, that the Seiks have any design of invading Rohilcund in a formal manner, though Zabta Khân is always carrying on a correspondence with them to that end. But I have received accounts very lately of one of Zabta Khân's sons going to Fyzoola Khan at Rampore, who is now entertaining troops in his own country, and encreasing their number greatly above what he usually kept up. His intentions I am not yet acquainted with, but expect to hear about them very soon, though I am not inclined to believe he intends to make a rupture with the Vizier; and now that Mirza Shuffey Khân has succeeded to the titles, offices, and power, possessed by the late Nudjiff Cawn, I am ready to believe, that the Seiks will not make any irruptions into the Vizier's territories, as he is amicably inclined to the Vizier, and the Seiks are kept in awe by him. Whenever I shall receive any intelligence that can tend to throw a light upon the political measures and actions of the neighbouring powers, as they may respect the interest of his Excellency the Vizier, or the security and peace of his dominions, I shall doubtless communicate it to you immediately.

I have ever been desirous of keeping the troops under my command collected as much as possible, and the detachments that have been sent from this station have gone away upon the requisitions of the Nabob Vizier, and the representations of the Resident, of such troops being absolutely necessary to preserve the tranquillity of that part of the country where they have been sent to, and to quell the commotions that then existed there; and I have not failed to send you immediate information whenever such detachments have been ordered, and what the nature of the service was which they were sent upon. I shall write to the Resident at the Vizier's Court, to know if I may recall Major Gilpin's regiment from Fyzabad, now that there are no disturbances or commotions in the neighbourhood of that place; though I have had accounts lately of Rajah Bulbudder Sing having returned with a great many followers into the district of Sahlone, where a battalion of Major Lumsdaine's regiment is stationed, and that he is laying waste and plundering the country there; and as I presume, that upon the arrival of the detachment under Colonel Sir John Cumming, at Futtu Ghur, there will be no further call for the service of Major Scott's regiment at Furruckabad, I shall then order him to return to this station; or, should the Resident signify to me that there is no occasion for its remaining there, I shall order it to march here before that event.

Camp, near Cawnpore,
1st October 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MORGAN,
Colonel commanding 2d brigade.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 21st October 1782.

READ the Letter from Mr. Middleton, dated 17th September, and recorded in consultation the 30th September 1782.

Upon the above letter the Board think it necessary to remark, that it appears to them extraordinary, that Mr. Middleton should have delayed to this time carrying into execution the orders which he

he received from the Governor General in September 1781; alledging, as a reason for it, the Nabob's return to his capital so late as the month of October last year. If that period was too late for attempting to carry the measure into effect that season, and the time which has since passed suffered to elapse without doing it, surely no great advantage could be gained by undertaking it this season, on the 17th of September, which is very few days earlier than he had it in his power to set about it last year.

With respect to Mr. Middleton's proposal for restraining the power of the Nabob Fyzula Cawn, the Board cannot help thinking it highly indifereet and ill-timed. It is well known that the Nabob's country has lately been exposed to insurrections and tumults, and is far from being recovered from the confusion occasioned by them; that the Company's forces intended for its protection have been dispersed into various parts to quell the disturbances, and could not be immediately collected, without endangering the peace of the country; and that the Vizier's troops are insufficient of themselves for such a service; yet, without giving us any account of the real state of the country, Mr. Middleton proposes an expedition, which in a time of perfect tranquillity, and with our troops collected and prepared, must be attended with difficulty, and ought not to be undertaken without an absolute necessity. At present the Board do not admit of any necessity for such an attempt; nor, in the circumstances which exist, would it be by any means prudent to think of it.

Resolved that the following Letter be written to Mr. Bristow:

Sir,

We think it necessary to send you the enclosed copy of a letter which we have received from Mr. Middleton, under date the 17th ultimo.

It appears extraordinary to us, that Mr. Middleton should at this time propose an expedition to be undertaken against Fyzoola Cawn, supported, as he confesses he is, by Zabetti Cawn, and the other Chiefs of the Rohillahs, without taking the least notice, in any of his letters, of the actual state of the Vizier's dominions; although we understand, from private information, that at the time when this was written Almas Ali Cawn had withdrawn himself from the Vizier's authority, and the country was otherwise in great confusion, if not open rebellion.

If Mr. Middleton has taken any measures for carrying into effect the plan which he recommends; for restraining the power of Fyzoola Cawn, we desire that you will immediately countermand, or put a stop to the execution of them.

We also desire to receive your sentiments upon the different parts of the enclosed letter, before we give you any further orders respecting them; in the mean while you will also suspend the execution of these points.

Fort William,
21st October 1782.

We are, &c.

Read a Letter, and Enclosure, as follows, from Major General Stibbert:

Gentlemen,

I beg leave, for the information of the Board, to lay before you the accompanying extract of a letter from Major Landey, commanding a detachment on its march from Dinapore into the Vizier's dominions.

The Board will see that the artillery and stores, agreeable to instructions given by me for that purpose, were ordered on to Allahabad; and as the Sepoy regiments were to proceed in a few days after the date of the above letter, the whole detachment must, I conceive, have assembled at that place about the middle of this month.

Fort William,
18th October 1782.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed)

G. STIBBERT.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MAJOR J. LANDEY to the COMMANDER in CHIEF;
dated Benares, 9th October 1782.

Your favour of the 23d ult. I have had the pleasure to receive, and have the honour to acquaint you, that the detachment under my command arrived here on the 7th instant; but the troops being three months in arrears, and greatly distressed, have been under the necessity of halting, to get them paid, which I hope will not detain us above three days longer, as Mr. Markham informs me he has sufficient money ready in his Treasury to pay the detachment all their arrears.

As soon as the troops are paid, shall march to Allahabad, where Colonel Sir John Cumming intends joining the detachment. Captain Sampson, with the 7th company of Artillery, the ordnance, and ordnance stores, I have directed (agreeable to your orders) to proceed by water to Allahabad, and to wait there for the arrival of the remainder of the detachment.

A true extract.

W. SCOTT, Secretary.

Read the following Letter from Colonel Sir John Cumming.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

This morning, on my arrival at Dinapore, I had the honour to receive your commands, under date 17th September, together with a copy of your correspondence with the Commander in Chief, relative to the appointment of the corps, and the service it is to be employed on; and also, the copy of a letter you were pleased to address to Colonel Morgan, under date the 30th September.

I have wrote to the officer commanding the detachment, to proceed immediately towards Furruckabad, at the same time cautioning him against detaching any part of the troops, except on the most urgent necessity, and at the requisition of the Vizier, and even then to a small distance only.

I hope to join the detachment in a few days, and shall instantly proceed by Dauch for that purpose.

I have enclosed the Resident a copy of some part of the instructions I have been honoured with from your Honourable Board, in order that he may make no requisition for detachments, but when indispensably necessary.

I have informed the Commander in Chief of my having directed Major Landey to proceed with the detachment towards Furruckabad.

Dinapore,
13th October 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN CUMMING.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, 24th October 1782.

THE Secretary acquaints the Board, that he received the following letter and papers from the Governor General, on Tuesday, and immediately wrote to Mr. Johnson, desiring a full explanation of this transaction, in the manner desired.

Sir,

I have sent you a letter from Mr. Middleton, with twelve bills of exchange inclosed, amounting to 21,50,000 Haulee sicca rupees; but before their presentments for acceptance, I desire you will call upon Mr. Johnson, who, I understand, conducted this transaction, to explain the nature of it, in what manner, and on what account, the money was received for which these bills were granted, and in what manner, and on what condition, the bills were granted.

Calcutta,
22d October 1782.

I am, &c.
(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

Honourable

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Inclosed I have the pleasure to remit you an account of the Honourable Company's bills of exchange on Calcutta, to the amount of L. H. S^a 21,50,000.

Lucknow,
20th September 1782.

I have, &c.
(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON.

Ordered, That for the present the bills be kept by the Secretary.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 24th October 1782.

THE Governor General sends his private Secretary with the following minute to the Board.

The Governor General now submits to the perusal and correction of the Members of the Board the instructions which he has prepared for Mr. Bristow; desiring that it may be minuted in this place, but that the instructions themselves may be withheld from the consultations, at least for some time, as they consist of a great variety of subjects requiring the most profound secrecy.

Fort William,
23d October 1782.

The Board approving the Governor General's proposed instructions, ordered they be copied fair, and dispatched.

Resolved, That the draft of these instructions be not for the present entered on record; but left in the Governor General's possession until a future period.

The Governor General also sends in the following minute.

The Governor General lays before the Board a disposition, delivered to him by General Stibbert, of the detachments which have been made at the requisition of the Resident at Lucknow, or his deputy, from the military stations of Cawnpore and Chunar. He earnestly recommends, that instant and positive orders may be sent to the Commanding Officers of those stations, and to the Resident, to the following effect:

1st. To the Commanding Officer of those stations—That they issue orders to all the officers who have been sent on detachments in consequence of requisitions made by the Resident, or his deputy, at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, that within twenty-four hours after they shall have received a notification in writing from the present Resident, Mr. Bristow, that the services of the troops under their command are no longer required for the purposes for which they were detached, they shall severally return forthwith to rejoin their respective corps: that if at any time hereafter they shall receive a requisition in writing, for the detachment of any part of the troops under their command, for the internal protection of any part of the Nabob Vizier's dominions, they do, according to former orders, comply with such requisition, and instantly report the same to the Board, and to the Commander in Chief.

2dly. To the Resident—That he may make it one of the first objects of his enquiry, whether the troops which have been detached from the stations at Cawnpore and Chunar, at the requisition of the late Resident, or his deputy, for internal defence or other service of the Nabob's dominions, are absolutely and indispensably necessary for those purposes; and that as soon as it shall appear to him that these, or any part of these detachments may be removed, without very material prejudice to the Nabob's affairs, he do send a notification in writing severally, to each of the officers commanding them, that their services are no longer required, a correspondent order being sent to the officers of the stations at Cawnpore and Chunar, to command the instant return of every detachment within twenty-four hours after the receipt of every such notification.

That if at any time hereafter the Nabob shall require any extraordinary aid for the internal defence of his dominions, the Resident do address the Commanding Officer of the nearest station within the province of Bahar, requiring such assistance to be immediately sent; but if the occasion shall be so sudden and urgent as not to admit of the delay of so distant an application, he do in that case make a similar requisition to the Commanding Officer at Chunar; or, finally (but not without the most pressing, most absolute, and most evident necessity) to the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore, or the Frontier station, wherever it may be, of the Nabob Vizier's dominions: that

on every such occasion the Resident do first receive a requisition in writing from the Nabob for such aid, and that he do transmit instant advice of it to the Board, not waiting for the detail of the reasons which have urged the Nabob to require such extraordinary aid, or him to comply with the requisition; but that these, to prevent delays, may be communicated to the Board at his first leisure afterwards.

Disposition of the Forces in the Province of Oude, and District of Benares, 23d October 1782.

Cawnpore	—	—	—	2d European regiment	—	—	Colonel Morgan's command.
				8th Company European Artillery	—	—	
				8th and 34th regiments of Sepoys	—	—	
Furruckabad	—	—	—	3d ditto	—	ditto	
Lucknow	—	—	—	5th ditto	—	ditto	
Fyzabad	—	—	—	20th ditto	—	ditto	
Kyrabad	—	—	—	31st ditto	—	ditto	
Chunar	—	—	—	1 Company European Invalids	—	—	Colonel Blair's command.
				1 Company Rangers	—	—	
				1 Company Gollandaaz	—	—	
				6th Regiment of Sepoys	—	—	
				30th ditto ditto	—	—	
Allahabad	—	—	—	1st Battalion 7th regiment of Sepoys	—	—	
Burragong	—	—	—	2d ditto	—	ditto	
Sahloan	—	—	—	1st ditto 29th ditto	—	ditto	
Joanpore	—	—	—	2d ditto	—	ditto	
On their march to Furruckabad	—	—	—	7th Company European Artillery	—	—	under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming.
				9th Regiment of Sepoys	—	—	
				10th ditto	—	ditto	
				11th ditto	—	ditto	
				21st ditto	—	ditto	
				22d ditto	—	ditto	

N. B. Part of the 20th regiment has lately, by order of the Resident at Lucknow, marched from Fyzabad to Sahloan, to assist the 1st battalion of the 29th regiment on detachments there, in suppressing the insurrections raised in that part of the country by Belbudder Sing.

Resolved, That the following letter be written to Colonels Morgan and Blair.

To Colonel James Morgan, commanding the 2d Brigade, Cawnpoor.

Sir,

Understanding the detachments have been sent from your station into different parts of the Vizier's dominions, in consequence of requisitions made to you for that purpose, by Mr. Middleton, the late Resident at the Vizier's Court, or his deputy, we desire that you will immediately issue orders to all the officers who have been sent on detachments as above-mentioned, requiring that, within twenty-four hours after they shall receive a notification in writing from Mr. Bristow, the present Resident, that the services of the troops under their command are no longer required for the purposes for which they are detached, they shall severally return forthwith to rejoin their respective corps; and if at any time hereafter you shall receive a requisition in writing for the detachment of any part of the troops under your command, to march for the internal protection of any part of the Vizier's dominions, you will, according to former orders, comply with such requisition, and instantly report the same, both to us and to the Commander in Chief.

Fort William,
24th October 1782.

We are, &c.

The same, to Colonel William Blair, commanding at Chunar.

Resolved, That the following letter be written to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

We desire that you will make it an immediate object of your enquiry to ascertain, whether the troops which have been detached from the stations at Cawnpoor and Chunar, at the requisition of the late Resident or his deputy, for internal defence or other service in the Vizier's dominions, are

are absolutely and indispensably necessary for those purposes ; and as soon as it shall appear to you that these detachments, or any part of them, may be removed, without any material prejudice to the Vizier's affairs, you will send a notification thereof in writing severally to each of the officers commanding them, that their services are no longer required, a correspondent order having been sent by us to the Commanding Officers at Cawnpore and Chunar, to command the instant return of every detachment, within twenty-four hours after the receipt of such notification from you.

If at any time hereafter the Vizier shall require any extraordinary aid for the internal defence of his dominions, you will address the Commanding Officer of the nearest station within the province of Bahar, requiring such assistance to be sent immediately ; but if the occasion should be so sudden and urgent as not to admit of the delay of such a distant application, you will, in that case, make the requisition to the Officer commanding at Chunar ; or, finally (but not without the most pressing, most absolute, and most evident necessity) to the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore, or the frontier station, wherever it may be, of the Vizier's dominions. On every such occasion you will take the precaution to receive a requisition in writing from the Vizier for such aid, and transmit instant advice of it to us, not waiting for the detail of the reasons which have induced the Vizier to require the extraordinary aid, or you to comply with his requisition ; but these, to prevent delay, may be communicated to us afterwards, as soon as your leisure will permit.

Fort William,
24th October 1782.

We are, &c.

EXTRACT of the SECRET LETTER from BENGAL ; dated 10th November 1782.

Par. 49. **Y**OU will observe, by the proceedings noted at the bottom, that our conviction of Mr. Middleton's remissness in his duty, as Resident at the Vizier's Court, obliged us to remove him from that station, and to appoint in his room Mr. Bristow, whom you had nominated to the office. Mr. Bristow has accordingly left the Presidency on his way to Lucknow, and we have furnished him with particular instructions for his public conduct as our minister.

ORDERED, That the Secretary do send for the Agent of Gopaul Dofs, and enquire, if he will accept the bills, if he has no objection to accept them.

Ordered, That they be sent to the Treasury, and presented accordingly.

Read the following letter from Colonel James Morgan.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have been honoured with your letter of the 24th ultimo, and the orders shall be issued as you have directed therein.

I will pay due attention to your instructions for my sending a report instantly to you, and to the Commander in Chief, when any detachment of troops shall be ordered away from this station, upon receiving a requisition in writing, &c. This I should never have omitted to do upon former occasions, had I not concluded, that the Commander in Chief always reported it to you ; as I regularly and immediately transmitted to him information, whenever any troops were detached from hence, and upon what service they were sent. And I supposed it could not have remained unknown to you, how the troops under my command are disposed of, when a return of them is sent every month to your Military Secretary, as well as to the Commander in Chief ; and in it is noted where the troops are stationed, or detached, with other occurrences.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c.

Camp, near Cawnpore,
5th November 1782.

(Signed) JAMES MORGAN.

Colonel commanding 2d Brigade.

Consultation 23d September.

Consultation 26th September.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 22d November 1782.

READ the following letters from Mr. Bristow.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,
I have the honour to receive your letter of the 24th ultimo.

In obedience to your orders I shall, whenever the Vizier may no longer require the service of the troops now detached in his dominions, send a notification to the Commanding Officers. The acting Minister, on behalf of the Vizier, has repeatedly and urgently requested they may remain for the present; indeed he has represented the utter impossibility of repressing the turbulent spirit of the Zemindars, and realizing the collections, except by the assistance of the Honourable Company's troops. I must refer you for my reasons at large to the general representations I propose making of the state of the country; I will, however, endeavour to contrive, that such regiments may be immediately returned to the brigade at Cawnpore, as shall render the force there respectable.

Lucknow,
4th Nov. 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 21st ultimo.

Ulmafs Ally Cawn's having withdrawn himself from the Vizier's authority, had created a temporary anarchy in the districts he farmed, which yielded about half the revenues of this Government. Tumults have also happened in other parts of his Excellency's dominions, and his authority appeared to me to have suffered such interruptions, that the most vigorous and prudent measures became necessary to awe the turbulent spirit which had actuated the people in the late insurrections.

I had the satisfaction to find, that no renewal of the disturbances was likely to arise at the present juncture: Ulmafs Ally Cawn had returned to Lucknow upon assurances of personal safety; and he now professes obedience: the tumults had subsided, owing to the large detachments from your brigade at Cawnpore: and the objects which immediately attracted my notice, were the recommending general arrangements for the security and internal peace of the Vizier's dominions in future, and the realizing the Company's claims.

To have addressed you with an imperfect knowledge of the situation of affairs, might have produced bad consequences; and as it appeared impossible to me to state the matter in a clear point of view by partial explanations, I therefore deferred making any representations for the present. I expect in a few days to submit to your consideration a statement of the Vizier's revenue, his civil and military establishments, and every other matter respecting his Government.

I have found great difficulty in obtaining correct information, and procuring the necessary accounts. This has been the reason of my silence hitherto, and will, I hope, meet with your indulgence.

I have issued the Vizier's Perwannahs to the Aumils and Phouzders, on whom the Honourable Company's assignments are granted, and exerted myself in endeavouring to secure the funds for the speedy liquidation of the claims on his Excellency. I am, however, much embarrassed by the engagements made with the bankers, on account of their deposits of teeps and bills of exchange on the Presidency: Mr. Middleton informed you of those engagements in his letter of the 7th September last, and the difficulty will arise in supporting the bankers in the recovery of sums they may advance, at the same time realizing the Honourable Company's current assignments; I shall submit the particulars of these matters to your consideration in due course of time.

I have strongly recommended the reduction of Ulmafs Ally Cawn's power, and it is with great satisfaction I acquaint you, that by my advice he was deprived of the charge of additional countries, yielding a revenue of sixty lacks a year, in addition of those he had actual possession of. The Perwannahs to the Aumils in possession, apprizing them of their removal, had been prepared four days before my arrival. Upon consideration, however, Ulmafs deferred dispatching his Naibs, until I should take charge of the Residency. About two months ago he had consented to farm Corah, Etaya,

Etaya, Shara, &c. The power he acquires from those extensive districts, renders him a dangerous subject; and if it had been practicable at this advanced season of the year, I would not have scrupled to recommend the depriving him of all trust under the Vizier's Government. I had not time to form a certain judgment how far a defection of his people could have been effected.

I am told it was possible to have succeeded in this point, which would doubtless have been the safest mode of acting; but had I failed by precipitately involving the Vizier in a measure of this delicate nature, or had a considerable loss of revenue been the consequence, I should have been justly exposed to censure. I have, for these reasons, temporized with Ulmas Ally Cawn, and assured him of support, so long as he may shew strict and implicit obedience to the Vizier. He has asked me to recommend it to his Excellency to apply to the Commanding Officer for 2 regiments of Sepoys, with 2 pieces of battering cannon, and 2 howitzers, to besiege the Fort of Saffery in the Dowab, a service to which his own force is unequal. The Zemindar of that district has long resisted the authority of the Vizier's officers.

I beg your instructions on this head, and if in the event of your approbation, with respect to granting him assistance, you would not wish to have the fort garrisoned by the Honourable Company's troops. Ulmas Ally Cawn does not want to undertake the siege for 2 months to come, and has requested that I would avoid mentioning the subject to the Vizier. I have, however, confidentially acquainted Sir John Cumming of it, in order that he may obtain every necessary information of the strength of the fort of Saffery, and to enable him to form a judgment how far it may, from its situation, prove a check upon Ulmas. I presume it is your wish to preserve the brigade at Cawnpore as complete as possible, and therefore in future I shall, on all occasions, recommend it to the Vizier, when in want of military aid, to apply to Colonel Sir John Cumming.

Mirza Shuffy Cawn had, agreeable to the information conveyed to you by Mr. Middleton, in his letters of the 14th and 15th September last, obtained the superiority among the parties at the Court of Delhi. The deficiency of means to pay the numerous establishment of troops in his service, made him apprehensive of a mutiny. In order to avoid the consequences that might follow, he fled from Delhi, carrying Muzzud ud Dowlah a prisoner along with him, and is now himself near Muttrah, with between 5 and 6,000 men, endeavouring to collect a greater force; it is said he wishes to come to a reconciliation with Afrasaib Cawn. Mahomed Beg Humdanny, his principal partizan, has marched to the neighbourhood of Jypore, against Rajah Hemset Behadre, and is said to have near 30,000 men. Mirza Shuffey's flight gave the ascendancy at Delhi to the opposite party. Latafutt Ally Cawn and Monsieur Paulie, the guardian of the late Sombre's son, seem to be leading men. They have continued Nudjif Cooley Cawn in confinement, as also put restraints on the sister of the late Nudjif Cawn; they propose taking the field, but I doubt much their doing it; and whilst dissensions at Delhi may last, the Vizier will have little to apprehend from that quarter.

I have informed Mr. Anderson of my having taken charge of my office, and communicated to him the intelligence of the arrival of the strong detachment under Colonel Sir John Cumming, and such other matters relative to the Vizier's dominions, as appeared to me deserving of his attention.

The rains have been upon the whole very favourable in the Vizier's dominions, which promise a plentiful crop. There was very little in the beginning of the season in the provinces of Etaya and Corah, for which deficiency the heavy fall in the latter part has in some measure compensated. A great scarcity is apprehended towards Delhi and Agra, from the small quantity of rain in those parts.

I have taken the liberty to submit the above summary of the state of affairs to your consideration, hoping it may prove sufficiently explanatory, until I may have the opportunity of entering minutely into the subject, which will be in the course of a few days.

In reply to your commands relative to Mr. Middleton's propositions for restraining the power of Fyzula Cawn, and suspending the execution of any plan that may have been undertaken, I beg leave to inform you, that the Vizier himself has kept the matter in suspense. Conformable to the spirit of your instructions, I shall advise his Excellency against the measure; but, in my opinion, he had not a force equal to the undertaking. The minister has promised me a copy of the correspondence of this Court with Fyzula Cawn, and a narrative of all transactions relative to him, which I shall forward to you, accompanied by such other intelligence of his designs, which I may have collected by means of my own agents. Fyzula Cawn, in his letter, professes great respect and attachment to the Vizier, though when requests have been made of him, he evades the compliance. When I may transmit to you the statement of the Vizier's revenue, you will be furnished with the necessary lights regarding the appointments of Daroga Tullea, or Muster Masters. It is my duty however to inform you, they have never received charge of their offices, though nominated in September,

ber, as mentioned in Mr. Middleton's letter of the 17th of that month. Molovey Mowbeen, the Sudder ul Huck, is in the same situation. I expect great opposition in effecting these two points, which, in my opinion, appear necessary, as I hope I shall be able to prove.

Lucknow,
4th Nov. 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Minute of the Board on Mr. Bristow's Letters of the 4th November.

As it appears from Mr. Bristow's letters, and consists with the clear knowledge of the Board, that the Nabob Vizier is in no capacity to undertake a plan of offensive operations against Fyzula Cawn, as there appears no cause why such a design should be formed, and as little to be apprehended any similar intention on the part of Fyzula Cawn, the Board are of opinion, that nothing more is wanting to put a stop to their repeated alarms, than to employ some means of conciliation, which, by satisfying the Vizier's claims, and removing every pretext for dispute between them, may place his sovereignty, and Fyzula Cawn's dependence, on a new footing, and prescribe a fixed and certain line to both. The first cause of difference between them, appears to have arisen from the vague and indefinite condition, which expresses Fyzula Cawn's obligation to furnish a military aid to the Vizier whenever required. This was certainly understood by both parties at the time of the negotiation, to relate solely to a body of 5,000 horse, but the written terms of the condition are, that he shall furnish that number of horse and foot—by which the whole intention of the condition is frustrated, since foot can afford no service, and a single horseman sent with them, will be a literal accomplishment of Fyzula Cawn's engagement.

The act as it stands will therefore be a source of perpetual disagreement, nor will it be much mended by a clearer specification of the kinds of force which are to compose this aid; the simplest expedient, and liable to no possible misconstruction or dispute, will be to convert it into a fixed subsidy. For the accommodation of this, and other contested matters, such for example as the Board understand the increased revenue of Fyzula Cawn's Jaghire, by his reception of great multitudes of the Vizier's ryots, to be, the Board are of opinion, that the Vizier should be advised to require Fyzula Cawn to concert with him, and form a new agreement upon these points, and that the Resident be directed to advise the Vizier accordingly.

Read the following letter from Major General Stibbert.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to inclose for your information the accompanying extracts of news, which I last night received from Colonel Morgan, commanding at Cawnpore, giving an account of a new revolution which has happened among the contending Ministers at the Court of Delhi.

Fort William,
November 4th, 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

G. STIBBERT.

— Delhi, Thursday, 17th October 1782.

Early in the morning, Mirza Shuffi Khân was reviewing his battalions and artillery that were at exercise on the Reti or Sandy Plain on the Jamna Side. The King hearing of it, sent one of his attendants to signify to him that he offered up his prayers for him; which mark of honour Mirza Shuffi alighted from his elephant to receive with the due and profoundest reverence. Soon after the King was informed, that a Mr. Pool, Powel, or Fowles, an European, who commands several battalions there, had posted his troops at the different gates of the fort, in which the Royal Palace stands, and had shut them to prevent any person from going out or in; the principal avenues of the city were also secured by Mr. Pool, and Lutafat Ally Cawn's troops, to prevent any body from escaping. These two sent a message to his Majesty, advising him to repair immediately to the Jameh Muzjed, or a large mosque, just without the wall of the fort; to this he objected, till they would swear solemnly on the Koran to be faithful and true to him, and to fix their seals on the book, which they accordingly did, and sent it to him; upon receiving it, he ordered a proclamation to be made immediately through the city, directing all such as were adherents to Mirza Shuffi to quit Delhi forthwith, and all those who chose to follow the royal banners to repair to them immediately. The King then mounted a tukht howadar, or kind of portable throne, and proceeded towards the Jameh Muzjed; when he got without the fort gate, he mounted an elephant, taking his eldest son Mirza Jewan Bukht, in the khuwasse, with him. They were met by Mr. Pool, Lutafat Ali Khan, Ashoor Ali Khan, and Gunga Ram, each of whom offered his

Nazar,

Nazar, which the King accepted, and directed them to go to the Jameh Muzjed, and he should be there himself soon after them, in order to hold a consultation on the present critical state of affairs. About nine o'clock he arrived there, and was informed, that Mirza Shuffi Khan, Mudjed ul Dowlah, Shewa Ram, and Mendhi Kooli Khan, with some other principal men, had retired to the camp, which was pitched on the sandy plain, or reti: upon which he declared, that it was highly expedient to proceed to punish them, without loss of time, as notorious offenders. Soon after fresh information was brought, that Mirza Shuffi, and the principal officers who continued of his party, and had followed him to camp, upon arriving there, found the troops exceedingly disaffected and incensed against them. Therefore, concluding it was very unsafe to trust themselves with them, moved off expeditiously to the Jamna side, attended by about 300 horse only, and they crossed the river on horseback.

About noon all the Toorani Risalchdars, and most of the principal officers of Mirza's Shuffi's army, repaired to the King's banners at the Jameh Muzjed, in consequence of the proclamation, and expressed their entire devotion to his Majesty, and service and obedience to his mandates.

He, in return, encouraged them with liberal promises, and gave orders to Mr. Pool and Lutafat Ali Khan to go and fetch Nudjif Kooli Khan, who was confined in Mudjed ul Dowlah's house, at the instigation of the late Nudjif Kooli Khan's sister, to whom the King sent a message, assuring her that she should not receive the least disturbance, and desiring her to make herself easy on this occasion. When Nudjif Kooli Khan was conducted into the King's presence, he prostrated himself, and promised to be for ever devoted to his service and commands, then he received many marks and assurances of the royal favour.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, intelligence was brought of Mirza Shuffi, and his few followers, having taken the rout of Fuzzeedabad, which is about 8 cofs from Delhi, on the road to Agra. The King bestowed the jaydahs that were Mirza Shuffi's upon different people, and he ordered a letter to be dispatched to Mahommed Beg Khan Hamdani, inviting him to march to Delhi, and promising him honours and advancement. He then ordered 4 companies of Sepoys to be posted at different gates of the fort, and guards to be stationed at the principal avenues of the city, then returned to the Royal Palace.

A true extract.

Cawnpore,
22d October 1782.

H. LLOYD, acting Persian translator,
2d brigade in the field.

Resolved, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Bristow.

Sir,

We have received your letters of the 2d and 4th instant. We approve of the different parts of your conduct, which are stated to us by these letters. The bills enclosed in the first, together with those previously received from Mr. Middleton, have been presented for acceptance, and we ascribe the honour paid them to the arrangements made by you for securing the claims of the Shroffs, which, as they had the sanction of a formal agreement, you did right to confirm.

The result of your enquiries, concerning the plan proposed by Mr. Middleton for restraining the Nabob Fyzula Cawn, is entirely consistent with our own knowledge and opinion. It appears to us, that nothing more is wanting to put an entire stop to the repeated alarms from that quarter, than to employ means of conciliation, which, by satisfying the Vizier's claims, and removing every pretext for dispute between them, may place his sovereignty, and Fyzula Cawn's dependance, on a new footing, and fix a certain line for both. The first cause of difference between them appears to have arisen from the vague and indefinite condition which expresses Fyzula Cawn's obligation to furnish a military aid to the Vizier whenever required. This was certainly understood by both parties, at the time of the negotiation, to relate solely to a body of 5,000 horse, but the written terms of the condition are, that he shall furnish that number of horse and foot; by which the whole intention of the condition is frustrated, since foot can afford no service, and a single horseman sent with them will be a literal accomplishment of Fyzula Cawn's engagement. The article, as it stands, will therefore be a source of perpetual disagreement, nor will it be much mended by a clearer specification of the kind of force which are to compose this aid; the simplest expedient, and liable to no possible misconstruction or dispute, will be to convert it into a fixed subsidy.

For the accommodation of this, and other contested points, such as the increased revenue of Fyzula Cawn's Jagheer is said to be, by his reception of multitudes of the Vizier's ryots, we recommend, that you advise the Vizier to require Fyzula Cawn to concert and form with him a new and permanent agreement on these points, which may obviate all future signs of jealousy or distrust.

We

We cannot but approve of the wary and prudent conduct which you have observed towards Almas Ali Khan. To grant his application for two regiments of Sepoys to besiege the Fort of Saffery might prove a still further means of securing his allegiance, or at least of curbing his inclination to revolt, by bringing a force capable of restraining him nearer to his capital. We therefore give our sanction to this measure, if you shall think it proper to put it in practice, but we wish to leave it principally to your judgment and discretion, as you will be better able, from a local knowledge, and other casual circumstances, to determine the expediency of it.

Fort William,
the 22d November 1782.

We are, &c.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 25th November, 1782.

RECEIVED the following Letter from Mr. Bristow.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I beg leave to enclose you the copies of a letter I have received from Major Roberts, and my answer, which I hope will prove a sufficient explanation of the service upon which that officer is employed in his Excellency the Vizier's dominions.

Lucknow,
10th November 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To John Bristow, &c. &c.

Sir,

Permit me to inform you, that Umraw Sing has erected new works at Denkwah, on the Banks of the Goompty, and is making preparation to retake the Fort of Gurra, which place I deprived him of in March last, and delivered to Barker Beg, the Phoufdar of the Moule Purgunnah, by desire of Mr. Middleton. I beg leave to inform you, that by Umraw Sing (who is a very refractory enterprising man) being either in possession of Gurra, or Durkaw, not only the tranquillity of the country will be at stake, but the navigation of the Goompty river greatly interrupted. On receiving this information, should you deem it of sufficient consequence to make the requisition, I will immediately march and destroy the works, jungle, &c. &c. at Durkwah.

Camp, near Juanpore,
8th November 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

W. ROBERTS,
Major Commanding a Detachment,
in the Juanpore District.

To Major William Roberts, commanding a Detachment in the Juanpore District.

Sir,

I have just received your letter of the 8th instant.

A similar application to your's has been made by Atta Beg, the Aumil of Mahole, to the Vizier; and in consequence of your joint representations, he has been pleased to permit your entering into his dominions, to co-operate with Atta Beg, in seizing or expelling Umraw Sing. If you should happen to apprehend him, or any of the principal Zemindars concerned in this insurrection, you will keep them prisoners until you shall receive further orders from me, as I am furnished with positive instructions to recommend it to his Excellency to make an example of the first offenders that may be taken.

You will please, while you remain in the Vizier's dominions, to comply with the requisitions of the Aumils, in the support of their authority, and the restoring the peace of the country. I request you will communicate your transactions to me, and you shall receive every assistance in my power. —I have transmitted a copy of it to Colonel Blair.

Lucknow,
10th November 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy.

J. Hill, assistant to the Resident.

Honourable

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

The Seiks have for years past made depredations, even to the walls of Delhy. During the last year Mirza Shuffee Cawn was employed against them. He defeated them in several skirmishes; and advanced into their country as far as Umballa, thirty coss beyond Carnal. On the death of Nudjiff Cawn, when Mirza Shuffee formed views of succeeding in the controul of the Court of Delhy, he withdrew his army from the frontier, which thus became again exposed to the depredations of the Seiks. They have lately collected in large bodies, insomuch as to give the alarm for the peace and security of Rohilcund. Khanja Aumul Deen, the Phoufdar, had been ordered to attend at Lucknow, at the usual period, to make a settlement of his accounts. He in consequence did set off, but was stopped in the way by a letter he received from Zabitta Cawn, informing him of the numerous bodies of Seiks which were collected together, suggesting his suspicion of their intentions, and warning of the danger that might attend the Vizier's dominions, by his absence. Khanja Ain ul Deen represented the matter to the Vizier; and having excused himself from attending at Lucknow, afterwards marched to Daranagur.

Khanja Ain ul Deen also sends intelligence, of his having been informed, in a letter addressed to him by Currem Sing, one of the Seik Chiefs, that Imaum Sing, an apostate from the Mussulman faith, who formerly served under him, had inspired the Seiks with respect for his character. He invites Caja Ain ul Deen to a friendly correspondence, and proposes an interview, having secrets to communicate, which cannot with safety be transmitted by letter. He requests a confidential agent should be deputed to the Seiks; and they on their parts would send one to him. He concludes, by informing Khanja Ain ul Deen, that they have collected a body of twenty thousand troops, and advises him to assist in the execution of their designs; to which, by common report, he is not disinclined: but on this head I cannot speak with any certainty.

The Seiks have plundered some districts on the other side of the Ganges, in the dominions of the King. They are now collected near Hardwam.

The province of Rohilcund is at this juncture unfortunately exposed to other bad consequences, beside what may arise from alarms created by the vicinity of so large a body of Seiks. Khaja Ain ul Deen, the Phoufdar, possesses the same independent spirit that actuated Ulmas Ali Khan. He is not entrusted with the charge of such extensive districts, nor is he deemed a man of equal abilities, and the troops entertained by his own authority are fewer in number. His conduct during the defection of Almas Ali Khan appeared very suspicious; but he never was guilty of avowedly withdrawing himself from the Vizier's authority.

The revenues of Rohilcund may altogether produce sixty lacks of rupees, fifty-two of which are under the charge of Khauja ul Deen; the remaining eight were formerly granted, in Jagheer and Jaydaad, to Lutafat Ally Cawn, for the support of his embassy, and the troops under his command, stationed at the Court of Delhi. When Lutafat's employments were taken from him, he received directions to order his troops to return to the Vizier's dominions: part were sent, but he kept the guns which were attached to them in his own possession. The Jagheer and Jaydaad were of course resumed, and in the beginning of this year entrusted to the management of Mirza Mahomed Cauzim. When I took charge of the Residency, the province of Rohilcund was in the state I now represent to you. Khauja Ain ul Deen, who wished to be sole Phoufdar, had engaged the acting Minister to support his views; and it was even proposed to me, to recommend it to the Vizier to give him the Jagheer and Jaydaad of Lutafat Ali Khan. I objected to the measure, thinking him already too powerful, and that his conduct had otherwise rendered him unworthy of the favour of the Vizier. To remove him at the present season appeared impracticable, as it could not be done but with a loss of revenue, that the situation of the Vizier's affairs would not admit of: the acting Minister, through whom the proposal came, readily acquiesced in the propriety of my opinion; and I hope my conduct in this instance will meet with your approbation.

With regard to the Jagheer and Jaydaad of Lutafat, the Minister afterwards recommended that it should be continued in the hands of Mirza Cauzim; to which I did not object, having heard a good account of his abilities, and of his attachment to the English.

Khaujah Ain ul Deen, flattered with expectations of success, had, about the time of my arrival, made his arrangements to take possession of the Jagheer and Jaydaad, publicly declaring, that they were to be given him; and he had actually sent his Naibs to the borders of those districts. Mirza Cauzim represents that one of them (Bunce Raje) plundered the Purgunnah of Iffannegur; that Goordess Mull, in conjunction with Fuzulla Beg, Naib of Pulibut, followed by their own Mootayma, with two guns, and about four thousand insurgents, have destroyed the villages in the district of Jelaulpore, the revenue of which last year amounted to a lack and a half of rupees. Similar depredations were made against Khoda Gunge. Mirza Cauzim remonstrated with the Naibs, and produced the Vizier's Perwannah of investiture, but without effect. He then threatened resistance, but whether he actually made any I am not yet informed.

This, Gentlemen, is a narrative of the late commotions in Rohilcund, agreeable to the representation of Mirza Mahomed Cauzim.

Khauja Ain ul Dein endeavours to exculpate himself, by asserting that Mirza Mahomed Cauzim incited the peasants to insurrections, and that they had in consequence committed depredations in the districts under his charge. I am however of opinion, from every circumstance I can collect from persons totally disinterested between the parties, that Mirza Cauzim was not to blame. The inequality of his force to that of Khajau Ain ul Deen's, added to the avowed designs of his opponent to dispossess him, are strong presumptive, if not convincing, evidence in his favour.

The criminality of the offender, whoever it may happen to be, should meet with the severest punishment; but the state of the Vizier's government is such with respect to Almas Ali Cawn, and Khauja Ain ul Deen, that there is neither controul nor influence in the districts under their charge. The motives which influenced my conduct towards Almas Ali Cawn apply equally to the cause of Khauja Ain ul Deen. The neighbourhood of a numerous body of Seiks ready to enter the country, the supposed disaffection of Fyzula Cawn, and the pretensions of Zebita Cawn to his hereditary domain of Nudjebabad, taken from him by the late Vizier, conspire to create in my opinion insuperable difficulties to the attempting vigorous measures until the revenues of the present year shall be secured. By what I can learn of Fyzula Cawn, he is a man of a timid disposition, and not likely to take an active part in the opposition to the Vizier, unless driven to it by ill usage, or excited by a certain prospect of passing with impunity. His countrymen would, in all probability, support him with zeal and courage, as I believe the generality of them to be disaffected to the Vizier and the English. Fyzula Cawn, though a bad soldier, has proved himself a good Aumil, having, it is supposed, in the course of a few years at least doubled the population and revenue of his country. Zebita Cawn will, I believe, be very ready, when able to take the lead against the Vizier; and as to the Seiks, it is the weakness of this government, not their strength, which may render their operations formidable. They act under separate Chiefs, and are of course unsteady in the execution of their plans: their numbers cannot be above half what Khauja Ain ul Deen's intelligence states; and I think, should he have taken the precautions he says he has done, of guarding the Gauts, little will be to be apprehended from them.

From the statements furnished me by the acting Minister, there ought to be three thousand matchlock men, four battalions of Sepoys, and above fifteen hundred cavalry stationed in the whole of the province of Rohilcund, besides two thousand men which Khauja Ain ul Deen informs the Vizier he has entertained above the establishment, in consequence of the number of Seiks collected on the frontiers. Should it be necessary to send reinforcements there, they must consist either of the Honourable Company's troops, or of those of his Excellency's stationed at this place, none can be spared from the interior parts of the country. The Vizier has about one thousand cavalry, disciplined and armed after the European manner, now at Lucknow; and he has it in agitation to detach this corps to Rohilcund, judging it the fittest for the service that is likely to occur.

I do not recommend the march of any of the Honourable Company's troops either to support or awe Khauja Ain ul Deen, because I think it necessary first to submit to your consideration a particular statement of the Vizier's dominions. I am sorry to say, I find myself disappointed in my expectation of transmitting it with that expedition I could have wished. I think it very possible, on a review of the statement of the Vizier's Mootayana, and the weakness of his government, that you will not think it expedient to detach any of the Honourable Company's troops to so great a distance from your own frontiers as the province of Rohilcund. Khauja Ain ul Deen has corresponded with and transmitted to me information of his proceedings: I have endeavoured to give him confidence in our government, and strongly recommended his uniting with Mirza Mahomed Cauzim.

I beg leave to inform you that Almas Ali Cawn has left this place to go to Coder Cote, intending to cross the Jumna, and attack the fort of Commeit, which belongs to the Vizier; but the Zemindar has, in consequence of the general confusion, established his independence for the present. Almas Ali Cawn professed obedience at his departure, and I have since had no intelligence of his proceedings.

I have taken the liberty to represent these circumstances, conceiving it better thus to intrude upon your time, than to suffer reports exaggerating the truth to reach you.

The scarcity at Delhi begins to rage in an alarming degree. The King has written to the Vizier for orders to the Phouzdar of Rohilcund, to suffer grain to be exported from that province, which his Excellency has thought proper to comply with, but in such manner as not to affect his own dominions.

Lucknow,
13th November 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Read

Read the following Letters from Major General Stibbert.

Gentlemen,

The inclosed is a copy of a letter addressed to me by Colonel Morgan, accompanied with a transcript of one written to him by Colonel Sir John Cumming.

Though, in conformity to the orders of the Court of Directors, it was resolved by the Board, that Colonel Sir John Cumming should command at Futtty Ghur, independent of the authority of Colonel Morgan; yet it was doubtless their intention, that in cases of invasion or general commotion, all the troops of the Upper Provinces should act in conjunction, or separately, as circumstances should require, under the direction of the superior officer. But as the instructions given to Colonel Sir John Cumming are altogether silent upon this point, I find myself under the necessity of requesting that the Board will be pleased to point out how far, and on what occasions, Colonel Morgan may send orders to and command the assistance of Colonel Sir John Cumming; for were this matter left to the judgment of the parties concerned, altercations might probably ensue, which in their consequences might prove highly prejudicial to the service.

I must beg leave to explain to the Board on what occasion the letter alluded to by Colonel Morgan, respecting returns being made to him of all the troops within the limits of the Vizier's dominions was written by me.—Colonel Blair some time ago, upon the requisition of the Resident at the Vizier's court, detached a battalion of Sepoys from Chunar to Illahabad, and another to Sahlone; the officer in command of the former omitted, on his arrival within the districts of the Nabob, to send information thereof to Colonel Morgan, and declined complying with an order for a return of his detachment. The matter being referred for my decision, I gave the opinion which Colonel Morgan has quoted; for though the Board might think proper to place Colonel Sir John Cumming, independent of Colonel Morgan, I could not conceive it to be their intention that any other troops in the Vizier's dominions should be free from his authority.

Fort William,
21st November 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. STIBBERT.

Sir,

I am concerned to be under the necessity of troubling you with the perusal of the inclosed, the contents of which are sufficiently explanatory of the business, and will shew how much I wish to avoid having altercations of any kind.

Colonel Sir John Cumming has marched his detachment into the Vizier's dominions without informing me of it, nor has he been pleased to take any notice of me, further then by writing the letter for stores; from the manner of his signing which, it seems as if he considered himself entirely independent of my authority, and as if he meant to pursue the same mode of conduct on this occasion, as he did last year on similar ones. Indeed I do not know what to think of his not signing his rank or station to a letter upon the service.

From the late order concerning him, it does not appear, that he is set free from my authority, or rendered independent of my command: though I am far from wishing to have any in particular over him, yet I think there should be no room left for disputes, as, in cases of emergency, a supposition of a separate and divided command might prove detrimental to the public service. Therefore I beg leave to submit the matter immediately to your decision, in which I will readily acquiesce; or if you think proper to refer it to the Honourable Board, I request to know of them, if their intention was to appoint him to the command of Futtty Ghur, independent of my authority, which your late letter to me does not seem to confirm, but points out that a return should have been sent to me by Colonel Sir John Cumming, when he entered the limits of the Vizier's dominions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MORGAN,
Colonel commanding 2 brigade,
and troops in the field.

Camp, near Cawnpore,
9th November 1782.

Sir,

I am honoured with your letter of the 6th instant, and in reply to it have to inform you, that I have not received any instructions from the Commander in Chief about supplying the detachment under your command with ammunition or stores from the magazine at this station.

But in all matters that can concern the general good of the state, I would rather anticipate the intentions of my superiors; and as far as it lays in my power I am always ready to obviate any obstacles to the public service, therefore I shall give directions to the Field Commissary of Ordnance to comply with your indents, as far as the magazine will admit of.

Here

Here I shall beg leave to observe, that I am at a loss to know what construction to put upon the manner in which you signed your letter to me on the public service, having affixed your name only to it, though I do not mean to ask an interpretation of it from you.

Allow me to acquaint you, that the Commander in Chief, in a letter I received from him lately, (since the detachment you now command marched last from Dinapore) gave me to understand, in answer to one I wrote him on the subject of having returns sent to me of such troops as might be ordered into the Nabob Vizier's dominions, that all troops marching into the limits of them became subject to my authority, and must return to me.

And, with submission to the opinion of my superiors, I cannot think that either the Honourable Board, or the Commander in Chief could act so partially, or break so far through the established military rules, so essentially necessary to the support of good order, subordination, and discipline, as to except you alone in this instance; however, there being no call for any private communication between us, and being desirous myself to avoid, by every means in my power, any altercations upon subjects of a public nature that cannot tend to benefit the service, I shall transmit a copy of this letter to the Commander in Chief, and shall at the same time request of him to give his decision upon the foregoing subject, or to refer it to the Board for theirs.

Cawnpore,
8th November 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MORGAN,
Commanding the troops in the field.

Gentlemen,

At the particular desire of Colonel Sir John Cumming, I do myself the honour of laying before you the accompanying copies of letters that passed between him and Colonel Morgan respecting their separate authorities; which complete the correspondence on the subject submitted to your Honourable Board a few days since.

The letter which Sir John takes notice of as conveying to Colonel Morgan the Board's intention of making the two commands distinct, I never saw; had I been furnished with a copy of it, it might perhaps have been in my power to have avoided troubling the Board with these references.

Regarding the supply of ammunition, which brought on the above correspondence between Colonels Morgan and Cumming, an order was dispatched by the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance to the Commissary at the Cawnpore magazine, to furnish whatever articles might be requisite to complete the proportion of stores intended for Sir John Cumming's detachment that could not be supplied at Chunar, which precluded the necessity of my writing on the subject.

Fort William,
25th November 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

G. STIBBERT.

To COLONEL JAMES MORGAN, commanding the 2d Brigade.

Sir,

As there are several articles of stores requisite for the use of the detachment under my command, which could not be furnished by the magazine at Chunar Ghur, and as I was given to understand by the Commander in Chief, that the deficiencies should be supplied from the magazine at Cawnpore, I have to request you will inform me whether the General has addressed you on the subject; and whether you will be pleased to order the Commissary to comply with such indents as I may be under the necessity of making.

Cawnpore,
6th November 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN CUMMING, Colonel.

A true copy, as near as I can recollect, not having the letter book with me.

(Signed)

Ralph Broome, Secretary to Colonel Cumming.

To COLONEL SIR JOHN CUMMING, commanding a Detachment of the 3d Brigade.

Sir,
I am honoured with your letter of the 6th instant, and in reply to it have to inform you, that I have not received any instructions from the Commander in Chief about supplying the detachment under your command with stores or ammunition from the magazine at this station.

But in all matters that concern the general good of the state, I would rather anticipate the intention of my superiors, and as far as it lays in my power I am always ready to obviate any obstacles to the public service; therefore I shall give directions to the Field Commissary of Ordnance to comply with your indents, as far as the magazine will admit of.

Here I shall beg leave to observe, that I am at a loss to know what construction to put upon the manner in which you signed your letter to me on the public service, having affixed your name only to it; though I do not mean to ask an interpretation of it from you.

Allow me to acquaint you that the Commander in Chief, in a letter I received from him lately (since the detachment you now command marched last from Dinapore) gave me to understand, in answer to one I wrote him on the subject of having returns sent to me of such troops as might be ordered into the Nabob Vizier's dominions, that all troops marching into the limits of them became subject to my authority, and must return to me.

And with submission to the opinion of my superiors, I cannot think that either the Honourable Board, or the Commander in Chief would act so partially, or break so far through the established military rules so essentially necessary to the support of good order, subordination, and discipline, as to except you alone in this instance. However, there being no call for any private communication between us, and being desirous myself to avoid, by every means in my power, having any altercations on subjects of a public nature, that cannot tend to benefit the service—

I shall transmit a copy of this letter to the Commander in Chief, and shall at the same time request of him to give his decision on the foregoing subject, or to refer it to the Board for theirs.

Cawnpore,
8th November 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MORGAN,
Commanding the troops in the field.

A true copy.

R. Broome, Secretary to Colonel Cumming.

To COLONEL JAMES MORGAN, commanding the 2d Brigade.

Sir,
I have been honoured with the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and am much obliged by your ready compliance with my request, in ordering the stores requisite for the use of my detachment to be delivered.

With respect to the signature of my letter, I do not recollect that it differed from my usual mode of addressing the Board or Commander in Chief. As I am detained at Lucknow by public business, and thereby prevented from referring to the letter book, I request the favour of you to transmit me a copy of the letter you complain of.

I was in hopes that a letter you must have received from the Honourable Board (of which I was honoured with a copy) would have satisfied you of their intention to make my command separate from yours, and independent of any authority except their own, that of the Commander in Chief, and the Nabob Vizier.

Lucknow,
11th November 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) JOHN CUMMING.

A true copy.

R. Broome, Secretary to Colonel Cumming.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I beg leave to transmit to your Honourable Board, through Major General Stibbert, the copy of a letter I received from Colonel James Morgan, in answer to one I addressed him concerning stores required for the use of the detachment under my command, together with copies of my own.

I do not perfectly understand the grounds on which Colonel Morgan's exception to my letter is founded, unless he thinks that I ought to have signed myself, "Commanding a detachment of the 3d brigade," which is his address to me. If such particularly be absolutely necessary, I should rather stile myself, "Commanding a detachment of the army," as the force I have the honour to command is composed of two corps, artillery and infantry, not attached to one brigade; the manner in which I signed myself was, as nearly as I can recollect, the same I always adopt in my addresses to your Board, and the Commander in Chief.

I should have deemed Colonel Morgan's exception too trivial for your notice, had not part of his letter concerned your Honourable Board; I was in hopes that the letter you were pleased to write him, respecting the service to be performed by the detachment under my command, would have convinced him of your intention to make it independent of him; and I am the more surprized at this attempt to subject me to his authority, from the recollection of a similar circumstance, when your Board were pleased to express some dissatisfaction at his putting a construction on your orders, different to their spirit and intention.

Lucknow,
12th November 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) JOHN CUMMING, Colonel.

Read the Instructions to Colonel Sir John Cumming, in Secret Department Consultation, 23d September: Also the Letter to Colonel Morgan, in Consultation 30th September.

Resolved, That the following Letter be written to Colonel James Morgan:

Sir,

The Provincial Commander in Chief has laid before us copies of letters which have passed between you and Colonel Sir John Cumming, by which we perceive, that unless a timely explanation is given, doubts may arise respecting the extent and independence of his command. For this reason we think it proper to transmit you a copy of the instructions under which he now acts; and to direct, that so long as he shall remain beyond the provinces of Oude, Cora, Curra, and Illahabad, he shall be totally separate and independent of your authority and command, unless the nature and exigency of the service should require a junction of your force with his; in which case you would of course take the command, as senior officer: but should it be necessary for Colonel Sir John Cumming, with the whole, or any part of his force, to act within the provinces above-mentioned, returns thereof are, from that time forward during its continuance there, to be made to you, and the Colonel or Officer in command of it to obey your orders. We must, however, desire that you will not give such orders as may interfere with the line of duty on which they may be employed, but allow them to follow the rule prescribed by our instructions.

Fort William,
25th November 1782.

We are, &c.

Resolved, That the following Letter be written to Sir John Cumming:

Sir,

We have received your letter of the 12th instant. The Provincial Commander in Chief has also laid before us copies of letters which have passed between Colonel James Morgan and you, by which it appears necessary to define the extent and independence of your command, on the station of the brigade at Cawnpore; for this purpose we have written a letter to Colonel Morgan, copy of which we enclose, and prescribe to you also for your guidance.

Fort William,
25th November 1782.

We are, &c.

EXTRACT of SECRET LETTER from BENGAL, dated 4th December 1782.

Par. 16. **W**E have received, by remittances from Mr. Middleton, immediately previous to his departure from Lucknow, bills of exchange on the Presidency, amounting to Calcutta sicca rupees 24,31,237. 10. 6; and from Mr. Bristow, since that period, further bills on the same account, amounting to Calcutta sicca rupees 5,41,666. 10. 6. We by no means approved

approved of the transaction of Mr. Middleton in mortgaging the receipts from the assigned countries, to obtain these remittances immediately from the Shroffs; but, as we mean to enter into an investigation of the conduct of Mr. Johnson, which is blended with that of Mr. Middleton, in the management of the affairs at Lucknow, we wish not to anticipate any information which it may be necessary to communicate to you respecting them; on this account, and in justice to Mr. Johnson, who has specially solicited us to postpone the report of our proceedings against him to you, till he has an opportunity of vindicating himself, we enclose a copy of his letter, and request that you will not form any opinion to his prejudice on what has passed, but suspend your judgment upon his conduct, till the proceedings in this enquiry shall be completely before you.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 21st April 1783.

ORDERED, That the Secretary do collect from the records, and from the Governor General's correspondence with Mr. Middleton, which the Governor will deliver in for that purpose, all the subjects for charges against Mr. Middleton and Mr. Richard Johnson, and draw them out in the form of regular charges against them, for the approbation of the Board.

A P P E N D I X.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 12th June 1783.

My Dear Sir,

Lucknow, 4th October 1781.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you that I arrived here, by forced marches, on the 2d instant, having parted with the Nabob, who took Fayzabad in his way, at Hussapore — As his Excellency will not be at Lucknow till Saturday next, and the Ministers arrived only to-day, we have not yet been able to enter upon any business of moment; but you may rest assured no time shall be unnecessarily consumed.

On my arrival here, I was extremely concerned to find, from Colonel Hannay's letters to my brother, that his situation was far more critical and dangerous than I could have had any reason to suppose; in short, the safety of himself and detachment appeared to depend solely upon his obtaining immediate assistance from this place; my brother therefore, previous to my arrival, had sent Major Naylor's regiment, which in consequence of your orders had been detached to Lucknow, to the Colonel's relief, and I am hopeful it will be the means of extricating him from his apparent difficulties. Major John M'Pherson, with one battalion of his regiment, arrived here yesterday, which enables us to spare Major Naylor's, otherwise I am convinced it would not have been by any means safe to detach it from Lucknow, as disturbances prevail almost universally around us, and some daring designs have been meditated, though happily detected before they were ripe for execution, against the tranquillity of this town. I shall address you on these subjects at large in a day or two, and I trust be able to leave you without any apprehensions for this quarter, whatever dangers there may have been.

The enclosed letter from Colonel Hannay will exhibit to you an unpleasant, but I fear too true a picture of his situation, and evince to you the necessity there was for sending him the assistance we have done.

My dear Sir,

The Honourable Warren Hastings.

Yours, &c. &c.

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON.

(Copy)

To MR. MIDDLETON.

Sakrora, October the 2d 1781.

I have just received your two notes of the 30th: my destruction is infallible, unless two regiments, or at least one, arrive to my assistance, without a moment's delay. — I am surrounded on three sides, by incredible numbers of Insurgents, and I shall not be able to keep the road open to Byramgaut above another day. My Sepoys, the remains of seven broken companies, desert so

so fast, that I shall soon be without any; most of my horse have made their terms with the rebels, and I am helpless. I have heard nothing more of Meer Ahmed Ally, and his Resaula.—I have no hope but in assistance from Lucknow: for these three days I have written to you, in the most pressing terms, for aid, but I am afraid my letters have not got to you: without immediate assistance we are lost.

Lucknow,
12th October 1781.

(Signed)

A. H.

A true copy.

(Signed)

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON.

My dear Sir,

Inclosed I take the liberty of transmitting copies of the several papers you signed previous to my departure from Chunar. The original agreement between you and the Nabob I am afraid to trust to the present uncertainty of the Dawks; it shall however be forwarded the moment you desire it, and an authentic copy may in the mean time answer your immediate purpose. These papers I have put under a sealed cover, that you may not have them opened and entered before you wish them to become public.

Permit me on this occasion, my dear Sir, to suggest to you the necessity there is of the preparatory steps being immediately taken towards accomplishing the points stipulated and agreed upon between you and the Nabob, by issuing the general orders under which the temporary brigade is to prepare to move out of the Vizier's dominions, and the English officers commanding corps in his Excellency's service to return to their respective stations in the Company's service.

Two months from the date of the agreement were to be allowed (which will expire in the ensuing month) for the purpose of enabling the troops at remote stations to march down or disband by degrees, so as that what remains of them may pass the Nabob's boundaries by the time stipulated. If orders to this effect are not now issued, the time allowed will elapse without avail, and its intended purpose be defeated. If you have not already fixed or issued your orders and arrangements for this purpose, I venture to intrude the proposal of the following mode, which I entreat you will receive merely as it is intended, to save, or assist in saving, you any trouble this subject might give you, at a time that your mind and attention must be so wholly occupied by the great object more immediately under your consideration.

First, A general order, that all officers now employed in the interior service of the Vizier do immediately repair with their commands to Lucknow, and there completely pay off their troops, and settle their accounts with the Paymaster General of the Vizier's establishment under British officers, so that they (the officers) may join their respective brigades before the end of next month, or at least quit the Vizier's provinces by that period.

Secondly, An order that the second, or such other brigade as may be intended to occupy the frontier station, do march to Etawah, and canton there, excepting one complete regiment of Sepoys, which is always to remain with the Resident at Lucknow, and to be relieved every three months without deviation.

Thirdly, An order, signifying, that as it had been stipulated with the Nabob Vizier that the temporary brigade and cavalry shall no longer be at his charge after the 30th November next, the officers of that brigade are to furnish drafts to the 2d brigade to complete their regiments to the number newly regulated, and to march down their remaining men to complete in like manner the regiments of the 1st and 3d brigades, previously delivering over the ordnance, arms, &c. received from the Nabob Vizier—the intention of this being, that the whole of the Futty Ghur and Daranagur detachments, after being drafted for the 2d brigade, do pass the Nabob's boundaries on or before the 30th November next. The Paymaster to settle all accounts with the Resident to that time.

Fourthly, An order to direct the Paymaster of Colonel Muir's detachment, that he do not send in his estimates for that detachment to the Resident, for the pay and allowances of any period after the 30th November next, but from thenceforward to make his drafts upon the military Paymaster General, or the Resident and Collector of Benares, and to close whatever accounts he may have with the Resident at Lucknow, to the period above-mentioned.

This last order seems more urgently necessary than any of the foregoing, on account of the remote situation of that detachment, which might render any disappointment in his supplies of the most serious consequence.

A fifth

A fifth order, to stop the temporary brigade from recruiting, might be of great use, if immediately issued, as I understand that officers are now employed in different parts of the Vizier's country on that service.—In short, my dear Sir, if it be true, as I have heard it lately reported, that you mean to re-establish the Golundaz corps, and to have an additional military establishment at Benares, the men required for these two objects, together with the drafts sufficient to complete the 3d brigade, will preclude all difficulty in disposing of the officers and men which now compose the temporary brigade and the cavalry, whether you chuse to allot one regiment to each brigade, or fix the whole at Benares.

It is also to be observed, that it is not indispensably necessary, by the new agreement with the Nabob, that the troops are to leave his dominions on a fixed day; it is sufficient that he is exonerated from the charge of maintaining them, and that the Company find funds for their pay from the period stipulated: but if the orders above suggested, or some others to a similar effect, be not immediately issued, the sudden expiration of the stipulated time must create much confusion and difficulty, as the effectual accomplishment of this arrangement, in all its branches, will necessarily require time, and the provision of new funds and resources must become an object of your early consideration.

Excuse, my dear Sir, the freedom with which I have suggested the above points, as preparatives to the final execution of your engagements with the Vizier; and do me the justice to believe that I am actuated by no other motive than a sincere desire to save your embarrassment.

Major Naylor's compleat defeat of the Rebels in the Goruckpore country has left Colonel Hannay without any apprehensions of danger to himself or detachment; but the country is yet in a very unsettled, disaffected state, and will, I fear, remain so until some severe examples have been made of the leading insurgents, which the circumstances of their local situation, their resources, and inaccessible retreats, may render both a difficult and a tedious operation.

I am, most respectfully, &c. &c.

(Signed)

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON.

The Honourable Warren Hastings.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 16th October 1781.

I have been duly honoured with the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, to which the usual and unavoidable delays of the Vizier's office prevented my giving you an earlier reply.

Inclosed I now do myself the pleasure to transmit you an address from his Excellency, assenting to the request I made to him on your behalf, in regard to the farm of Khyra Ghur, and a Shoka to Raja Meyhipnarrain on the same subject; the necessary orders having also been forwarded to the Fougedar of Allahabad, it remains only for the Raja to depute an officer to receive charge of the Purgunnah, which will be made over to him immediately on his arrival.

From the difficulties which the Nabob's Ministers have heretofore experienced in realizing the rents of this farm, owing to the want of any effectual controul or authority over Cheyt Sing, his Excellency was secretly very averse to continuing it to his successor, and had, I have reason to believe, expedited the resumption of it on that account; but I must do him the justice to declare, he did not suffer this objection to have any weight in competition with your inclinations.

The Nabob's Shoka to Meyhipnarrain, is left open for your perusal.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings.

Lucknow, the 1st December 1781.

My dear Sir,

The account of the Jagheers, in the manner you desire it in your letter of the 21st Ultimo, is by no means easy to make, with any degree of certainty, while they remain separated and distinct from the Mahls of the Sircar, as every Jagheerdar finds it too much his interest to conceal any excess of collections above the amount for which the lands are granted to him, to suffer an exact valuation to be taken, so long as he has the means of preventing it; but as the Jagheers will now either be re-annexed to the Khalsa lands, or made a separate aumildarry, under the direction of a person of my own

own recommendation, it will not be difficult for me to obtain the information you require, as their produce, whatever it may be, will be brought into the Treasury, from whence those who are entitled to the mediation of the Company, will receive their proportions in ready money. I have this day signified to the Minister, my expectation that the whole of the Jagheers be resumed, and their revenue, after paying to such of the proprietors as have a right to claim the mediation of our Government, the amount of their jagheers, be applied to the liquidation of the Nabob's debt to the Honourable Company. I shall be very glad if his Excellency consents to make this measure an act of his own, as I conceive it would be more agreeable to you, and more consistent with those appearances which it may be thought expedient to preserve with his Excellency; but if he declines it, as is by no means improbable, I shall think myself justified by your instructions in insisting on its being done even without his concurrence.

I expect to be informed of his Excellency's determination on this subject to-morrow, and shall lose no time in taking my measures accordingly, and informing you thereof.

The Minister informs me that Meyhipnarain has not yet sent an Aumil to Khyragur, which causes great confusion in that Purgunnah; may I therefore, my dear Sir, beg to be informed whether it is your intention to continue the farm under Meyhipnarain, or restore it to the authority of the Vizier?

I am, &c.
(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON.

The HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS.

Lucknow, the 5th December 1781.

My dear Sir,
THE inclosed letter from the Nabob, stating his situation relative to his claims to Furruckabad, I have had some days by me, waiting till I should learn your final determination upon this point from Sir Elijah Impey; and having now received this, I shall look to nothing but the enforcement of your wishes, by bringing the Nabob to expect the recovery of his dues from Furruckabad from your interference alone. In the mean time I forward his letter, that you may be fully acquainted with his former situation in that respect.

I am, &c.
(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c.

Sir,
THE Nabob Vizier having appointed an Aumil to take charge of the Begum's Jaghiers, she has, it appears, prepared a large body of troops, with a supposed design to resist him. A violent and threatening letter, which I have just received from the Begum, would seem to leave no doubt of her intentions to support the already declared licentiousness of her servants, in opposing the Nabob's orders; I have therefore been obliged to join my solicitation to the Vizier's, for obtaining a regiment from Colonel Morgan, to support the Aumil in the execution of his Excellency's commands; and I may add, that unless my judgment far misleads me, we shall be in want of still farther aid, before the measure of resuming the Jaghiers shall become fully established, and the country restored to that state of tranquillity and subordination which it enjoyed before the contagion spread by Chyte Sing's machinations.

I enclose copy of my letter to Colonel Morgan, and have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 19th Dec. 1781.

NATH. MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

(Copy)

To Colouel CHARLES MORGAN, commanding at Cawnpore.

Sir,
Inclosed I have the honour to transmit you a letter from the Nabob Vizier, requesting a regiment of the native troops to assist the Aumil of Selon, &c. in establishing his authority, which is threatened to be violently disputed by an armed force. I must join my request to that of his Excellency's,

lency's, as I am but too well assured of the great necessity there will be for a military force to re-establish a regular obedience to Government in many parts of this country; if you will therefore please to order a regiment here, I will take care to procure proper instructions for the commanding officer.

Lucknow,
the 19th Dec. 1781.

I have the honour, &c.

NATH. MIDDLETON,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

I have been honoured with the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant; and in obedience to your commands, shall forward to you, by the first safe opportunity, your agreement with the Nabob Vizier, together with such other authentic papers as are connected with it; and have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Sir,

Lucknow,
the 22d Dec. 1781.

Your most obedient, &c. &c.

(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow, the 26th Dec. 1781.

My dear Sir,

I Have long been waiting with very great impatience for the arrival of Suftulla Cawn, who Sir Elijah Impey informed me you had dispatched to Lucknow, to adjust with me the account between the Vizier and Muzuffer Jung, and settle the future mode of payment of what might appear due from that Chief to his Excellency; but having heard of Suftulla's arrival at Furruckabad, and of his having, as he reports, by your authority, declared Muzuffer Jung exempted from all sort of dependance on the Vizier, I was unwilling to delay any longer the execution of your commands, and therefore pressed upon his Excellency and the Ministers the necessity of an immediate compliance with your requisition for the recall of Almás Ally Cawn from Furruckabad, which has accordingly been done; and I have now the honour to enclose you translate of a letter addressed to me by his Excellency on the subject.

Permit me, my dear Sir, in this place, to suggest to you the necessity of your writing in very peremptory terms to the Nabob Muzuffer Jung, respecting the payment of his dues to this Government, which I am more particularly anxious about, as the amount unavoidably has become a part of the funds assigned to the liquidation of the public annual claim upon the Vizier. As yet no security whatever has been offered for any part of the demand, nor any thing paid, although four months of the year are elapsed; and as neither his Excellency or myself have now any means of exacting payment, I am very apprehensive, that without the immediate and vigorous exertion of your authority, very little, if any thing, will be got from Muzuffer Jung. On this point, as the claim is considerable, and the Nabob, at your requisition, has given up the means he formerly had of enforcing it, I could wish, on your authority, to give him some satisfactory assurance, which I hope you will enable me to do.

As I understand you interested yourself in the welfare of a person by the name of Hadjee Mahmood Caudry, who some time ago visited this court in his way to Delhy, I beg leave to enclose you an article of curious intelligence concerning him, which has been transmitted by Luttarefut Ally Cawn. I have not heard what has been, or is likely to be, the consequence of the Hadjee's manœuvre.

I shall, to-morrow, do myself the honour of addressing you officially respecting the Bhow Begum, whose conduct, on the intended resumption of her Jagheer, has removed the veil by which her real dispositions have long been covered, and seems to render what I should before have recommended as a measure of prudence, at present an act of indispensable necessity—I mean depriving her of the power of doing mischief.

I am, &c.

NATH. MIDDLETON.

The Honourable W. Hastings.

From

From Latafut Ally Khan, to Nazir Collah Beg Khan, his Vakeel.

I have received the letters from the Nabob and Mr. Middleton, respecting Hadjee Shaw Mahmood Kaudrie; also one from yourself, mentioning the same person. On his arrival, I lodged him at my house, furnishing him with every thing necessary, and introduced him to the King and Nabob Nezif Khan, also obtained for him a grant of two lacks of rupees. On his taking his leave, I secured to him the compliment of a doshawlah and shawl handkerchief from the King; likewise from Nabob Nezif Khan five trays, in which were two pair of doshawlahs, four pieces of shawls, one piece of kumbkaub, and two shawl handkerchiefs; notwithstanding which, he has been guilty of the fraudulency of making out sunnuds for the countries of Arcot and Hydernaig, in the name of Mahmud Ally Khan, under forged seals, promising to give the forged seal-cutter a thousand rupees, of which he paid only two hundred, withholding the balance, and proceeded to Desnah, distant from Dhelly sixteen cois. There were four accomplices in the forgery, one of whom was the seal-cutter, and received the two hundred rupees. One out of the four has turned informer, and made the Nabob Nezif Khan acquainted with the whole, who seized the three other people, and sent them to the King. There were three of the King's Kismutgars, on whom the forged seals were found. The King tried the seals with his own hands on paper, when there was not to be perceived the smallest deviation on comparing with his own. The people are now in confinement. They say that the Hadjee promised them, that if they would make out the sunnud for Arcot, and give it him, he would pay them ten thousand rupees; that, induced by this promised reward, and the Hadjee's persuasion, they have been guilty of this fraud. The king has directed Nazif Khan to apprehend the Hadjee, and take from him the forged sunnud. In compliance therewith Nazif Khan has sent to Dornah.—Explain the whole of this affair to the Nabob Hyder Beg Khan and Mr. Middleton.

To the HONOURABLE WARREN HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c.

Sir,

THE very great inconvenience, loss, and indignities to which the Vizier has long been subject, from the authority and dominion assumed and exercised by the Jagheerdars with the support of armed force, and the impossibility of striking out any medium by which these evils could effectually be remedied, have induced his Excellency to resume all the Jagheer and Maroffee lands throughout his country, promising to such persons as have just or equitable claims to his bounty, or those guaranteed by the Company for the amount of their Jagheers, allowances in ready money equal to the net sum they shall appear to have annually realized from their Jagheers.

This measure, the utility, and I may say the absolute necessity, whereof will not be disputed by any one who has had an opportunity of observing the conduct of the Jagheerdars in general, and particularly some whose incomes enabled them to maintain armies not only superior to those of the Aumils of the country, who should properly be a check upon them, but even sufficient to resist the force of the state itself, has met with violent opposition from the Bhow Begum, who falls particularly under the last description, and whose power is rendered the more pernicious and dangerous. First, From its being wholly delegated to her servants, who have their own views of ambition and interest to answer, and in the next place from the reluctance with which the Ministers, and even the Nabob himself, interfere with any concerns of the Begum.

From these two circumstances, strengthened by the immense wealth in her possession, also intrusted to her two chief eunuchs, Bahar and Jowar Ally Cawn, and her unreasonable expectations of support from the English Government, of all which she and her servants avail themselves to the utmost, she is become one of the most serious internal evils that, among others, seems to bid fair to give great disturbance to this country.

The great awe in which the Nabob, and of course every one under him, stands of her displeasure, leaves without bounds or restraint the effects of her uncommonly violent temper. Death and destruction is the least menace she denounces, upon the most trifling opposition to her caprice.

By her own conduct, and that of all her agents and dependants during the Benares troubles, it may with truth and justice be affirmed, she forfeited every claim she had to the protection of the English Government, as she evidently, and it is confidently said avowedly, espoused the cause of Rajah Cheyt Sing, and united in the idea and plan of a general extirpation of their race and power in Hindostan.

Her

Her agent at Taunda, who is the Cheyla, and adopted son of Bahr Ally Cawn, her principal Minister, treacherously turned his guns upon Lieutenant Gordon's detachment, and was by that Gentleman's account the sole cause of the loss of it. She gave every encouragement in her power to the adherents of Cheyt Sing by her agents; assisted them in raising troops in the town of Fyzabad, promised, and as is generally believed, actually advanced money to the rebellious Rajahs of the Vizier's country; raised troops to support them, and issued Perwannahs for their operations against the forts garrisoned by the Nabob's troops under the command of British officers; all which is fully stated in the depositions made by Colonel Hannay and the Gentlemen of his corps. Notwithstanding all these facts, upon the general resumption of the Jagheers I made the rents of her lands payable to me; under an engagement of making the amount good to her by such instalments as she might direct, in return for which I have received letters from her, containing the most gross abuse and the wildest threats that can be transcribed, copies of which I have the honour to enclose.

Her chief agent, Bahar Ally Cawn, has marched a considerable force into Nabob Gunge, one of her Jagheers, declaring, that if any attempt is made to resume it, he will lay the whole country of Goonda waste. These declared and repeated acts of rebellion are surely more than sufficient to forfeit all claim whatever to the interference in her behalf from our Government; and if some stop is not immediately put to it, it appears but too certain that she will light a flame throughout these provinces, which if not difficult to extinguish, will at least put a heavy bar to the Company's collections here. I cannot therefore avoid making these representations to you, or doubt but you will approve of the Vizier's immediately taking those steps which may be necessary for effectually establishing his Government and authority, and depriving the Begum of those great resources which she has shewn it would be extremely impolitic and unsafe to trust longer in her hands. On this subject the Nabob has communicated to me his sentiments in a long letter, copy whereof I have the honour to enclose you, in which you will observe he signifies his intention of prosecuting his legal claims upon her for the public treasure and effects belonging to his inheritance from his father, which she detains from him, and squanders in such destructive purposes, while he is overwhelmed by public debts, principally incurred by his predecessor, and on account of his inability to discharge which, the Company have indispensably been driven to take upon themselves the burthen of a large military establishment hitherto entertained for their service at the charge of the Nabob.

On this head I think it unnecessary to offer any remark, since a reference to the established laws and customs of the country will sufficiently prove his Excellency's inheritant right to claim the property of his predecessor.

I must also take the liberty to add my opinion, that unless Fyzullah Cawn, remotely situated as he is, out of reach of interruption, in the centre of his own tribe and country, connected uninterruptedly with the other two remaining Patan powers, becomes included in this general reform of the Jagheer, or some effectual check imposed upon him, the whole may prove abortive, while, if fully enforced, may save this country, and with it possibly much of our own blood and treasure.

Lucknow,
the 27th December 1781.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.
(Signed) NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

From the BHOWE BEGUM to the RESIDENT.

The underwritten particulars have just come to my knowledge—That the Nabob's orders to Meer Mahboob Ally are arrived, directing the resumption of Nabob Gunge on the other side of the river, and Bene Gunge my Jagheer, and for him to take charge thereof; also that the charge of Pergunnah Salone, my Jagheer, is given to Meer Nazir Ally; every thing respecting myself is specified in your Caulnama. Hitherto no interference has taken place by any one; I am at a loss to account for the present measure. On what plea has the Nabob resumed my Jagheer, or what are his intentions? While you are Resident can such proceedings be admitted? Express your disapprobation, that it may not be carried into effect. Before, application was made through Moloie Fuzzle Azeem Khan to me, for Lowanah Talook, my Jagheer, when I wrote to Hussein Reza Khan, and Hyder Beg Khan, on the subject, who silenced Moloie Fuzzle Azeem Khan—but now the resumption of my Jagheer is resolved on.

The Jagheer is not a grant of the Nabob, that he should resume it—let those who granted resume it. The Nabob has nothing to do with me. Let me have a speedy answer. Countermand the order to Meer Nazir Ally for the resumption of my Jagheer. The present state of matters is trifling, but the consequences shall be great.

From the RESIDENT to the BHOWE BEGUM.

I have received your letter—recapitulated the contents—The Nabob has thought proper, on account of the inconveniences, loss, and indignities he sustains from the authority exercised by the Jagheerdars throughout the country, to resume all the Jagheers in his dominions, in which yours is necessarily included; but as the amount of your Jagheer is confirmed to you by a written agreement between you and the Nabob, and guaranteed by Mr. Bristow in behalf of the Governor General and Council, it will be made good to you in ready money. If you will therefore be pleased to transmit me an accurate account of the amount you realized from your several Jagheers, Gunges, Bazars, &c. as specified in the Caulnama, after deducting the expences of collection, sebundee, and all other charges, I will pledge myself that the said sum shall be regularly remitted to you at such stated times, and in such proportions, as you shall prescribe:—As to any thing farther, his Excellency is Master.

From the BHOWE BEGUM to HUSSEIN REZA KHAN.

I find that Meer Nazir Ally has been vested with charge of Pergunnah Salone, my Jagheer, which to me is unaccountable. From whence proceeds his Excellency's interference with my Jagheer? The Jagheer is not from his grant, that he should resume it; what his intentions may be, I am at a loss to form an idea of.—Note this, that if my Jaghire falls, the country shall not stand: remember this, and make the Nabob acquainted with it. It is not well that for a trifling matter much trouble should be occasioned.—Recall the aumil, to whom the charge of the Jagheer of Salone has been given, if not, it will not be well done. Hitherto I have been silent and patient, but I cannot continue so longer. Whence this resolution for the resumption of my Jagheer? Let me have your answer speedily.

From the BHOWE BEGUM to the RESIDENT.

The particulars I have written you, respecting my Jagheers having arrived, will be read by you. The Nabob has sent aumils to take charge of them. The Caulnama under your seal is in my possession, in which all interference in my Jagheers is disclaimed, as well as all demands on me for money. Now the engagements of the Nabob are disregarded, although the English are at hand. I shall in ten days, the mohrum being over, proceed to Lucknow, where, having fully explained and adjusted affairs, I shall repair to wherever my will may direct. Your being at Lucknow will expedite the clearing and closing the affair. Let there be no interference with my Jagheer previous to my arrival at Lucknow, neither vexatiously interfere with my people. I am repairing to Lucknow; wherefore this precipitation? You are guarantee for the Caulnama. Should the country be lost to me, it shall be lost to all. I give you this intimation—note it.

From the BHOWE BEGUM to the RESIDENT.

Having written to you particularly respecting my Jagheers, you are now acquainted therewith.—Now the Nabob's order to Meer Maboob Ally is arrived, directing the resumption of my Jagheers, Nabob Gunge, on the other side of the river, and Bene Gunge, and their amount collections, to be paid into the Treasury.—Whence this measure? You are acquainted with the purport of the Caulnama, disclaiming all interference with my Jagheers, and by the blessing of God are at hand for my benefit. Yet am I astonished with this proceeding. The Jagheers are not granted by the Nabob, that he should resume them. What has he resolved against me? The consequences shall be extremities. There has been a friendship of long date subsisting between the English Government and me. I understand aumils, for other of my Jagheers are in agitation. Interpose, and put a stop to such proceedings. Application was made before by Mooloie Fuzzle Azeem Khan, for Lowanah Talook, my Jagheer; on which I wrote to Hussein Reza Khan, and Hyder Beg Cawn, who explained the matter to the Moloie, and caused the matter to be dropped. Hussein Reza Khan and Hyder Beg Khan are my professed friends. The business I wrote to them on is effected. With them I am perfectly satisfied. I am now convinced this trouble is caused by Moolie Fuzzle Azeem Khan. Make known to him your displeasure at it, that this affair may be relinquished, forbidding him ever to enter on the subject of my Jagheers, to prevent any further interference of this kind therewith.

From

From the RESIDENT to the BHOWE BEGUM.

I had the honour to reply to your former letter yesterday, to the contents of which I must beg leave to refer you, as far as relates to securing to you the actual income of your Jagheers, Gungees, Bazars, &c. as set forth in the Caulnâma subsisting between you and his Excellency the Nabob. I certainly am bound in duty to interfere, because the faith of the Governor General and Council, my masters, has been pledged to you for it; and I am ready, as I before informed you, to settle that point to your satisfaction; but as to continuing the lands, &c. in the form you have hitherto held them, his Excellency the Nabob is the Master, and I cannot oppose his pleasure. It behoves you to reflect well on this matter. I am equally the friend of you and your son the Nabob, and can have no prejudices in favour of one or the other. His Excellency declares, and I have myself seen too many proofs to doubt it, that the authority and dominion exercised by the Jagheerdars is extremely prejudicial to his revenue and Government. A medium, therefore, being proposed, by which you lose nothing, and his Excellency gains so much, I should wish you would not continue to reject it, since it is unquestionably the same to you, whether you receive the income of your Jagheer through the channel of an Aumil appointed under the Nabob's authority, or from the hands of your own immediate Agent. For the regular remittance of whatever net income you may heretofore have received from your Jagheers, I willingly make myself responsible; but I again repeat, that in all other respects the Nabob is master.—What more shall I say?

From the BHOWE BEGUM to the RESIDENT.

I understand, from Houssein Reza Khan, that he has spoke to you concerning my Jagheers, and that you in reply should say that the Nabob's sending Aumils into my Jagheers was not of any consequence or prejudice. If these are your sentiments, I cannot but be much astonished. Had any other person expressed such, I should not have felt it, but imputed them to his ignorance. Since I heard that you should have declared such as the above, I have been in despair, as I cannot think the country any longer proper for my remaining in it, as those who bound themselves by engagements now disregard them. After the Mohrum is past, I shall repair to Lucknow, and take my leave of it to sojourn elsewhere, as necessitated by the Gentlemen at Lucknow, and as my inclinations once led me, and is now God's decree; though, should I be necessitated to quit the country, God grant that no soul may be able to remain in it in peace. The power of existence rests not with you, but God. You are a ruler of the country, and can take to yourself the Jagheers of others. Many are involved in distress. Pride is not commendable; it is not countenanced by God. How long is to be the period of your reign? Infamy is your due. The countries of Puttaghur, Owde, &c. yield four crore of rupees; if they are not sufficient to satisfy you, what can my Jagheers contribute towards it? And why, without my knowledge, should Aumils be sent into them? If you mean to proceed in this mode, send Aumils into Nezif Khan's country, &c. and try the consequences. While I do remain in the country, recall the Aumils from my Jagheers. Why so precipitate? Be assured I shall with expedition take my departure.

From the RESIDENT to the BHOWE BEGUM.

A person assuming your name has just arrived here, with a letter under your seal, addressed to me; but as I cannot believe, either from the subject matter or the stile, that it can have been dictated by you, or written with your knowledge, I enclose a copy of it, that you may detect the forgery, and inflict a proper exemplary punishment on the person who shall have dared thus to abuse your confidence, and insult me.

From the NABOB VIZIER to the RESIDENT.

I have received your letter, covering copies of letters from my Mother to yourself—recapitulated the contents.—She says her Jagheers were not granted by me. At the time of the late Nabob's death these Mahls were under the charge of Jowaur Ally Khan, on the footing of other Aumils, in so much that the accounts, &c. were lodged in the Dewan's office; these accounts, as they were delivered into the Dewan's office to the date of the Nabob's death, are forthcoming. After his death, I, as a dutiful son, made over these Mahls to her in Jagheer, that it could not be said I left my Mother unprovided. The business and Mahls of the Khalsa suffer considerably, and are much prejudiced by the authority and conduct of the Aumils of these Jagheers, Mahls, as also from the insolence

solence of the household Khajahs; witness the conduct of Bhar Ally Khan's Naibat Tondah. My life, estate, and dominions originate from the friendship of the English Government. Yet what knavery have not these household Khajahs been guilty of. As therefore it is not prudent that these Mahls should be continued in the charge of my Mother, or household Khajahs, I have appointed my own Aumils—receive the amount arising from these Mahls, and pay it to my Mother, after deducting the charges of collections, &c. absolute charges. I am ready to acquiesce in any thing for my Mother. As for the other parts of her letters, I trust in God they are dictated by the household Khajahs; and that I have not caused shame to myself from my conduct to God or my Mother. After the death of my Father, whatever was due from him to the Company, also to the troops, I took upon myself; but whatever effects there were, remained with my Mother. Some time since she gave some part to me, but it went no way in the discharge of the claims of the Company or troops. For these many years I have endured much inconvenience and trouble for the discharge of these; yet half is not made good, and I am in daily anxiety on this account, from a desire to discharge all just dues to the Company. It is my intention to proceed to Fyzabad in ten days, the Mohrum being over, when I mean to request of my Mother the whole of my Father's estate, to enable me to pay off all debts to the Company. Agreeable to the laws of God, all my Father's effects are my right, that I may make good all claims on him. If my Mother, from affection, consents, I shall be happy; if not, in whatever manner she may render it, I shall pay it towards the adjustment of the balance due to the Company. With respect to the household Khajahs, I shall confine and punish them, for the knavery and means they have used towards effecting a breach between my Mother and myself. You will in friendship cause this letter to be translated into English, and send it immediately to the Governor, desiring him not to listen to any one, or what my Mother may write, neither adopt her opinion, but direct me to receive money from her, towards the payment of the Company's demands. I am ready to defray and allow her for her expences—with respect to the amount collections of her Jagheers, after deducting all necessary charges of collection, you may receive and transmit it to her.

Lucknow, the 28th Dec. 1781.

My dear Sir,

I am this day honoured with your public letter of the 24th instant, and I do not lose a moment in informing you, that without a total seizure of the country, it is not possible to collect this year a larger sum than the Nabob has already granted, which altogether exceeds that of any other year, at a time when his collections have been greatly diminished by the misconduct of Raja Bowanny Sing, late Aumil of Bycewarrah, the insurrections across the Gogra, and in other parts of his country; and lastly, the heavy remissions he has been obliged to allow on the present year's rents, for the losses by drought and hail, which fell upon the close of the last harvest. Hence, my dear Sir, you will be able to judge how far it would be in his power to grant further Jaidads.

If your new demand is to be insisted upon, which your letter seems to portend, I must beg your precise orders upon it; as, from the difficulties I have within these few days experienced, in carrying the points you had enjoined with the Nabob, I have the best grounds for believing that he would consider it a direct breach of the late agreement, and totally reject the proposal as such; and I must own to you, that, in his present fermented state of mind, I could expect nothing less than despair, and a declared rupture.

He has by no means been yet able to furnish me with means of paying off the arrears due to the temporary brigade, to the stipulated term of its continuance in his service. The funds necessary for paying off and discharging his own military establishment under British officers, and his pension list, have been raised on the private credit of Mr. Johnson and myself, from the Shroffs of this place, to whom we are at this moment pledged for many lacks of rupees; and without such aid, which I freely and at all hazards yielded, because I conceived it was your anxious desire to relieve the Nabob as soon as possible of this heavy burthen, the establishment must have been at his charge to this time, and probably for months to come, while his resources were strained to the utmost to furnish Jaidads for its maintenance to this period. I therefore hesitate not to declare it utterly impossible for him, under any circumstances whatever, to provide funds for the payment of the troops you now propose to send him.

The wresting Furruckabad, Kyrague, and Fyzula Cawn's country from his Government (for in that light, my dear Sir, I can faithfully assure you he views the measures adopted in respect to those countries) together with the resumption of all the Jagheers, so much against his inclination, have already brought the Nabob to persuasion, that nothing less than his destruction, or the annihilation of every shadow of his power, is meant; and all my labours to convince him to the contrary have proved abortive. A settled melancholy has seized him, and his health reduced beyond conception; and I do most solemnly believe, that the march of four regiments of Sepoys towards Lucknow, under whatever circumstances it might be represented, would be considered by him as a force ultimately to be

be used in securing his person. In short, my dear Sir, it is a matter of such immediate moment, and involving apparently such very serious and important consequences, that I have not only taken upon me to suspend the communication of it to the Nabob, until I should be honoured with your further commands, but have also ventured to write the enclosed letter to Colonel Morgan—Liberties which I confidently trust you will excuse, when you consider that I can be actuated by no other motive than a zeal for the public service; and that if, after all, you determine that the measure should be insisted on, it will be only the loss of six, or at most eight days, in proposing it. But, in the last event, I earnestly entreat your orders may be explicit and positive, that I may clearly know what lengths you would wish me to proceed, in carrying them into execution. I again declare it as my firm belief, and assure yourself, my dear Mr. Hastings, I am not influenced in this declaration by any considerations but my public duty, and my personal attachment to you, that the enforcing the measure you have proposed, would be productive of an open rupture between us and the Nabob; nay, that the first necessary step towards carrying it into effect must be, on our part, a declaration of hostility.

There can, I apprehend, be no doubt, but such an extremity would end in the ruin of the Nabob, and I think he would have sense enough to see it; but, under the circumstances I have mentioned, and encouraged as he would be by all the malecontents of this Court, I am persuaded, as far as my own reason and judgment enable me to predict, that he would disregard all future consequences.

I entreat you will excuse the freedom with which I have addressed you on this subject. I have been obliged to write in great haste, to save the dauk, and consequently not so connectedly or fully as I could wish; but be assured I have given you the genuine sentiments of my heart; and as such I am persuaded you will receive them with indulgence.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON.

To Colonel JAMES MORGAN, commanding in the Field.

Sir,

Copy.

I was last night honoured with your letter, informing me that you had orders from the Governor General to furnish me with more troops, should I want them.

I have this day received information from the Governor, that he has ordered a large force to repair to Lucknow. If you have received such an order, I must beg you will suspend the order until I have received the Governor's reply to the representation I have made to him upon this subject, as such a movement at this juncture might be productive of the most serious consequences. While I make this application to you, I do not know how far it is in your power to comply; yet I deem it my duty to make the representation, whatever the result may be.

Lucknow,
28th Dec. 1781.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON.

My dear Sir,

Upon re-perusing the translate of the Nabob's letter to me, respecting the Furruckabad business, I find a capital mistake was made in the statement of the sum due from Muzuffer Jung. I beg leave therefore to enclose you a memorandum to rectify it.

Lucknow,
29th Dec. 1781.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON.

The Honourable Warren Hastings.

Memorandum:

The sum of 1,58,456 rupees, mentioned in the translate of a letter from the Nabob Vizier to the Resident, as due from Motzuffer Jung, should have been 7,58,456. This mistake was made in copying fair from the translate.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,
I HAVE herewith the honour to submit to you an account of my current claims for the present year, upon the Nabob Vizier, amounting to rupees 70,99,882, for which amount I have received assignments, as per the enclosed list, for rupees 76,38,114, in which I have been necessitated to include the Nabob's demand for the current year upon Furruckabad; and as his Excellency has now totally withdrawn his fizaral from the collection of it, as well as every interference whatever, I beg I may be honoured with your instructions, whether Muzuffer Jung is to pay the amount at the Presidency, or, as usual, to me: Khyragur is in the same predicament, the Vizier having no authority over the present Aumil.

The rest I have little doubt of receiving, for the large balance now due from the Nabob, I am given strong hopes of receiving affets from the funds expected by the recovery of the Nabob's paternal estate, hitherto withheld by his Mother, but which he has now demanded. The result is yet in suspense; as soon as any certainty of the grounds of this expectation can be determined, and may come to my knowledge, I shall not fail to impart it to you.

The new regulation, of resuming the Jagheers, is carrying into execution in every part of these extensive provinces, and when effected, will afford a very material encrease in the Nabob's revenues.

The order of 7 lacks upon them could not be encreased this year, as, before the seizure can be completed, the collections upon the first crop will be over; besides which, many of the Jagheerdars having strong family claims upon the Nabob, he has been obliged to assign ready money payment in lieu of the rents of the lands.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 31st Dec. 1781.

NATH. MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

ASSIGNMENTS received for the Year 1189, on the following Districts.

Rohilcund	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,00,000
Corah, Doaub, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,00,000
Furruckabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,58,114
Jagheers	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,00,000
Bahrach and Gorruckpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,50,000
Goonda	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,50,000
Allahabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,35,000
Kyragur	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,95,000
Azimgur	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,30,000
Sundula Milliabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,20,000
							76,38,114

NATH. MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

LIST of current Claims upon the NABOB, for the Year 1189.

Balances due to the Paymasters, as per their respective statements for 1188	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,88,304
Two months pay (as per stipulation) to Mr. Wombwell's office	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,00,000
Two and half months pay to the temporary brigade and cavalry	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,50,000
Subsidy	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,20,000
Extra regiment, as per agreement, at 25,000 rupees per month, for ten months	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,50,000
Abdulreheman Khan	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,30,000
Sadit Ally	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,00,000
Rohillas	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,578
Claims of Mr. Fraser, Mr. Marfack, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,00,000
							70,99,882

NATH. MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To

TO NATHANIEL MIDDLETON, Esquire.

Sir,

Benares, 1st January 1782.

I have been deceived, I know not yet by whom. The agreement which I concluded with the Vizier has yet served only to gratify revenge, or some concealed interest, and to make me odious to my own countrymen.

The temporary brigade is withdrawn, and its expence thrown on the Company, without any equivalent.

The English Officers and Pensioners dismissed.

The English Resident withdrawn from Furruckabad, to give place to a worse tyranny, and the Nabob afflicted and offended at my opposition to the latter.

The Nabob afflicted and desponding, because I oppose his invading Fyzoolla Cawn, when he is confessedly unable to suppress the sedition of his own subjects.

The resumption of the Jaghiers, withheld for three months, now attempted against the Nabob's consent, although originally solicited by himself; a regiment of Sepoys, required for its execution, which you declare to be insufficient; and when I ordered a competent force, you countermand it, because the Nabob will not approve it.

It was stipulated, that a complete brigade should be stationed at Cawnpore, for the protection of the Nabob's paternal dominions; but that if he wanted a further aid, he should pay for it. He wants a further aid; I require that it shall be charged to his account; you tell me, that though it is wanted, you dare not let it come; and Mr. Johnson calls it "ordering the temporary brigade to be again put on the Vizier's list."

I wait your answer to my letter; but have written a letter to the Nabob, which I desire you to present to him, and tell him, that if he suspects the motive of my interference, I will withdraw it altogether, both the Resident and the army; but he must first pay the balance of his debts to the Company.—I will not hazard the Company's arms in scanty detachments, for services to which they are declared to be unequal; nor will I break the strength of the brigade while the Marrattas are yet on his borders, and the peace with them imperfectly concluded.

I agreed to the Nabob's requisitions from a desire to relieve him from a state of distress, and to enable him to discharge his debt to the Company. You know these were my only objects: have either of these been attained; or has any step been yet taken to attain them? If you say they have, let me know what has been done, or what attempted.

I must desire, that your letters, upon all official and public subjects, may be official. I cannot receive any, or avail myself of them, as private; and my reputation and character have been too far committed to admit of an intercourse which I cannot use as authority.

You will be cautious that the Nabob does not misconceive my letters as bearing any expression of displeasure towards him. I think him too deceived. I wish him to regard me as his friend, and to confide both in my faith and attachment. I am willing to give him undoubted proofs of both. I will do nothing for the preservation of his interests against his will; but I will not hazard the safety and honour of our arms, nor sacrifice the Company's interest and rights to the caprice of his advisers.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.
(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

TO MR. MIDDLETON.

Sir,

Benares, 2d January 1782.

I have received your letters of the 30th December, and shall reply to them fully. It has afforded some relief to the anxiety which I have felt. If you have not already declared to the Nabob the explanation which I desired you to give him, of the sentiments expressed in my letter, I desire you to defer it till you hear further from me. In the mean time you may assure him, that whatever is written in the agreement concluded between us at Chunar shall be literally and firmly observed on my part. I shall immediately compare it, for that purpose, with the measures now under consideration.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

To

To NATHANIEL MIDDLETON, Esquire.

Sir,

Benares, 3d January 1782.

I have already acknowledged the receipt of your letter of the 30th, and am determined, by the assurances and promises made to me in it, to return to Calcutta, and shall leave to you the charge and execution of the measures necessary to the execution of the agreement concluded between the Nabob Vizier and myself in September last.

Willing as I am to trust to your declarations, I cannot avoid yielding to the doubts suggested by the inconsistencies of your representations of their grounds. You, in a former letter, told me that the Nabob had required the assistance of a regiment of Sepoys to enforce the resumption of the Jagheers, but that it was your opinion that a much larger force would be required for it, as a powerful opposition was prepared against it: I in consequence ordered a strong detachment to perform this service; you then wrote that the Nabob would not allow it, that you durst not communicate it to him, and that you knew he would even oppose it by force, and that the payment of the detachment would be a breach of treaty; and now you write, that the Nabob's subsidy alone are equal to this service, and that it will be but a fortnight's work to accomplish it. These are absolute contradictions.

But I am most affected by your declaring, that you did not understand it to have been my intention that the reformation of the Nabob's military establishment should take place this year; and that nothing has been done in the new settlement of the revenue, for the same reason.

These are fresh instances of what I have had too frequent cause to complain of, your total inattention to my instructions. The like inattention is manifested in a former letter, in which you tell me that you did not know that I expected a present supply to the Company's Treasury.

In my instructions I premise, as a matter well known to yourself, "that the chief object of my negotiations has been to induce and assist the Nabob to bring this government and finances into regularity, as to prevent his alliance being a clog to the Company, and to enable him to discharge his debt to the Company in the shortest time possible."

It adds, "I shall expect that the whole of the excess (of the Jagheers beyond the estimated amount) be appropriated to the discharge of the Nabob's debt to the Company."

The order in which the measures necessary to the execution of the agreement shall be taken is prescribed in the following words:

"After settling the amount of the personal disbursements of the Nabob Vizier and his household, the next point that will require your exertions, towards the general arrangements of the public charges, is the reform of the established and Muttaiena troops, &c. &c."

The only point which is left for future adjustment is the establishment of the Courts of Justice.

The reformation of the Nabob's troops, I considered as a point which neither required nor admitted delay—that his Muttaiena troops were almost wholly fictitious, and his regular establishment scanty in numbers, and in long arrears. And I considered and stated this reformation as one of the means of reducing the Nabob's expences, and enabling him to pay his debts to the Company.

I have clearly explained my intention to be, that the first receipt of the current revenue should furnish the stipulated amount of the Nabob's private expences; that his assignments for the Company's debt, and other charges defrayed by them, should remain as usual; and that the whole of the excesses of the Jagheers should be appropriated to the same account: I require no more; nor can I add either explanation or comment on the instructions which have been originally given to you, that can more clearly express, or more fully, than the words of the original text.

I have carefully perused the agreement itself, and the former treaties existing with the Nabob Vizier, but can find no clause in any of them, which either expressly or by implication gives him a right to employ the Company's forces, except those of the subsidiary brigade, without indemnifying the Company for their expences. The brigade itself is expressly declared to be for the defence of his dominions, and therefore has always been stationed on the frontier nearest to invasion. It was never intended that its strength should be dissipated in little detachments, and its discipline ruined by employing it to suppress the insurrections of his reits, and to enforce the payment of the collections, although a discretionary power has been given to you, in cases of great emergency, to call for the aid of detachments from it for the former services. And you know, that had our other exigencies permitted it, it was intended to remand the whole of Sir John Cumming's detachment to Bengal, and

and to leave no more than the subsidiary brigade, and the regiment appointed for Lucknow, in the Vizier's dominions. If the opposition proposed by the Begum is so formidable as you represented it when you first intimated it to me, your employment of the Nabob's febundy to suppress it would only serve to make it a serious and protracted war; which my order was intended to prevent, by suppressing all attempts instantaneously. I shall now revoke my orders; but I must positively forbid you to employ the aid of the regiment, which has been required and sent, on any service to which you shall judge it not fully equal. This is no part of the agreement.

I meet with a captious expression in your letter, which, as it is not warranted by any in mine, I deem unbecoming.

Alluding to Sir John Cumming's detachment, you desire, "my determination on the future payment of the troops, which I may still think necessary to keep up to regulate the Nabob's internal government."

It is not my intention, nor ever was, to keep up troops to regulate the Nabob's internal government, but solely to defend his country against invaders, unless he should require occasional and temporary aids to restore internal peace and order to it, to enable him to acquit himself of his debt to the Company, and thereby recover the whole and unparticipated regulation of his internal government. If he conceives my design to be any other than this, it is now your duty to undeceive him.

I now refer you back to the agreement concluded by me with the Nabob, and my instructions delivered in consequence of it. These are to be your sole guide; nor do I mean by any thing which I have since written, whether in this or any former letter, to revoke or change a tittle of what is written in them. On these I ground the whole of your present responsibility, except what I have written concerning the additional claims made on the Begums, and which I consider a virtual part of my formal instructions.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, that the Nabob marched to Fayzabad on the 1st instant, and that I follow him, conformably to your orders, to-morrow morning, having yesterday ordered away the 8th regiment to be ready to arrive with me on the 6th instant at Fayzabad. The 20th regiment, under the command of Major Martin Gilpin, which was detached some days ago from Cawnpore to enforce the Vizier's order for the resumption of the Begum's Jagheer, I have thought it necessary to station at Lucknow, in lieu of the 8th regiment, until my return from Fayzabad, when I shall be better able to judge how far, and what force it may be necessary to employ against the agents of the Begum, who I understand have all received the most positive injunctions to oppose, by every means in their power, the execution of the Vizier's orders respecting the Jagheers.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

Lucknow,

(Signed)

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,

the 3d January 1782.

Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

I arrived with the Nabob at Fayzabad two days ago, and his Excellency has made his demand upon the Bhow Begum; but nothing final or decisive having yet taken place, I defer writing fully or entering on the subject until to-morrow, when I hope to be able to do it with some certainty as to the result.

I was honoured with your letter of the 1st instant on the road, as also your subsequent commands of the 2d and 3d, to which I shall pay the most submissive obedience; and at present trouble you with no other observations on the points they contain, excepting a paragraph in the first, to which it is indispensably incumbent on me immediately to reply, lest an accusation it implies, though not absolutely applied, nor, I am persuaded, meant to be imputed to me, should by any misrepresentation or misconstruction be attempted to be forced upon you against me.

I do not know that any other Gentlemen than Mr. Johnson and myself were employed between you and the Nabob in the agreement you concluded with his Excellency at Chunar; we therefore jointly subscribe to the following attestation, which we shall be ready at any time to confirm by a more formal oath, if desired.

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"We

" We do most solemnly declare before God, and upon our honours, that we never have, either of us, in fact or idea, received, or been tendered or promised, directly or indirectly, any benefit whatsoever, by any person living, in consideration of any one or the whole of the articles specified or contained in the agreement concluded between you and the Nabob Vizier of the 19th September last."

" NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,
" R. JOHNSON."

If the above solemn asseveration can have effect in counteracting any misrepresentations, which it is possible may have been made or suggested to you on this subject, we cheerfully and voluntarily offer it.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
Fayzabad,
the 10th January 1782. NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

P. S. Your letter of the 31st ultimo, through your military Secretary, I can return no answer to, as I am utterly unable to express what I feel and have felt upon it. I enclose a copy of it, still willing to indulge a flattering hope, that, upon re-perusal, it may appear to you more severe than my conscience tells me my conduct in the instance alluded to has merited.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
NATHANIEL MIDDLETON.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c. &c.
Sir,

I was this day honoured with your commands of the 10th instant, informing me of the military station you have established at Juanpore, with the liberty you grant the Nabob Vizier of claiming their aid to quell any disturbances in the adjacent parts of his provinces. I have accordingly communicated it to his Excellency, who with great justice was highly pleased with the disposition, as in truth the districts bordering upon the Zemindary of Benares have for a long period of time been of all others the most turbulent and disaffected, and nothing less than the arrangement you have now formed could effectually secure the peace and tranquillity in that neighbourhood, so essential to the prosperity of the Nabob's government and revenues.

With respect to the business here, I have the honour to inform you, that yesterday finding that the temporizing and indecisive conduct of the Nabob seemed to promise an issue very different from that expected in your commands of the 26th December last, and that the only use the two leading Eunuchs under the Bhow Begum made of the delay, was to assemble and call in armed men from all quarters, which when united with the large force already in the town under their direction, would, in all probability, have brought the matter to a much more severe and arduous test than it at present could admit of—I found myself necessitated to take the most immediate and decisive interference which the force with me was capable of; and accordingly, having the Nabob's written requisition, marched the 23d regiment, under the command of Major Naylor, with a detachment of his Excellency's own troops, against the Kella: and had the happiness to succeed in putting the Nabob's party in possession of it without any effusion of blood; the armed men retiring from it on the approach of our troops, and drawing up with their guns in a large broad street before the house of the old Begum, to which the Bhow Begum and her two principal Eunuchs had retired the preceding evening. This effected, the Nabob issued his peremptory orders for the immediate departure of all armed men, excepting his own troops, beyond the precincts of the town, threatening them with an instant attack if they disobeyed. This order, after many evasions, was promised to be complied with, and the two Eunuchs, Bahr and Jowar Ally Cawn, at the same time coming in, and delivering themselves into the Nabob's custody, the armed men, amounting to between three and four thousand, evacuated the town and dispersed. I have since learnt, that had the Nabob's troops alone attempted the seizure of the Kella, a very desperate resistance was resolved upon; which appeared very probable from the state in which the armed men was found, being the preceding evening furnished with a large store of ammunition, and now drawn up in regular order, with loaded pieces, and their matches lighted; but they were prudent enough to think themselves unequal to the united efforts of his Excellency's troops, supported by an English regiment, and by this conviction much mischief has happily been prevented.

To-morrow

To-morrow I hope to be able to inform you of the effect of the present advantageous situation, and in the mean time have the honour to remain,

&c. &c.

Fayzabad,
the 13th January 1782.

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

P. S. I have the honour to enclose you a letter from the Vizier, in reply to your last to his Excellency.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I WAS duly honoured with your commands of the 12th and 22d December last; the former respecting a seizure which has been made by Khoja Bahr Ally Cawn of some cloths, manufactured at Tanda, on account of Gualdafs and Bolanaut, Merchants of Benares, under pretext of their being the property of Ram Laulla, whom he had confined on a charge of debt; and the latter recommending Gopaul Dofs in particular terms for his services to our government, and the punctuality with which he has acquitted himself of all his engagements and transactions with it. To this, Sir, be assured, I shall pay the most attentive regard, and always give his house that preference to which it has so just a claim, in all remittances which may pass through my office.

I immediately, on my arrival at Fayzabad, made a strict enquiry into the complaint of the above-mentioned seizure; and finding, from a variety of evidence, the fact precisely as it had been stated to you, I caused the cloths to be released, and delivered over to the Gumastah of Gualdafs and Bolanaut, who attended here for that purpose.

It having also been intimated to me, that Ram Laulla, a Shroft, and relation of Gopaul Dofs, had been imprisoned by Bahr Ally Cawn, on pretences equally vague and unjust (which I had reason to believe was the case, from my having failed in my endeavours to procure his enlargement, near a twelvemonth ago, although solicited on an offer of the security of Gopaul Dofs, and my own, if desired, for the payment of whatever sum should appear due from him on an adjustment of their accounts) I determined also to take this opportunity of enquiring into that matter, and procuring the man justice; for which purpose I applied to Bahr Ally Cawn to send him to me, and repeated the offer of security which I had before made; he however thought proper to decline, or rather evade, compliance with my demand, and, to testify his resentment at the application made for my interference, he instantly doubled the guards on his prisoners, dispatched an escort to bring his family from Tanda, and by every means in his power increased the rigour of his confinement. In this situation he remained until the day after the seizure of Bahr and Jowar Ally Cawn, when he was brought to me by my own people loaded with irons; which I had immediately taken off, and, setting him at large, have desired him to deliver me a statement of his account with Bahr Ally Cawn, which I shall take care to see equitably adjusted.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Fayzabad,
the 15th January 1782.

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have been honoured with your commands of the 8th and 14th instant; and in reply to the first have to inform you, that having represented to the Nabob the improper treatment which Dewanjee Punt met with from the officers of government at Allahabad, on his way to you, strict orders have been issued to the Phougedar of that province to prevent any impediment or molestation to him on his return to the Deekan; and I also, in obedience to your commands, signified to the Nabob's Ministers your sentiments and disapprobation of a conduct which reflected so much disgrace on his Excellency's government. Their reply was, That the washing duties, or tax levied upon all persons coming to bathe at the conflux of the rivers Ganges and Jumma has long been an established thing, and at present forms a considerable article of revenue in the Tohud of the Farmer of Allahabad; that it shall be their care to prevent, as much as possible, any abuse of this privilege during the remainder of the current year, and at the period of the new annual settlement to abolish it altogether, if it is your wish that it should not exist.

I had the honour to address you under date the 13th instant, inclosing you the letter from his Excellency the Vizier, for which you inform me you are waiting, and acquainting you with the measures which had been taken here towards accomplishing the object of your commands. I have
hitherto

hitherto withheld any farther communication, in the expectation of shortly being able to inform you, with certainty, what would be the issue of our proceedings; a subject on which I have been extremely unwilling to touch, until I could do it on such grounds as could not mislead your hopes or expectations: until yesterday the business was in no form that could enable me to pronounce, or even conjecture, what would be the result.

It very early appeared, that the Begum, with the assistance of her Cojahs, had disposed of and secreted her wealth in such a manner, as to elude almost the possibility of obtaining possession of it by mere force of arms; and whatever rigorous measures it might be proper for the Nabob ultimately to adopt, it seemed, at all events, in the first instance, highly expedient that we should pursue the course which promised, with the greatest certainty, the accomplishment of his first object, in which the interests of the Company, and your desires, were too much concerned for me to hesitate a moment in giving my concurrence to a temporary forbearance, which I had reason to believe was the most adviseable, and if it did not succeed, could be attended in the issue with no worse effect than a few days delay in closing the business.

Your letter to the Begum, which I had the honour to receive and forward to her yesterday, having destroyed a reliance, which, notwithstanding the part I have avowed and acted with respect to her, she probably placed in the support and mediation of our government, has given a very favourable turn to the business, and afforded me a well-grounded hope that in one or two days more I shall be able to inform you of a satisfactory conclusion of it.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

Fayzabad,
the 18th January 1782.

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

The Begum having finally agreed to surrender to the Nabob the treasures of his late father the Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah, which she had hitherto retained in her possession, his Excellency desired me to withdraw the troops from the Kella, that the Begum might return into it in order to deliver the treasure—to this I consented, as also to the re-delivery to the Nabob of the two Eunuchs Bhar and Jowar Ally Cawn, without whose presence and assistance nothing could be effected, as they were the only agents employed by the Begum in the secreting and depositing it; they previously pledging themselves to be present, when called upon, to answer to the accusation which I have informed them was laid against them. In the mean while, the Begum has delivered over her Chelah, Shumshen Khan, who was Phoufadar of Tanda when Captain Gordon arrived there.—So that I now hope the whole business upon which I came here is in the most favourable train.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Fayzabad,
the 20th January 1782.

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

I had the honour to address you, under date the 25th instant, acquainting you of the Vizier's having, from the treasure delivered up to him by the Bhow Begum, commenced on the payment of his debt to the Honourable Company. I have now the pleasure to inform you, that I am this day in possession of a sum equal to the liquidation of his bond for the balance of 1187; and he further gives me hopes, that he shall be able shortly to begin payment of the 12 lacks due for the balance of 1188, of which I shall in due course give you information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Fayzabad,
the 27th January 1782.

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I HAD the honour to address you yesterday; and this morning I was favoured with your commands of the 27th ultimo.

You are already apprized, by my address of yesterday, and my preceding letters, of the promised issue of the business at Fayzabad, as well as of the state in which I left it; both which I hope will be satisfactory, as they seem to leave the matter in that state of suspense in which you wish it to remain; until

until the Board or yourself should have been advised of the amount of the treasure recovered from the Begums, and signified your further pleasure.

The Nabob has concluded no settlement whatever with the Begums, but left Fayzabad some hours before me, without taking leave of them, upon their agents having agreed to complete the 55 lacks, which appeared due to the Company upon the closing of my accounts for the last year, and the Begums declaring that this was the extent of all their possessions, including down to their table utensils, which they have, and are still delivering, and no proof has as yet been obtained of their having more. I shall, as you direct, use my influence to dissuade his Excellency from concluding any settlement until I have your further commands.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 6th February 1782.

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I had the honour to address you, under date the 6th instant, informing you of the state in which I had left the business at Fayzabad, and the hopes I entertained of a speedy completion of it; permit me now to acquaint you, that, of the remaining balance engaged to be made good by the two Eunuchs Bahr and Jowar Ally Cawn, I have this day had advice of the receipt of between five and six lacks, which is now on the way to Lucknow; and the residue I have every reason to believe will be realized before this letter reaches your hands: so that I have now to repeat my request, that I may as soon as possible be honoured with your final commands respecting the conduct it is your wish should be pursued with the Begum and her Eunuchs.

The services of Major Naylor's regiment being required to the eastward of the river Gogra, as well to support the authority of the Nabob's government in that quarter, as to be ready to join in the plan of operations which may be determined on, in obedience to your commands, against Futty Saw, I have sent one battalion of Major Gilpin's regiment to relieve Major Naylor at Fayzabad; which I hope you will approve.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that the 8th regiment, which I left to escort the treasure from Fayzabad, arrived this day, and safely delivered its charge. Upon its arrival, I immediately dispatched to Colonel Muir the sum requisite for the payment of the arrears due to his detachment; I am now forwarding to Colonels Morgan and Sir John Cumming, the amount upon which they have called upon me, after which I shall lose not a moment in remitting the residue to the Presidency.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Lucknow,
the 8th February 1782.

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have had the honour to receive your commands of the 22d ultimo, through your military Secretary, informing me of your instructions given to Mr. Charters for the seizure of Futty Saw, and your directions, that I should apply to the Vizier to give the most positive injunctions to the Aumils, and other officers of his government, to afford no shelter or retreat to this rebel, but in general to give every assistance they can to the detachment acting against him. I beg leave to acquaint you, that, in obedience to your commands, I have applied for, and obtained, his Excellency's instructions, and have further written to Major Thomas Naylor, whose regiment is employed on service in the Gorruckpore country, to co-operate with the detachment under the direction of Mr. Charters, and to use every means in his power to promote the success of the expedition.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Lucknow,
the 10th February 1782.

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

Inclosed I have the honour to forward your addresses from his Excellency the Vizier and his Ministers.

In justice to the latter, it is incumbent upon me to inform you, that during the progress of the business at Fayzabad, I received from them the most willing and zealous support; and that to their exertions I consider myself greatly indebted for the complete success which attended that business, as well as for the fruits of it being solely applied to the liquidation of the Nabob's debts to the Honourable Company.

Under these circumstances, it would afford me great satisfaction, and, I conceive, tend to promote the public service, were they honoured with some testimony of your approbation and favour, which would be particularly acceptable to them at this period, as their conduct in the transactions at Fayzabad, and in the resumption of the Jagheers, has excited the inveterate resentment of the Begum, and many persons of the first consequence about the Court, whose interests have been affected by the latter measure, and created a far more powerful combination against them, than they have ever before had to oppose. In short, Sir, they are considered, not only by this party, but by the Nabob himself, as the actual dependents of the English government; which they certainly are, and it is by its declared and most obvious support alone, that they can maintain the authority and influence, which is indispensably necessary to enable them to discharge the trust reposed in them, either with credit to themselves, or advantage to the public.

Lucknow,
the 11th February 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have the honour herewith to transmit a letter addressed to you by the Nabob Vizier, informing you of his compliance with the only points that remained unfinished of his part of the late agreement made with you, by having changed the mode of the receipt of his revenues now ordered to be all paid at the Huzzor to the Ministers, by whom all Tuncawdars and Mooteyanah, &c. are to be paid, the Nabob first paying himself the expences of his private purse, estimated at the medium receipts of the last three years.

I have, in confirmation of the above-mentioned letter, received one from the Minister, informing me of the accomplishment of this reform; from which, with the total resumption of all Jagheers, which is now perfectly completed, I have every reason to hope for the most beneficial result, and that every part of this government will now be in a state of regularity and tranquillity scarcely ever before experienced.

I also trust that you will now deem every wish, expressed in your instructions, to be fully performed.

Lucknow,
the 11th February 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have just received intelligence, which I think may be relied on, of the death of the Nabob Nudjiff Cawn.

It is impossible to pronounce, with certainty, what may be the immediate consequences of this event. The ultimate ones, I have no doubt, will be the total subversion of that extensive government, acquired alone by his powerful influence and high military character, and by which, rather than any effective force, he has been able hitherto to maintain it. I do not know any one of his Partizans, whose talents, activity, or superior influence over the rest, are likely to create an absolute and permanent authority; dissensions therefore among the principal officers of his army may be expected to ensue, and those Rajahs and Chiefs, who have been deprived of their territorial possessions, will scarcely omit so favourable an opportunity of attempting to recover them.

Abdulah'd

Abdolah'd Cawn, the last Minister, will probably be restored to office; and his object will naturally be the extinction of every shadow of Nudjif Cawn's power.

Upon the whole, however, I do not apprehend any consequences which can affect the Honourable Company's interests, or the security of the Nabob Vizier, unless Zabitta Cawn, who, it appears, has long entertained views of attempting the recovery of his former possessions in Rohilcund, should be prevailed on to consider this a favourable occasion to prosecute them. In such an event, I should think it very probable he would be joined by Fayzula Cawn, who, there is strong reason to believe, is by no means well affected to the Vizier's government, and who has of late made such preparations, and such a disposition of his family and wealth, as evidently manifest either an intended or expected rupture.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Poppamow,
the 24th February 1782.

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I had the honour to transmit you, a few days ago, intelligence I had received of the death of the Nabob Nudjif Cawn, which, from the authentic channel through which it came to me, I thought might be relied upon; but I have since been informed the report was premature; and late accounts from Dehly mention that the violence of the Nabob's disorder had so far abated, as to give him hopes of his recovery.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Jawnpore,
the 28th February 1782.

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,
Resident at Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

Upon the spirit of your former orders, relative to the appointment of a detachment under Sir John Cumming for the support and protection of the Vizier's internal government, and your subsequent letters declaratory of your sense of the footing on which the subsidiary brigade must be understood to remain with his Excellency, I have had repeated conversations with the Ministers, endeavouring to shew the impropriety of making detachments from the frontier brigade, originally intended solely for the defence of the Nabob's dominions against a foreign enemy, for the assistance of the Aumils, or other ordinary services of the collections; and to convince them of the impossibility of continuing that practice, now that the whole effective force of the country was reduced to one brigade, without perverting this obvious design of its establishment, and thereby risking consequence to the Honourable Company's arms and his Excellency's government, which it equally behoved them and myself to avoid; as from the frequent calls for such aid, and the nature of the service, and the very remote distance to which the troops were occasionally sent, neither the necessary attention to their discipline could be paid, nor their re-union effected upon any emergency which might call for the immediate exertion of the whole force of the brigade.

Having succeeded in the impression which I wished to make on the Ministers, and the reduction which has been made in the Nabob's Mooteyna troops strengthening the grounds I had agreed upon, I availed myself of this opportunity to propose an establishment of the Honourable Company's troops, which should at once obviate the necessity of applying to the subsidiary brigade for assistance, and enable the Nabob to make still further reductions in his mooteyna and subsidiary establishments: three regiments, with their guns and complete artillery establishments, I am of opinion, would answer this purpose; and the Ministers are now so thoroughly convinced of the utility of it, that they have authorized me to submit the measure to your consideration, with an assurance that they will cheerfully co-operate with me in carrying it into immediate execution, should it meet with your approbation.

To leave as little as possible for future discussion, and that no dispute might arise about the payment of this establishment, I proposed a subsidy of 25,000 rupees per mensem for each regiment, or 75,000 for the whole; which terms will be agreed to, and I hope be deemed satisfactory by you, as they will be fully adequate to every possible expence of the establishment without Staff or Commanding Officer, which I presume you will not consider necessary, as the regiments must of course always be stationed and employed separately, to make them answer the purposes for which they are intended.

I lose

I lose not a moment, Sir, in communicating this proposed arrangement to you, in its present stage, that I may immediately receive your sentiments and commands upon it; and I am happy in the opportunity which it at the same time affords me of evincing to you the attention which has been paid to your orders respecting the reduction of the Nabob's mooteyna, as well as the instant beneficial effect of them, since the expence of the establishments I now propose, is to be defrayed from that fund, without the smallest additional charge to the Nabob's government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
the 10th March 1782.

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

In further explanation of the plan which I submitted to you yesterday, I now beg leave to inclose a draft of a G. O. which is drawn up conformable to the sentiments and wishes of the Ministers, and calculated to obviate an evil they seem most to apprehend, which is accumulating charges upon the Nabob over and above the amount stipulated for the three regiments.

The 8th, 20th, and 23d regiments are now upon service in these provinces, and of course will by far be the easiest to leave here upon the new plan; which, exclusive of saving the time and expence of marching fresh troops, will at once, by shewing how they are to be employed, preclude the danger so much dreaded here of having any Commanding officer or Staff appointed to these regiments.

They most probably never can be employed together, as the present dispersed position of them evinces.

The Staff expence, and inconveniency of controul in the disposition of these regiments, were what the Ministers seemed most fearful of, and probably constituted the greatest objection they had originally to the plan. I have taken upon me to assure them, their wishes on this head, as they appeared to me not unreasonable, would be attended to; and I shall be happy to find this assurance confirmed by you.

I have been guided by the terms of your last agreement with the Nabob, in proposing the period of relieving these regiments; but as the nature of the service on which they are employed may not always admit of a strict attention to this rule, I could wish to have the discretionary power of dispensing with it, when it shall appear necessary.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 11th March 1782.

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

G. O. The Nabob Vizier having stipulated to pay a fixed and limited sum for the use of three regiments, which his Excellency has applied for towards the support of his aumils and collections, this is to direct that no officer going upon such service shall, under any pretence whatsoever, claim or receive from the Nabob or his agents, any sum of money whatever, either for himself or any contingent expence he may incur, but shall transmit any claim he may have, through the usual and established channels, to the Paymasters and Commissary General, as the payment made by the Nabob includes an amount equal to all charges to which service is liable.

The first regiments appointed for this service are the 8th, 20th, and 23d; which are to be relieved, in like manner with the Lucknow regiment, every three months, upon the application of the Resident, who alone can determine whether the service they may be engaged upon can prevent it.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

Previous to the receipt of your commands from Patna, of the 22d January, relative to the expulsion of Fatty Saw, I had caused the strictest injunctions to be laid on the officers of the Vizier's revenues in Govunthpore, to render every assistance in their power towards the effectual reduction of this notorious disturber of the Honourable Company's government; and had given Mirza Abdoola Beg,

Beg, the Fougedar of Gorruckpore, a letter to present to Mr. Greme on this subject; and I take the liberty of troubling you with a copy of that Gentleman's acknowledgment of the willing disposition which has been testified by Abdoola Beg to promote the success of this necessary service.

Lucknow,
the 16th March 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To NATHANIEL MIDDLETON, Esquire, Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

Sir,

I have been honoured with your letter of the 20th ultimo, which was sent to me by Mirza Abdoola Beg, the Aumil of Gorruckpore, who, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, has manifested the most earnest desire to fulfil the wishes of this government, and of the Vizier his Master, for the apprehension of Futtu Saw. Some time before the receipt of your letter, he sent a person to me with proposals for executing this purpose, which I immediately concurred with him in; and, a plan of operations having been concerted in consequence, I communicated it to Major Lucas, commanding the Company's troops at Burragong, who approved, and instantly took all measures for carrying it into force. Though the project was planned with all possible secrecy, the march of the detachment from this place appears to have been known to Futtu Saw, who changed his ground the evening before the time fixed on for making the attack, but could not evade entirely the effects of the expedition; for Lieutenant Lally (with two companies of Major Lucas's regiment, which were stationed at Bogga) having received intelligence of this motion of Futtu Saw's, marched directly to the spot where he was encamped with about three hundred men, attacked and slew about twelve of them, and was very near taking Futtu Saw himself.

It would be unjust to Mirza Abdoola Beg, if I omitted to communicate to you the testimonies I have received of his good behaviour. Major Lucas, in his first letter to me, after their junction, expresses himself as follows:

"The Phouzdar and my parties have met just as we could wish; he has ordered out both horse and foot, and seems to be the man you represent. We have agreed to join heartily in the cause, and hope yet to prove successful, &c." And again, in his letter of the 22d instant, he says, "I have halted to-day by desire of the Phouzdar, who promised to join me; but as he has the country to settle as he goes on, he has again requested to see and consult before I go farther. As he seems inclined to prove himself the man you represented, I wish to have his advice in this critical situation, particularly as I do not think the service I am on can be hurt by this (seeming) delay; for it is now certain that Futtu Saw, with his present small party, may evade every effort of the most vigilant and numerous troops, in a country like this."

Whilst a good understanding (which has never heretofore been the case) continues to subsist between the officers of the revenue in these districts and those of the Vizier in Gorruckpore, I think I may venture to assert, that Futtu Saw will never have it in his power to disturb the peace of either.

I am, &c. &c.

Burragong,
28th February 1782.

CHARLES GRAME,
Collector of S. Saron, &c.

A true copy.
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, that, in consequence of some mismanagement having again intruded in the mint of Lucknow, I have been under the necessity of appointing a Sezau on my own behalf to check and examine every rupee that may be issued from it.

I hope this unavoidable interference with the Vizier's officers will meet your approbation; as the preservation of the standard here is extremely material to the interest and convenience of the Honourable Company.

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In

In order to complete the check you have directed over the Mooteynah, and their payment, I have been necessitated to appoint an Aumeen to receive and remit to me the collections of Letafut Ally Cawn's Jaidads, the net amount of which I have pledged myself to send to him; and, to prevent the misappropriation of these funds, which he heretofore so notoriously was guilty of, I have appointed a Muster Master and Pay Master to his corps at Dehly.

The person I have chosen for this duty is Cazem Ally Cawn, whose abilities must be known to you when formerly employed in Bengal as Phousdar of Houghly; I therefore hope this step will also meet with your sanction. Since the above arrangement was adopted, I have learned from certain intelligence, that Letafut Ally Cawn has entered into the pay of Nadjif Cawn, from whom he has received jaidads for the maintenance of his troops. It of course follows, that the Vizier can no longer retain them in his pay and service; upon which I have this moment received a message from the Nabob, but have waved a reply until I should receive your answer to the following question.

Whether you think it most adviseable, to the better arrangement and œconomy of the Nabob's finances, to take this favourable opportunity of stopping the large expence incurred upon this head; or, as our interest and politics must necessarily be connected more or less with the Court of Dehly. Whether you think it best to have any person of declared attachment to our interest recommended to the Vizier to fill the station vacated by the delinquency of Letafut Ally Cawn?

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 20th March 1782.

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON.
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have received the honour of your commands under date the 27th February.

I had carried the original treaty down with me, in obedience to your orders of the 19th December; but, having determined, upon receipt of your first above-mentioned letter, to return immediately to my station, I have brought it back with me, and shall now forward it by the first safe conveyance.

In obedience to the explanation you require, of the general assertion, That the objects of the late treaty have been fulfilled, I now proceed to recapitulate unitedly, what I have hitherto in detached letters taken the liberty of submitting to you; and, for regularity, I shall take up the paragraphs of your instructions, accompanying the Chunar treaty, in the order they stand.

Par. 1. Requires the execution of the several articles of the treaty, being five in number.

The first has been fully effected by the complete payment of all arrears, and the march of the temporary and cavalry brigade into the provinces.

Nothing remains but the return, or adjustment, of the value of the stores furnished by the Nabob when the temporary brigade was first established; of which only nine pieces of field artillery have yet been returned by Colonel Morgan. The inclosed is a letter from the Nabob upon the subject.

Mr. Wombwell's office has been fully paid off and discharged, and all the arms and stores of the different corps delivered to the Nabob, and assets for the payment of the extra regiment stationed at Lucknow included in the assignment for the current year.

The second article relates to the resumption of the jaghire lands. This has been fully effected. The three most considerable are now under my charge—the Bow Begum's, Salar Jung's, and Letafut Ally Cawn's; a measure I was driven to enforce, on account of the mode in which the first resumption of the Jaguires was conducted; which, by leaving the resumed lands in the farm of those who before held them on behalf of the Jaguirdars, little more than a shadow of the intended change was effected.

The third article, which includes the Jaguire of Fizzulla Cawn among the rest, has hitherto been deferred by the postscript to your general instruction, which forbids it, until circumstances may render it more expedient and easy to be attempted than the present more material pursuits of Government make it appear.

However,

However, I beg leave to repeat, that a stipend or allowance in ready money, to that Chief, in lieu of his Jaguire lands, situated and peopled as they are by his own tribe, in vicinity to three capital territories of the same cast, would be far more conducive to the interests and security of this Government; and, as such, permit me to recommend it to your consideration.

The 4th article, as far as regarded this office, was fulfilled here.

The 5th and last article being only a provision for a future eventual contingency, was liable to no exertion here.

The counterpart of the treaty, being the arrangements which the Nabob pledged himself to effect, towards introducing œconomy into his finances, consisting chiefly in three points—The reduction and regulation of his Mooteyanah troops—the separation of his private purse from the public funds—and placing the latter under the separate management of the Ministers.

The first of these measures is in as great forwardness as it is possible; Pay and Muster Masters having been appointed to the whole, and the saving already made produced a fund equal to defray the established charge of three regiments, as proposed in my address of the 10th instant. The other, of separating and limiting the privy purse, was immediately effected upon my return here from Chunar, and with that the separate public funds placed under the Ministers.

I now proceed to the continuation of the paragraphs of your letter of instructions.

The 2d is only claiming my implicit obedience to what follows: to fulfil which has been, and shall be, my constant study.

The 3d paragraph is a recapitulation of the chief object of the treaty, being the shortest possible liquidation of the Nabob's debt to the Honourable Company. To this purpose I have secured assignments, which I deem adequate to the full discharge of all demands by the end of the present Fullullee year; which, considering the greatness of the aggregate amount, is, I apprehend, as soon as could be expected.

The 4th paragraph is partly answered above; the reduction has chiefly been in the infantry, so as to bring in our troops to supply the deficiency; upon which subject my proposal is before you. The corps under this denomination here, are chiefly Nudjeibs, and employed for the garrisons of the Aumils, Forts, Kutcheries, and Tanahs. The corps of cavalry could not so easily be diminished, or immediately reformed. They consist mostly of Mogols, entertained for the state and personal security of the Aumil, who they generally attend in person; and, such is the refractory disposition of the people, who have never yet been properly controuled, that, was not some immediate visible standing force with the Aumil, at his command, to enforce his orders, he would neither be respected or obeyed, and consequently unable to fulfil the duties of his charge.

The Sebundy is a separate establishment from the two above-mentioned, being a charge of generally about 4 per cent. upon the collections of the different Aumils, for a duty executed by a set of Peons, not military disciplined men, who are stationed upon the crops and fields all over the country, for their protection. These, from the nature and present state of this Government, appear to me absolutely and indispensably necessary for the collections, and can neither be embodied or farmed into any regular fixed establishment; but the new year will afford an opportunity of reducing their numbers, and of bringing this part of the plan into greater perfection.

The 5th paragraph, regulating the mode of paying the Mooteyanah, has been completely established, notwithstanding the complaints and obstructions brought against it by the Aumils; who are by it subjected to a check and controul which they are not pleased with, and deprived of an ideal proportion of authority over their men, by the interference of the Pay and Muster Masters.

To the 6th paragraph, which regards the Nabob's choice of officers, I have only to observe, that no vacancies have occurred, which can have afforded room for an exertion of its clause.

The 7th, regarding the choice of Aumils, can only come under execution at the commencement of the year, when the Aumils are named.—The few instances of change, which have accidentally occurred by the resumption of the Jaguires, have been conducted under the spirit of this order.

Upon the 8th paragraph I have written a strong letter to the Nabob, recommending most earnestly to him to establish courts of justice throughout his dominions, beginning by a Sudder ul Hukk at the capital, of the effect whereof I shall hereafter inform you; I have not urged an instant

instant adoption of the plan, as it appears more mentioned as a point you wish to be brought about by degrees, than expect to see immediately enforced; nor is the Government here yet sufficiently regulated, to promise just now those beneficial consequences, which are the objects of such an institution.

The 9th paragraph conveys a discretionary power, eventually to be exercised; an occasion for which hath not hitherto occurred.

The notice directed by the 10th paragraph, has been publicly given to every person coming under its description, and who have signified their having received the order.

These complete your instructions; since which you have directed, as an additional article, that the Nabob should be supported in his claim upon the Bhow Begum, for the inheritance of the late Vizier's public treasure. This has also been done; 45 lacks have been recovered, and the Begum's chief agents are now under severe restraint for the remainder of what they engaged to produce.

Trusting that from this explanation you will be satisfied that I have done all that the time I have had, and the circumstances I have been under, would admit,

Lucknow,
the 25th March 1782.

I remain, with profound respect,
&c. &c.

NATH. MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON, Esq. Resident at Lucknow,

Fort William, 24th April 1782.

Sir,

As I understand that there are still remaining at Lucknow, or in other parts of the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, many persons subject to our Government, or possessing an influence from their connection with it, besides the Company's covenanted servants attached to your department, and the officers and followers of the army, contrary to the agreement made by me with the Nabob Vizier in the month of August last, it is my positive order that you give them fresh notice to depart, and on failure of their immediate compliance, that you apply to the Nabob for his authority for their removal by force. Lieut. Colonel Polier, and Major Martin, are excepted from this order, having received permission of the Board to remain, provided they have the Nabob's licence; and Mr. Thomas, to whom the like permission has been granted, at the Nabob's express request.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Lucknow, the 9th May 1782.

Sir,

I HAVE received, through a channel of seeming authenticity, the following intelligence; which it is my duty to communicate to you, whether or not you may consider it of importance.

A Frenchman, whose name I cannot learn, but who is said to have been of some note at Dehly, has lately been sent from that Court, on a supposed deputation from the present Administration to Hyder Ally Cawn, and the French commandant on the coast, and thence to the Government at Mauritius; for which latter purpose a frigate was to be ordered for his reception at Mangalore.

He arrived at Agra on the 20th of last month, and staying only one night there, pursued his journey by the route of Bundelcund, towards Naugpore, where it is surmised he has also some dispatches to deliver for the Mahratta State.

If you think the matter of sufficient importance, an early intimation to the Resident with Madajee Boufula, might be the means of intercepting this agent, or at least of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the intelligence.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.

The Honourable
the Governor General.

(Signed) NATH. MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have received the honour of your commands of the 24th ultimo, which I have again signified to all dependants of the Honourable Company's Government resident in the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, falling under the described predicament; who, I hope, will shew an immediate obedience, but should it prove otherwise, your further orders shall be strictly attended to.

There are two Gentlemen of my family, whom I hope to be indulged with permission to exempt from an immediate effect of the above order, holding myself entirely responsible for their conduct, so long as they may be allowed to remain with me; the one is Mr. John Pendred Scott, my private book-keeper, and sole agent for the management of the salt petre provided in these provinces on account of the Honourable Company, whose removal therefore would subject me to very great inconvenience and difficulty; the other is Mr. James Orr, who is in the monthly pay of my office, and occupied wholly in transcribing the accounts laid by me before the Honourable Board, the Superintendent of the offices, and the Accomptant General.

The loss of this Gentleman's services, which could not be replaced here, would be extremely inconvenient to me, as the business of accounts is what very few are conversant in, either from the want of practice, or from never having made it an object of their particular study; I must therefore trouble you with my solicitations, in favour of these two Gentlemen, and hope for your indulgence.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 10th May, 1782.

NATH. MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, &c. &c.

Sir,

Having, in obedience to your commands, prepared, and in your behalf invested the Ministers with the khelats you consented to bestow upon them, as a token of your protection, I have now the honour to forward you their acknowledgments on that occasion; and am, with the most profound respect,

&c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 12th May 1782.

NATH. MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

Sir,

Inclosed I have the honour to forward you an address from the Nabob Muzuffer Jung, of Furruckabad, in acknowledgment of a letter of your's to him, lately forwarded to me by Mr. Markham, with your commands; and that I should cause it to be delivered into the Nabob's own hands, which was accordingly done.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 21st May 1782.

NATH. MIDDLETON.

The Honourable the Governor General.

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To Mr. NATHANIEL MIDDLETON.

Fort William, 2d June 1782.

Sir,

I desire that you will not leave your station at a greater distance than Patna, as the Board will have occasion for your presence there speedily, for the adjustment of the accounts of this, and for framing the assignments of the ensuing year. Instructions are preparing for you on both subjects.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 2d instant; and, in obedience to your commands, I shall not leave my station at a greater distance than this place, but hold myself in readiness to return with all possible expedition, to execute any orders you may be pleased to transmit me.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c.

Patna,
the 15th July, 1782.

(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON.

To Mr. NATHANIEL MIDDLETON.

Fort William, 24th July 1782.

Sir,

Notwithstanding the faith of Government pledged to the Nabob, for the removal of all unlicensed Europeans from his capital, and from his country, and notwithstanding my repeated injunctions to you, I am informed that numbers yet remain at Lucknow, and the Nabob himself has made it the subject of a formal complaint. He undoubtedly conceives them to be under protection; and as it is your duty, so I must again desire that you will undeceive him; that you will represent to him that my credit and the dignity of our Government is hurt by this contempt of its authority; but that he is the Magistrate of his own country, and that it is incumbent on him to remove those who have been forbidden to remain in it. If they will not remove, why does he not use force to compel them? Why does he not cause them to be arrested, and transported beyond his borders, with orders to his Aumils not to permit them to return?

I have been much solicited to let Mr. Scott stay; and his advocates have assured me that he had your promise. I cannot permit it; and if he has not left Lucknow, I must insist on his leaving it instantly.—I am told that Captain Marfack is still there. Why do you, and why have you suffered it? for I know that it is not with the Nabob's connivance.

I some time since read a letter from Captain Darell, requesting to be permitted to continue at Lucknow, for the recovery of his health. If the Nabob will consent to it, I will not object to his staying till the end of the rains, if he shall find it necessary, but no longer.

I must desire that you will send me a list of all the English Gentlemen, of every denomination, who shall be at Lucknow, or in any other parts of the Nabob's dominions, when you receive this letter, and of the means used for removing those who have no right to be there.

Col. Polier and Col. Martin have been excepted by the Board from the general order; but their continuance must be with the entire option of the Nabob, or they must also be required to depart.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

To Mr. Nath. Middleton,
Resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

Patna, the 17th August 1782.

Sir,

I was duly honoured with your commands of the 24th July, which a necessary reference to Lucknow prevented my replying to before.

I have already had the honour to inform you, that your orders had been repeatedly notified to all the unlicensed Gentlemen residing at Lucknow, who severally assured me of their obedience; and when I left that place, the end of June last, some had taken their departure, and the rest appeared to be preparing to do it with all possible speed. I learn from Mr. Johnson, that on receipt of your letter, Messrs. Scott, Orr, Marsack, Carvalho, and Darell, were yet at Lucknow; the two former Gentlemen were positively to depart by the end of this month at farthest, and Messrs. Marsack and Carvalho were then on the point of setting out. Captain Darell, whose health I am informed is in a very indifferent state, having your permission, is to remain to the end of the rains.

Besides the above-mentioned Gentlemen, Mr. Robert Grant and Mr. Bird are, I understand, resident at Furruckabad; but I have not signified your orders to them, being uncertain how far they might be considered to fall under their description. These are all the dependants of our Government, that I know of, residing within the Vizier's jurisdiction, without public appointments, on the express licence of the Board.

I beg leave to assure you, Sir, that I never made any promise whatever to Mr. Scott, or gave him any hopes of continuing at Lucknow, excepting such as he might have derived from my consenting to forward a recommendation to you in his behalf.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

NATH. MIDDLETON,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable the Governor General.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I had the honour to receive your commands of the 10th August, previous to my departure from Patna, and delayed the acknowledgment of them until my arrival at Lucknow, only that I might be enabled to yield you the fullest information and satisfaction on the subject of their contents.

I have had the pleasure to find, upon my arrival, that the report of Almas Ally Cawn's flight from the Vizier's dominions was premature. His conduct for some time past, no doubt, indicated such an intention, and appearances at one time warranted a belief that his resolution was decidedly taken; but although he withdrew himself and his Naibs from the charge of the country, he never broke off his correspondence with the Court, or manifested any disinclination to return to his duty under his Excellency's Government, whenever he might be assured he could do it on terms of undoubted security to himself.

The hasty and ill-founded alarms, with which the misrepresentations of the enemies of the Vizier's and our own Government had impressed him, having been removed by the fullest assurances of security and protection, he has resumed the charge of the districts he before held; and I trust his future conduct will merit your forgiveness and continued patronage.

I must entreat, Sir, that you will suspend your judgment upon the state of the Vizier's administration, until I shall be able to lay before you a review of the measures already adopted, and now in agitation, for the regulation of this country, which I have not a doubt will afford the most satisfactory evidence of the happy effect of your arrangements.

Upon the last paragraph of your commands, I must beg leave to refer you to my address of this date to the Honourable Board, which I confidently trust you will receive as an acquittal of the responsibility with which you charged me; and, as you have candidly rested your decision on my conduct on the ultimate effect of my exertions to realize the Honourable Company's balance, conformably to the assurances I had repeatedly given on that head, I am encouraged to hope for that testimony of your approbation which it has ever been equally my study and ambition to merit, and which with me must ever constitute an essential part of any satisfaction I could look for in the most successful discharge of my duty.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

NATH. MIDDLETON,

Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

Lucknow,
the 7th Sept. 1782.

Sir,

Lucknow, 9th September 1782.

Sir,

In the course of the discussion with the Nabob and the Ministers, upon the further claim of the Honourable Company, as stated by the Accomptant General, they mentioned the right, which they conceived his Excellency derived from the treaty, to charge the Company with the expence of Abdul Rahaman Cawn's corps, and seemed to intend making it the subject of an immediate public address to you; I have however, for the present, taken upon me to prevent such an application being made, wishing to be favoured with your previous sentiments upon it.

If the Honourable Board are disposed to admit these pretensions, no embarrassing consequence could attend the public assertion of them; but if, on the other hand, they deem it inexpedient to admit the claim, and wish to avoid a public decision upon it, I apprehend it would be most advisable to stop it altogether here; which I have no doubt I should be able to effect, if you are pleased to approve of my so doing. At all events, I flatter myself you will approve of the motive which induced me to trouble you with this intimation; and that you will believe me, with the greatest respect, &c. &c.

NATH. MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier,

The Honourable the Gov. Gen.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, that all the unlicensed Gentlemen formerly resident at Lucknow have, in obedience to your orders, taken their departure, excepting Mr. Orr, Captain Darell, and Mr. Scott.—The former acquaints me, that he has received an authority through Mr. Wombwell to continue at Lucknow.—Captain stays only until the rains are over, for which he has your permission; and Mr. Scott (from whom I beg leave to lay before you a letter, with surgeon's certificate) is preparing with all possible expedition, consistent with the reduced state of his health, to fulfil your commands.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.

Lucknow,
16th Sept. 1782.

NATH. MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

RICHARD JOHNSON, Esquire, acting Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

In obedience to the Governor General's orders (which I did not conceive extended to my removal, before I received replies from Calcutta) the beginning of last May, I have since then been using every means to clear my concerns, in order to withdraw myself from his Excellency's dominions.

This I would have accomplished ere now, had it not been for the bad state of health I have laboured under since February last. My disorders Mr. Murchison has attended to with the most attentive care, without being able to remove them; but gives me hopes, from the present change of season, they may come to a crisis. He imagines my removal from immediate assistance may be attended with danger to my life, before he sees a probability of my recovery; and as such he has given me his sentiments, which I have inclosed you. I beg leave to request you will inform the Governor General and his Excellency, that as soon as I can be moved with any safety, that I shall, in obedience to their orders; hoping that they will afford my people every just support for their collecting my outstanding advances, which were made before I ever knew of such an order intended to be published. This makes my situation peculiarly hard, and leaves me every reason to dread I shall sustain loss of more than my own property, the fruits of 15 years unwearied toils in business. The balances now outstanding amount to very near four lacks of rupees.

Any enquiry you choose to make into the truth of my assertions, shall with cheerfulness be laid before you, by,

Sir,

Lucknow,
12th July 1782.

Your most obedient, &c.
JOHN P. SCOTT.

Mr. John Pendred Scott having for many months been afflicted with various complaints, and being now in a very infirm state of health, I am induced to believe, from what I have known of his case, that his undertaking a journey in his present situation might be attended with fatal consequences; and I therefore strongly recommend to him not to remove from hence, till the effects of a course of medicines and regimen now prescribed for him can be ascertained.

Lucknow,
July 13th 1782.

K. MURCHISON,
Surgeon.
LETTER

LETTER from MR. HASTINGS to the NABOB HYDER BEG CAWN.

WHEN I prevailed upon the Nabob Vizier to commit the entire charge of his revenues and the administration of his finances to his Ministers, of whom you are the acting and responsible person, with the concurrence of the Resident, Mr. Middleton, I had so sure a reliance on your integrity, diligence, and abilities, which are universally known, and no less on the same qualities of Mr. Middleton, that I departed with a mind perfectly at ease, expecting that order would be restored to the Nabob's affairs, capable and trust-worthy Aumils appointed to the superintendence of the districts, the forces duly stationed for the security of peace and the confirmation of the authority of the Sirkar, and that the past and growing debt of the Company would be completely discharged in the course of the year, and that I should receive the thanks of the Nabob, your Master, for the effects of my solicitude for the support of his dignity and ease. The event has proved the reverse of these hopes;—an accumulation of distress, debasement, and dissatisfaction to the Nabob, and of disappointment and disgrace to me.—Every measure which he had himself proposed, and to which he had solicited my assistance, has been so conducted, as to give him cause of displeasure; there are no officers established, by which his affairs could be regularly conducted; mean, incapable, and indigent men have been appointed Aumils of the districts, without authority, and without the means of personal protection; some of them have been murdered by the Zemindars; and those Zemindars, instead of punishment, have been permitted to retain their Zemindaries with independent authority; all the other Zemindars suffered to rise up in rebellion, and to insult the authority of the Sirkar, without any attempt made to suppress them; and the Company's debt, instead of being discharged by the assignments and extraordinary sources of money provided for that purpose, is likely to exceed even the amount at which it stood at the time in which the arrangement with his Excellency was concluded. The growth of these evils was early made known to me, and their effects foreboded in the same order and manner as they have since come to pass.—Added to these, I this instant learn, that Almas Ally Cawn, to whom you had entrusted the greatest portion of the collections, without any pledge or security for his fidelity, has thrown off his allegiance, and quitted the Nabob's dominions, taking with him an immense treasure, the fruit of his embezzlements and oppressions, and an army raised for its protection. This too was long since foretold, and ought to have been suspected.

In such a state of calamity and disgrace, I can no longer remain a passive spectator; nor would it be becoming to conceal my sentiments, or qualify the expression of them. I have hitherto forbore to interfere, that I might not weaken your influence, and thereby disable you from fulfilling the responsibility of the great trust which had been assigned to you. I now plainly tell you, that you are answerable for every misfortune and defect of the Nabob Vizier's government. You possess abilities, and the means of retrieving them; nor is it yet too late, for the resources of the country still remain: I expect it, and immediately.—And as the first effect of your exertions, I require, that the balance, which is due to the Company, be fully cleared by the end of the year; so that not an anna shall remain in arrears. I have a right to exact this return to the confidence which the world has seen me place in you, and to the good offices which the friendship of the Nabob Vizier has enabled me to afford you. If I am disappointed, you will impose on me the painful and humiliating necessity of acknowledging to him, that I have been deceived, and of recommending the examination of your conduct to his justice, both for the redress of his own and Company's grievances, and for the injury sustained by both in their mutual connexion.

Do not reply to me, that what I have written is from the suggestion of your enemies, nor imagine, that I have induced myself to write in such plain and declaratory terms, without a clear insight into all the consequences of it, and a fixed determination upon them.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 7th September 1782.

THE Governor General having received a private letter from Major Palmer at Lucknow, which he has sent to Mr. Wheler, with a request that he will lay it before the Board for their consideration; it is now read, with the Governor General's sentiments upon it, as follows:

The papers now laid before the Board contain information, whether true or false, of such an alarming nature, as to require some immediate and effectual measure to prevent the possible consequences of the circumstances therein contained. In the present instance, delicacy to Mr. Johnson cannot be regarded; a whole province may be thrown into convulsions by it, and those of the Company be involved in the general confusion. The Governor General himself has no doubt of the truth of the information; and if such violent measures could be necessary to the interests of the Company, it was Mr. Johnson's duty to have communicated that necessity, and his motives for such

conduct, together with the steps he had taken, to the Board;—but such information has never been given to us by him, and he must therefore thank himself for consequences arising out of his own remissness and inattention to his duty.

Sir,

I have received your orders to quit Lucknow, and am preparing to obey them.

Hyder Beg Cawn called upon me yesterday morning, to acquaint me that he had heard of my recall from Mr. Johnson, and to declare, that as my presence was the only check upon that Gentleman's violent designs against him, he would not remain in the Vizier's dominions a moment after my departure. I put in his hands a copy of your letter to him; he was amply affected by the perusal, that for a considerable time he was incapable of utterance, and at last was obliged to leave me abruptly, to defer the explanation of his conduct until his mind is more composed: whatever may be his character and proceedings, the injuries and insults which he daily sustains at the hands of Mr. Johnson, are impolitic as well as ungenerous, and are in their nature insupportable. Mr. Johnson's motive for a conduct so diametrically opposite to that of his principal and friend, is either calculated to impress a belief of his having had no share or influence in measures which he sees universally condemned, or is more probably the result of a concerted plan between him and Mr. Middleton, to drive Hyder Beg Cawn out of the country, that they may fix the entire blame of mismanagement upon him, and suppress his evidence, which could not fail to criminate themselves: the delay of Mr. Middleton in returning to his station, strongly warrants this supposition.

I endeavoured to encourage Hyder Beg Cawn to a reliance on your justice, by assuring him that you would not hold him responsible for measures which had been dictated to him by an influence he could not oppose, and by explaining to him your intentions respecting the subjects contained in your letter to him. But before your protection can be extended to him, he may be ruined by the power and malice of Johnson, and I am afraid that his natural timidity will impel him to some precipitate resolution of fatal consequence to the Vizier's affairs.

I have been with the Nabob since I begun my letter; he appears equally surprized and distressed, that you have recalled me without giving him intimation of it, and considers it as a plain indication of measures to be adopted here, incompatible with the sentiments which you instructed me to impart to him: he has lost all expectations of deliverance from the usurpations of Mr. Johnson, and regards his authority as annihilated for ever; a kind of fullen despair seems to have possessed his mind; he earnestly intreats me, as his last hope, to wait for your sentiments upon the representations which Mr. Davy will make to you; and declares, that if these should not induce you to afford him relief, he will demand an asylum in Calcutta.

Lucknow,
24th August 1782.

I am, &c.
(Signed)

WILLIAM PALMER.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from HYDER BEG KHAWN to MAJOR WILLIAM DAVY; received September 6th, 1782, at Calcutta.

Usual introduction.

I have wrote you two letters previous to this, which I hope are arrived. The former language and carriage of the acting Chief here have again been revived, and in such manner, that in consequence thereof we can no longer know each other. His conduct has turned out extraordinary indeed, and is all the offspring of artifice. I repeatedly hinted to you when at Lucknow, that he was not unwatchful of his object, and that he was meditating my ruin, inasmuch as every mark of favour conferred upon me by the Governor has been displeasing to him; and the circumstance I apprehended has now come to pass, for he has caused letters of reprimand to be written to me by the Governor. I am on all occasions ready to fulfil the Governor's pleasure: this declaration I have repeatedly made to you, and I doubt not but you will represent the same to him. With respect to the advantage he (Mr. Johnson) has taken in accusing me, I am now silent; I will first pay off the balance due to the Company, and then, relying on the kindness of the justice of the Governor, I am ready to answer to every particular. At the end of two days I will write you fully of the plan now in agitation for discharging the debt. It is well that he has taken the lead in accusing me; I shall now also do my duty in representing my situation; as soon as the money due to the Company is paid, I will inform the Governor in the fullest manner of his conduct with respect to me, and I will write particularly to you on the same subject from thence; the propriety or impropriety of my conduct will be made known. In fact he has, in order to render me contemptible, appointed the Aumils of his own choice, and in such a manner, that no one either attends the Presence of the Nawaub, or comes to visit me. Sitting in his apartment, he sends for whatever sunnuds or orders he thinks proper; without remedy I write and deliver them: he moreover

moreover directs the sunnuds to be sent on his own part to the Residence of the persons for whom they are made out, as if such matters had no connexion with the Sircar of the Nawab. As soon as the debt is discharged, every thing shall be related. His complaints also to the Governor, that by the continuance of Major Palmer, the Company's affairs, such as the receipt of the balance, &c. are retarded, are all written for the purpose of securing and establishing himself, for no such obstructions to the Company's concerns have ever been produced by the presence of Major Palmer; on the contrary, in the confidence derived therefrom, several affairs have been brought to a conclusion. After payment of the balance, when the state of things here shall be communicated at large, it will be understood that, owing to the encouragement and confidence given by Major Palmer, affairs have been concluded, and that no impediments have ever arisen therefrom. All these are the contrivances of Mr. Johnson, who is the all-powerful here. The Vizier has no power in this place, nor the Naib of the Vizier, nor Mr. Middleton; the sole master of affairs is Mr. Johnson: whatever he writes to Mr. Middleton, that Mr. Middleton writes to Calcutta, otherwise it is not Mr. Middleton's disposition to traduce any one without cause. In a word, that which I foretold to you respecting him has come to pass; by the blessing of God the whole will be known in a few days. You may speak on these affairs with confidence; the Governor's pleasure shall be fulfilled; there shall be no neglect upon me; and some measure be taken, otherwise I will not now continue in this society. As soon as the Company's money is paid, I will wait upon the Governor. I have in such manner continued to devote myself, both in life and fortune, to the service of the Company; that all mankind here have become my enemies; but owing to Mr. Johnson, my endeavours have been converted into misdemeanors.

In consequence of the above advices, and various other informations relative to the distracted state of the Vizier's country, which evidently prove the neglect of the acting Resident, in not having made any communications whatever regarding them to this government, the Governor General gave it as his opinion to the Members of the Board respectively, that Mr. Richard Johnson, who in the absence of Mr. Middleton the Resident was left in charge of that office, should be ordered immediately down to Calcutta; and that the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore should be directed, in case of the disobedience of Mr. Johnson, to see the orders of the Board enforced: he further expressed his opinion, that a copy of the orders of the Board should be transmitted to Mr. Middleton, who it may be supposed will by that time be returned to his station, that he may likewise assist in enforcing his execution of them.

The Board, taking the purport of these advices and communications into their most serious consideration, and being fully satisfied of the necessity of recalling Mr. Johnson immediately from Lucknow, both to quiet the Vizier's apprehensions, and to oblige him to answer for his past conduct.

Resolved that the following letter be dispatched to him.

MR. RICHARD JOHNSON.

Sir,

You are hereby peremptorily ordered and commanded, within forty-eight hours of the receipt of this letter, to quit Lucknow, and repair without delay to the Presidency of Fort William.

We have further to acquaint you, that the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore has been directed to enforce these orders in case of disobedience on your part.

Previous to your departure, you will deliver over the charge of the Residency, with all the treasure, accounts, papers, and other documents, of which you are in possession, to the next senior assistant on the spot, if Mr. Middleton is not already returned to Lucknow.

Fort William,
7th September 1782.

We are, &c. &c.

TO MR. N. MIDDLETON.

Sir,

Having thought it necessary to order Mr. Johnson's immediate return to the Presidency, we inclose a copy of the letter we have sent to him, to which you will require his faithful obedience.

Fort William,
7th September 1782.

We are, &c. &c.

To

To Colonel JAMES MORGAN, commanding the Troops at Cawnpore.

Sir,

Having thought it necessary to order Mr. Richard Johnson to quit Lucknow within forty-eight hours of the receipt of our letter to him of this date, and to repair immediately to the Presidency, we hereby direct you to enforce this order, by means of a military guard, in case of Mr. Johnson's disobedience; for which purpose you will write to the officer in command at Lucknow, or adopt such other effectual means as you shall think proper.

Fort William,
7th September 1782.

We are, &c.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 23d September 1782.

RECEIVED the following Letter from the Governor General.

Gentlemen,

A few days before my present indisposition commenced, I informed you, that I was sorry to find that the Resident at the Vizier's Court had evidently failed in his duty to this Government, in not having carried into execution the conditions and spirit of the late treaty with the Vizier. I had farther the mortification to be obliged to inform you, that neither the Resident, nor his deputy in his absence, had communicated to me the confusions which had arisen in the Vizier's dominions from a neglect or violation of the treaty.

The letters which I wrote, in consequence of such mismanagements, to the Resident and to the acting Minister of the Vizier, were laid before you and approved.

Upon the same occasion I observed to you, that the obstacle which opposed itself to the nomination of Mr. Bristow to the Residency at Oude no longer existed; it was removed by my having vindicated what must ever be esteemed one of the necessary privileges of this government: I had the pleasure of finding, upon the most impartial enquiry, that the conduct of Mr. Bristow, during his former residence at the Court of the Vizier, had been proper and attentive. I accordingly wished to recommend him to succeed the present Resident, provided the Vizier had no reasonable objections to his appointment.

I have now great satisfaction in informing you, that my letter to the acting Minister of the Vizier has had the happiest effect, in realizing the heavy balances due to the Company from Oude; and it is said, that the present Resident and his deputy are brought to a proper sense of their duty to the Company.

But as in every act of my administration of the affairs of the Company I never had an object in view but their permanent interest, as far as my judgment could direct me, and as prejudice in favour of those in whom I have confided, or against those who opposed me, vanish in my mind when the good of the service requires it, I now wish you to recall Mr. Middleton from the Court of the Vizier, and to appoint Mr. Bristow in his room.

My weak state of health obliges me to dictate this letter from my bed; yet I cannot but add, that your instructions to Mr. Bristow should be strong and positive upon three points: first, That he should always shew every possible respect to the Vizier and his family. Secondly, That he should take the most effectual steps for securing all that may remain unpaid of the Company's balances. Thirdly, That the security and internal peace of the Vizier's dominions, and the happiness of the people, should be continually in his view, and that he should communicate fully and freely with this government upon those subjects.—The state of my health requires my proceeding farther up the river, and I shall communicate to Mr. Bristow, with your approbation, any more particular instructions that may occur to me, and that I may be able to send him.

Upon the Ganges, near Sookfagore,
22d September 1782.

I am, with esteem, &c.
(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

The Board, in conformity to the Governor General's recommendation, and sensible of the propriety of the measure,

Resolve to recall Mr. Middleton immediately from the Vizier's Court.

The Board further resolve, That Mr. Bristow be appointed to succeed Mr. Middleton, and ordered to proceed with the utmost dispatch to Lucknow, to take charge of that office.

The following Letters are accordingly written :

Sir,

Having thought fit to recall you to the Presidency, and to appoint Mr. John Bristow to succeed to your station, we hereby direct, that on Mr. Bristow's arrival at Lucknow you immediately deliver over charge to him of the Office of Resident, with all the treasure, accounts, papers, documents, and dependencies thereunto belonging, and make the best of your way to Calcutta; for which place you will then set out without further delay.

Fort William,
the 23d September 1782.

We are, &c.
(Signed) Governor General and Council.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council to inform you, that they have been pleased to appoint you Resident at the Court of the Vizier Asoph ul Dowla, in the room of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, removed. You will therefore proceed to Lucknow with all possible dispatch, and receive charge of that station, with all the treasure, accounts, papers, documents, and dependencies thereunto belonging, from Mr. Middleton. Instructions and credentials will be immediately prepared for you.

Fort William,
the 23d September 1782.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. P. AURIOL, Secretary.

MR. MACPHERSON.

I cannot but express great satisfaction at the Governor General's recommendation of Mr. Bristow to succeed to the Residency at the Vizier's Court; an office to which he was named by the Company, and to which his abilities and experience are understood to render him very equal.

The conduct of Mr. Middleton in various instances appears to me highly reprehensible. His negligence in not informing this government of the confusions, if not general rebellion, in the Vizier's country; and his dilatoriness in realizing the heavy debt due by the Vizier to the Company, appear to me, in the present crisis of public affairs, as crimes against the state, and as such they should be rigidly investigated. Mr. Johnson's conduct, as acting Resident, appears to me to be subject to a similar impeachment; but as I should be equally sorry to condemn the conduct of any servant of this government, before he has every fair power for vindication given him—as I would be rigid in enforcing a just punishment after condemnation, so I shall move, upon the return of Messieurs Middleton and Johnson to the Presidency, that they may be called upon to account for their mismanagement at Oude, and that the complaints made of their conduct, both by the Vizier and his acting Minister, be taken into consideration. If ever there was a period in the distress of any government, when neglect of duty or corruption in servants in high station is superiorly criminal, it is the present crisis of the Company's distresses; critical situation, with their few allies and numerous enemies!

(Signed) JOHN MACPHERSON.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS; 18th November 1782.

READ the following Letter from Mr. Richard Johnson.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I am honoured with your commands through your Secretary of this date, requiring information upon the nature of bills received from Mr. Middleton to the amount of l. k. s^a 21,50,000.

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These bills are a part remittance of the balance of his accounts for the year 1190; the remainder of which he will bring with him, or will send down, upon receiving an answer to his letter of 4th September, mentioning his having closed the balances, and advising that the Nabob had deposited the difference of balance claimed by the Board.

This remittance was negotiated in the following manner:

The last collections of the balances of the assignments, annually granted to the Honourable Company at Lucknow, usually run two months into the new year, which time elapses before the Aumils can adjust their old accounts at the capital, and be ready to depart with their new agreement; in order therefore to prevent the Nabob from appearing to have failed in his part of the execution of the treaty of Chunar, by which he was to liquidate his debt to the Company within that year, and to the performance of which this accustomed delay would have given a false appearance, this argument joining in its issue with an advantage to the Honourable Company by a more speedy payment, it was mutually agreed to raise the amount of the outstanding balances from the Shrofts; they to grant bills or pauts, as wanted, for payments at Lucknow, or remittances to the Presidency, in exchange for, or in advance upon, the balances which thenceforward became payable to them; the Nabob allowing the Shrofts interest for their money, while they might be out of their money by the advance. The Shrofts, upon the faith of the English agency, accepted the proposal, and accordingly issued the bills, and completed the whole balance, as brought to account in Mr. Middleton's account, to the last day of August, now before the Board. The deed for the security of the Shrofts was sealed by the Nabob, Ministers, and Resident.

The balances thus realized by this advance, it was again proposed by the Shrofts, whether they would also make a farther advance in like manner for 25 lacks, which was the sum claimed by the Board as a difference of balances in their accounts with the Nabob at your Presidency; the advance to be upon similar terms with the negotiation for the balances of the assignments. To this also they agreed pointedly, repeating that they were stimulated by their faith upon the English. The Nabob, Ministers, and Resident, signed this also, each party satisfied with the respective benefit arising from it. The security and funds for re-payment of this latter was the resumed Jaghires or alienated estates from the government lands, now resumed; consequently they were funds, the assignment of which in no shape curtailed the Nabob's former or usual resources, or interfered with those lands upon which the assignments for the Company were granted; which is proved by the separate grant of the Honourable Company's assignments for the new year 1190, made at the same time, and issued with the orders for the payment to the Shrofts.

But lest the present change of the Presidency should alarm the Shrofts as any way connected with a disapprobation of this loan, or advance upon the Nabob's resources, it would be very useful, if the Honourable Board approve of it, to express their approbation to the Shrofts, through the usual channel, the Governor General, as an encouragement for so bold and uncommon a stretch of credit, unattempted and unexecuted before; and being the first, it well deserves the most pointed and particular attention and encouragement from government. If they are well treated for this, they will always again be ready, when their funds may be wanted. Near fifty lacks was no small exertion, and chiefly from one man, Gopal Dus; and if they are neglected, nothing can ever again be expected from them, or others, who may become informed of the circumstances. From the nature of this business, I must hope the Board will pardon the intrusion of this recommendation to them. The support of public credit must ever be a prime object; every effort towards establishing it encouraged, and every agent in it supported.

Fort William,
22d October 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
R. JOHNSON.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, 25th November 1782.

READ two letters, as follows, from Mr. Richard Johnson:

To JAMES PETER AURIOL, Esquire, Secretary.

Sir,

I request you will, with the permission of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, be pleased to furnish me with a copy of the proceedings of the 7th of September last, together with such other record as may be connected with, or inductive to the orders of that day respecting me.

Calcutta,
20th Nov. 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) R. JOHNSON.

Honourable

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

In consequence of your orders of the 7th September, I arrived at the Presidency on the 20th of October, and have, until now, waited in anxious hope of being honoured with your further commands; but the delay that has arisen, unavoidably rendering my situation daily more irksome, I am now impelled to solicit a communication of the grounds and information upon which the Honourable Board proceeded in their orders to Colonel Morgan, and the late President at Lucknow, respecting me, in September last, confidently trusting that I shall be well able to prove that the evident intentions of such parts of my conduct, as may have brought upon me the disapprobation and displeasure of the Board, too severely expressed and heavily stamped upon me at that period, have been misrepresented.

If the early dispatch of the Lively should not admit of my reply being submitted to you in time to accompany the packet, I hope you will be pleased to withhold the transmission of that part of your record which now stands alone against me, until it may be completed for the next dispatch, with what I may be able to offer in my defence; or should I have requested that which would be irregular to grant, permit me then to ask that this letter may be joined to the proceedings under dispatch, with an additional paragraph to induce the Court of Directors to suspend any judgment to my detriment, until they shall become furnished with my answer to the evidence upon which the Board have ordered me to the Presidency.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Calcutta,
20th Nov. 1782.

(Signed)

R. JOHNSON.

Agreed, That the Secretary be permitted to give a copy of the proceedings of the 7th September to Mr. Johnson.

Ordered, That the Secretary do inform Mr. Johnson that the papers contained in the proceedings of the 7th September, do not specify every ground of accusation which has appeared against him; that, as soon as the leisure of the Board will permit, he will be made acquainted with the charges against him, and allowed time to prepare his defence.

Agreed, That the Court of Directors be requested to suspend their judgment on the case of Mr. R. Johnson, until the proceedings shall be completely before them.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, the 12th June 1783.

THE Secretary having, in consequence of the Resolution of the Board of the 21st April last, received from the Governor General the letters from Mr. Middleton and Mr. Johnson to him, in order to draw up the charges against those Gentlemen, and having accordingly prepared the charges in conformity to the Board's orders, and circulated them, with the letters above-mentioned, they are now recorded as follows, and ordered to be immediately sent to Messrs. Middleton and Johnson respectively, that they may reply to them.

CHARGES against Mr. NATHANIEL MIDDLETON.

1st. For leaving unexecuted the several articles of the Governor General's peremptory orders and instructions to you, dated at Chunar, the 20th September 1781, notwithstanding those instructions enjoined and commanded your strictest obedience, and were, both by the Vizier's formal agreement, on which they were founded, and by the tenor of them, intended to be carried into immediate effect, the object of them being the reduction of the Vizier's debt to the Company, which was in a constant state of accumulation, and a consciousness of it seemed implied in your first letter from Lucknow, dated 4th October 1781, which contained the following words: "We have not yet been able to enter on any business of moment, but you may rest assured no time shall be unnecessarily consumed;" and in your letter of the 12th October, where you write in the most pressing terms for the recall of the late temporary brigade, as being a part of the reform. Notwithstanding the Governor General, on the 26th December following, finding that you had not to that time taken any steps towards accomplishing the treaty, in the points in which

which the Vizier had engaged the interference of our Government, wrote to you, "that the re-formation of the Vizier's army, and the new settlement of his revenues, were points of immediate concern, and ought to be immediately concluded;" and added, "I now demand and require you most solemnly to answer me, Are you confident in your own ability to accomplish all these purposes, and the other points of my instructions? If you reply that you are, I will depart with a quiet and assured mind to the Presidency, but leave you a dreadful responsibility if you disappoint me. If you tell me that you cannot rely on your power, and the other means which you possess, for performing these services, I will free you from the charge: I will proceed myself to Lucknow, and I will myself undertake them." To which you returned for answer, "I confidently reply, that I am fully competent to undertake and effect the completion of the reform, upon the grounds stated in my answer to the 4th paragraph, and therefore again repeat that your coming here is unnecessary." Your answer to the 4th paragraph admits, that you have erred in supposing that the reform was not meant to take place that year; and adds, that the instant the Fyzabad business is finished, which cannot take more than one fortnight from the day of marching there, I shall take such steps, as the means in my power will admit of, towards procuring from the Nabob orders to each Aumil to pay his gross revenues to the Ministers, and to receive the pay of their troops, being reduced into regular instituted establishments from the General Treasury; and should he refuse, I will issue my own, together with those of the Ministers, to that purpose."—And further, that "these three points complete the heads of your (the Governor General's) recommendation to the Nabob." Upon the strength of these assurances, the Governor General desisted from his intention to visit Lucknow, as he hoped it would be unnecessary, and returned immediately to the Presidency, leaving upon you the responsibility he had denounced.

2dly. For giving not only precipitate and unwarranted assurances as above quoted, but contradictory information of facts; for by your letters of the 11th February 1782, to the Governor General, you say you inclose one from the Vizier, "informing him of his compliance with the only points that remained unfinished of his part of the late agreements," &c. and add, "I have, in confirmation of the above-mentioned letter, received one from the Minister, informing me of the accomplishment of this reform, from which, with the total resumption of all jagheers which is now perfectly completed, I have every reason to hope for the most beneficial result, and that every part of this Government will now be in a state of regularity and tranquillity scarcely ever before experienced."

"I also trust, that you will now deem every wish, expressed in your instructions to me, fully performed."—Again, in your letter to the Governor of the 10th March following, you say, "Having succeeded in the impression which I wished to make on the Ministers, and the reduction which has been made in the Nabob's Mooteyana troops strengthening the ground I had argued on, I availed myself of this opportunity to propose an establishment of the Company's troops."—In your letter to him of the 20th of that month, you say, "In order to complete the check you have directed over the Mooteyana and their payment, I have been necessitated to appoint an Aumeen to receive and remit to me the collections of Litaput, Ally Cawn's Jaidads, &c."—And in your letter of the 25th March 1782, addressed to the Governor General, you defined the particular manner in which the several parts of your instructions had been carried into execution; but by your letter of the 17th September 1782, addressed to the Board, you only then declare, that you had stationed an agent of your own in each Aumildarry throughout those provinces, as Muster Master of the Mooteyana troops, and say, that you "could not with propriety have taken so decisive a line in this business at an earlier period, as the Nabob and Ministers returning to the capital so late as the month of October, found themselves obliged to continue the Aumils already in employ in their respective trusts, or risk by new appointments at that advanced season, the loss of the whole collections on the kierreff or first crop, amounting to two fifths of the annual revenue, and the same circumstances involved the necessity of leaving their agreements nearly in the form in which they stood in the preceding year. Hence it became difficult and dangerous to take any immediate steps for the introduction of the Governor General's arrangements, beyond laying the foundations of a future reform, which was duly attended to; and these I can now securely build upon, as, by availing myself of this early period, every Aumil is apprized of the terms on which he embarks, and left without excuse for any failure in his engagements."—And thus deferring till September 1782, what you thought it too late in the season to carry into execution in October 1781, although you had urgent and positive orders for doing it immediately, and although you had reported the actual performance thereof to have passed in your letters above quoted.

3dly. For these and other contradictions and inconsistencies, particularly pointed out to you in the Governor General's letters, dated 1st and 3d of January 1782.

4th. For not reporting to the Governor General, or the Board, the progress which you had made from time to time in your endeavours to comply with his instructions; and if you meet with any

any impediments in the execution of them, for omitting to state those impediments, and to apply for fresh orders upon them.

5th. For disobedience to the Governor General's peremptory orders of the 26th December 1781, contained in the following words:—"I approve the Nabob's resolution to deprive the Begums of the ill-employed treasures. In both services it must be your care to prevent an abuse of the power given to those that are employed in them. You yourself ought to be personally present—You must not allow any negotiation or forbearance, but must prosecute both services until the Begums are at the entire mercy of the Nabob, &c."—Whereas, by a letter from Major Naylor to the Governor General, dated at Camp Killa Fyzabad, 14th January 1782, it is declared as follows:—"After my arrival, a couple of days passed in negotiation, but without effect, and the party in the town collecting and hourly gaining strength; at length, after mature deliberation, it was resolved that I should, with my regiment and four guns, storm the town; which I effected the 12th in the morning."—And by this disobedience of the order, which forbade any negotiation or forbearance, you allowed time for opposition, which evidently had been meditated, to take its full effect, and for the concealment of the wealth which was in the Begum's possession, as is acknowledged by your letter of the 18th January to the Governor General. Your letter of the 5th February is not a sufficient exculpation from this charge, as the forbearance alluded to was before the attack of the Killa, and not "after the Begums were to be considered as entirely at the mercy of the Nabob," which is the time it alludes to.—It might be good policy, after they were so reduced, to observe a temporizing conduct, because the treasure was then concealed, and none but the accessaries to its concealment were acquainted with the places where it was deposited.

6th. For neglecting to realize the whole of the Vizier's debt to the Company at the end of the year 1189, Fuzulle, notwithstanding your repeated assurances that it should be completely liquidated by that time, and in particular, the assurances contained in your letter to the Governor General, dated 6th December 1781, "that from the Begums alone you had no doubt of the complete liquidation of the Company's balance."

7th. For neglecting to secure the means of liquidating this debt, by only taking tunkaws or assignments upon the country, for the sum of rupees 76,37,458, when you must have known that the demand on the Vizier for that year (1189) would amount to more than double that sum.

8th. For omitting, according to annual custom, and the positive orders of the Board, to send down to them a regular account of the demands upon the Vizier for the year 1189, and of the assignments taken to satisfy those demands; and for accepting the assignments without the authority of the Board.

9th. For omitting to take any notice of the additional balance of rupees 26,48,571. 3. 8. stated by the Accountant General, to be due from the Vizier to the Company on the 30th April 1780, and not charged to him by the Resident, although such a formal intimation of it from the Accountant General, as you received, was at least a sufficient authority to have induced you to apply for the Board's orders concerning it, had you been otherwise dubious about admitting it; and although it arose from positive charges and demands upon the Vizier, which ought to have been carried immediately to his account, and could not be in the least affected by any counter claims of the Vizier; which if allowed to be just, he might equally receive credit for, in account, at any future time after they had been so allowed.

10th. For anticipating the revenues of the Vizier's country, and burthening them with an enormous load of interest, by mortgaging assignments upon them to the Shroffs, at the usury of 2 per cent. per mensem, in order to accomplish a remittance of the above additional balance to the Presidency, by the means of their bills, within the year 1189, after having omitted to include the said balance in the regular assignments.

11th. For loading the Vizier's revenues in like manner with the further usurious charge of 2 per cent. per mensem, in order to anticipate the liquidation of the excess of disbursements beyond the amount which you had received assignments for, at the beginning of the year 1189, by mortgaging to the Shroffs the balances of the assignments uncollected at the end of the said year 1189.

12th. For endeavouring to conceal from us the knowledge of the rebellion of Almas Ally Cawn, the Vizier's principal renter, by studiously avoiding the mention of his disobedience and flight, which from the treasures and forces he carried with him, threatened to involve the Vizier's country in a state of warfare.

13th. For afterwards pursuing measures to encrease the power of Almas Ally Cawn (already too formidable for a subject) by procuring for him, on his return to Lucknow, a grant of additional districts

districts, on the condition of his becoming bound to the Shroffs for the payment of their tunkaws or assignments in their favor, and thereby releasing your own security to them for the liquidation of those Tunkaws.

14th. For neglecting to advise us of the disturbance at Daranagur, when two of the Vizier's battalions were attacked and dispersed by a body of Fyzoola Cawn's horse; and the consequences might have been more serious from this effect, although it appears to have proceeded from a private fray, and was unauthorized and unknown by Fyzoola Cawn.

15th. For neglecting on every other occasion of disaffection or disturbance in the Vizier's Aumils, to report them to the Board, although considerable detachments were made from the brigade to quell such disturbances, by your own requisition, or that of your assistant, Mr. Richard Johnson.

16th. For concealing from us a knowledge of the state of the Vizier's dominions, and when you knew them to be under such precarious dependence, as to require the constant awe of a military force to prevent a civil war, from the machinations of rebellious Zemindars; when you knew likewise that we were surrounded by enemies (the peace with the Marattas not having then been ratified at Poona); for endeavouring at such a crisis to encrease the number of our enemies, and consequently our difficulties, by recommending an expedition, in concert with the Vizier, to deprive Fyzoola Cawn of his Zemindarry; although you acknowledge, in the same letter, "that the possessions of Fyzoola Cawn are so situated, that there is no possibility of cutting off his retreat, whenever he might choose to attempt it"—And again, "there can be no doubt but Zabit-a-Cawn, with whom he is closely connected, and keeps up a constant intercourse, would seize any opening which might yield him the faintest hopes of recovering his hereditary possessions in Rohilcund."

CHARGES against MR. RICHARD JOHNSON.

1st. For assuming an unlicensed authority in prejudice of the Vizier's government; and interfering in the management of his country, in opposition to his will, and to the endeavours and remonstrances of his Minister. The particular instances alledged are, "by appointing Aumils of your own choice, and in such a manner, that no one either attended the presence of the Nabob, or visited his Minister."

2dly. "By exacting sunnuds, and orders from the Presence, at your own pleasure, and issuing the sunnuds on your own part, as if his duty had been held independent of the Vizier's authority."

3dly. For sending repeatedly to the Vizier, and to his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn, to advise them against transferring the ten lacks of rupees, intended as a present to the Governor General, to the Company's account, as it would be a precedent for further demands, which, if the Vizier did not resist in the first instance, this government would never cease to harass him for money.

4thly. For neglect of duty, in not having communicated to this government any measures which the state of affairs in the Vizier's country might render it necessary for you to adopt, if such necessity prevailed.

5thly. For further neglect of duty, in not having written a single letter to this government during the absence of Mr. Middleton from his station at Lucknow, to report the state of the Upper Provinces, or of the Vizier's dominions, or to mention any one occurrence of those parts, notwithstanding the important events which took place during that interval from the contentions which ensued upon the decease of Nudziff Cawn, and the disturbances in the Vizier's country from the defection and flight of Almas Ally Cawn, one of his principal Zemindars, with a considerable treasure and force; from the refractoriness and disobedience of other Zemindars, and from other causes, which the Board have since been informed of; and for not mentioning the disaster which happened to two battalions of the Vizier's troops at Daranagur; all which the Board obtained no knowledge of but from private information.

6thly. For applying on different occasions to Colonel Morgan, commanding the brigade at Cawnpore, for military aid to enforce the orders of government, and quell disturbances in different parts of the Vizier's dominions, without any reference, or even information, given to the Board of such applications, or the occasion for them.

7thly. But particularly for detaching, by the means of your application to the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore, one regiment from that brigade, to enforce the Vizier's demands upon the Nabob of Furruckabad, notwithstanding the positive prohibition of any interference from the Resident

dent in the Vizier's claims upon that Nabob, and notwithstanding the further positive prohibition of detachments being required from the brigade, except in cases of extreme necessity; and on all these important occasions, for neglecting to make any communications to this Board.

To MR. MIDDLETON.

Chunar, 21st November 1781.

I KNOW not how to account for the little attention which you shew to my orders, especially on a point which you know to be the most important to my reputation. Before you left this place, I gave you a list of papers which I should want both to explain and justify the engagements which I had concluded with the Nabob Vizier, and you promised to send them on your arrival at Lucknow. You obliged me to write pressingly, and I believe repeatedly for them. You then sent me accounts, which, had you but looked at their titles, you would have known could be of no use, being the accounts of establishments, not of actual expenditures, and of establishments of the year 1778, which are either obsolete, or much changed; and the account which I most wanted you have not sent, which was the account of the Nabob's present debt to the Company. I have been prevented by your neglect of me from sending to the Board the report of this transaction, which of course will go home only in private, and of course not the most favourable accounts of it.

I now once more desire that you will instantly send me the following accounts:

1. An account of the sums due to the end of the last month of the Fussulee computation from the Nabob Vizier to the Company, on account of each separate charge.
2. An account of the disbursements made and due for the last Fussulee year for every different department paid by Mr. Wombwell, viz. The temporary brigade, Major Martin's arsenal, Colonel Hannay's corps, body guard, pensions, and salaries, and the actual expence of Captain Osborne's corps for the last year of his command.

To these I must add another equally necessary with the foregoing, which I desire you to give me, as you can, but not to delay the foregoing for it; viz. An account of the nominal value of each jagheer; and opposed to it, its real produce or its estimated value.

I am, &c.
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS.

My dear Sir,

IT is with the greatest concern that I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st, as you appear to be much hurt at the neglect you accuse me with towards you.

I really thought that I had sent you every account which you had asked me for at Chunar. The establishments of the troops under British officers which I transmitted, although made, as you observe, in the year 1778, are the same by which the payments are at this moment made, excepting any extra disbursement and contingency which cannot be provided for, and which but rarely occur in the service.

And the revenue accounts were of the very last year that had then been drawn out. The accounts of the new year are not yet settled or delivered in; and what have been transcribed has been since my sending the accounts to you.

However, the accounts, as you now desire them, are transcribing, and shall be sent you without a moment's loss of time. The receipts and disbursements of the last year will not be quite complete, as the accounts of Gurruchpore and Furruckabad have not yet been closed.

Sir Elijah Impey leaves us on Wednesday morning, after which, I dare venture to assure you, you will have much less cause to tax me with want of punctuality. I have and must necessarily continue to be constant in my personal attendance upon him, which I trust you will admit as some excuse for me.

Lucknow,
25th November 1781.

I am, &c.
NATHANIEL MIDDLETON.

To

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS.

Lucknow, the 2d December 1781.

My dear Sir,

I had yesterday the honour of informing you of the message I sent to the Nabob through the Minister, respecting the Jagheers, to which his Excellency this morning returned me a reply, purporting, that if the measure proposed was intended to procure the payment of his balance due to the Company, he could better and more expeditiously effect that object, by taking from his mother what she is very able to spare, and what he has an undoubted right, as he conceives, to exact from her. The present debt to the Company, as he with truth observes, is a great part handed down from his father; and the funds from which he might have been enabled to liquidate it, it is notorious, were withheld from him by the Begum, on the late Nabob's death. That according to the laws of the Koran, and the invariable custom of the country, he is justly entitled to the whole estate and treasures of his father, and could legally demand their being put in his possession; but that the sum he desires to take from his mother (about 60 lacks) bears no sort of proportion to the immense wealth which fell into her hands on the death of his father, nor would it bear hard at all upon her, as he knows how much her treasures exceed that sum. All therefore that he asks, is not to be interrupted in recovering a part of his hereditary right, by which he will be enabled to discharge immediately the whole of his debt to the Company.

This, my dear Sir, is a flattering proposition; and as to the point of right, admitting it to be less clear and defined than the Nabob chuses to consider it, you may possibly be of opinion that the conduct of the Begums, on the late disturbances at Benares, as set forth in the several testimonies laid before you, has forfeited any claim they might originally have had to the protection and mediation of the Company; and further, that it may not be political, or yet perfectly safe, to trust them any longer with such powerful means of promoting an opposition to our interests.

For my own part I am so well persuaded of the disaffection of the Begums, particularly the present Nabob's mother, to our cause, and of their promptitude to unite in any measure to distress us, that I could very easily reconcile it to my conscience to assist the Nabob, instead of obstructing him, in wresting from them every benefit they enjoy beyond a decent maintenance; however, this is only my own opinion, and by no means meant to influence yours. The Nabob writes you himself on this subject, and you have his letter inclosed. Neither he nor I expect that you should give a formal sanction to the measure proposed: it will be sufficient that you but hint your opinion upon it, and enable me to inform his Excellency whether you would or would not oppose his design. Let me therefore entreat you, my dear Sir, to favour me with a line by the return of the dauk; and if your sentiments should happen to accord with my own, I doubt not but I should be able to congratulate you, in a very short space of time, upon the remittance of a handsome sum to the Presidency.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,

P. S. Whatever may be your resolution upon the subject of this letter, it will be expedient to keep it secret. The resumption of the Jagheers it is necessary to suspend, until I have your sentiments on this letter.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS.

Lucknow, the 6th December 1781.

My dear Sir,

I Understand, from a letter I have received from Sir Elijah Impey, that you are not yet satisfied with the statement transmitted to you of the Nabob's debt to the Company, which induces me to trouble you with a few further remarks.

In the Nabob's account current, dated and forwarded to you the 30th ultimo, I purposely particularized, as far as my judgment could point out, any division or detail in it. The sum of rupees, 32,78,613. 11. after deducting 10,000 rupees for an error, was the balance of the year 1187, agreeably to Mr. Purling's account, arising from short payments of the claims made upon the Nabob for that year, and occasioned by the total collections of the country not having proved adequate to the Nabob's own wants and our annual claims; and upon these considerations I found myself obliged, upon my adjustment with his Excellency for the year 1188, to take a bond for that amount, of which I duly informed the Honourable Board. The army donation, rupees 10,50,000, was under the same circumstances, as the unavoidable claims of the immediate pay of the established troops, and other indispensable disbursements, fully engrossed all the funds that could be set apart from

from the Nabob's absolute wants, after deducting the usual charges of collection. For this, therefore, I was obliged to accept a bond, the Honourable Board being informed of it, and sanctifying it by their concurrence. Both these bonds I separately particularized at the foot of the Nabob's account for 1188, and added the actual balance of rupees 12,03,876. 9. 8. for which new assignments were receiving.

Believe me, my dear Sir, if this explanation does not answer your purpose, it is not owing to the want of inclination to take any pains to afford you complete satisfaction, but to my ignorance of any clearer mode of stating it, or any other elucidation of which the account is susceptible; I must therefore entreat you will do me the favour to inform me, what question, unanswered by my explanation, can be asked upon it, and I will instantly do my utmost to make it more clear and explicit.

I understand also from Sir Elijah's letter, "that you approve of a subsidy from Fayzula Cawn, and the troops to be raised upon it to be stationed at Cawnpore or Allahabad, but not "higher."

The troops Fayzula Cawn offered through Mr. Johnson to hold in readiness upon his interpretation of the treaty, were 2,000 cavalry, and 1,000 infantry. If money instead of these be required, he will probably propose his own rates of paying them, which are from 14 to 17 rupees per month for each horseman, with his arms, accoutrements, and horse, and 4 rupees each for the infantry; which would only amount together to little above 4 lacks per annum—say 5 lacks, including Oadadars or Officers; a sum which I imagine you would consider scarcely worth the Company's acceptance, and at the rates of our own service, the same number of troops would exceed twelve lacks, which I suppose is considerably beyond what he will voluntarily pay. However, if it is your wish that the claim should be made, I am ready to take it up, and you may be assured nothing within my power shall be left undone to carry it through. The Toseer or excess of Fayzula Cawn's collections above the valuation of his grant, is said to be equal to the last-mentioned sum. I wait only your orders to proceed in this business.

Finding the Nabob wavering in his determination about the resumption of the Jagheers, I this day, in presence of and with the Minister's concurrence, ordered the necessary perwannahs to be written to the several Aumils for that purpose, and it was my firm resolution to have dispatched them this evening, with proper people to see them punctually and implicitly carried into execution; but before they were all transcribed, I received a message from the Nabob, who had been informed by the Minister of the resolution I had taken, intreating that I would withhold the perwannahs until to-morrow morning, when he would attend me, and afford me satisfaction on this point. As the loss of a few hours in the dispatch of the perwannahs appeared of little moment, and as it possible the Nabob, seeing that the business will at all events be done, may make it an act of his own, I have consented to indulge him in his request; but, be the result of our interview whatever it may, nothing shall prevent the orders being issued to-morrow, either by him or myself, with the concurrence of the Ministers. Your pleasure respecting the Begums I have learnt from Sir Elijah; and the measure heretofore proposed will soon follow the resumption of the Jagheers. From both, or indeed from the former alone, I have no doubt of the complete liquidation of the Company's balance.

I am, &c.

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON.

The Honourable WARREN HASTINGS.

Lucknow, the 7th December 1781.

My dear Sir,

I had the honour to address you yesterday, informing you of the steps I had taken in regard to the resumption of the Jagheers. This morning the Vizier came to me according to his agreement, but seemingly without any intention or desire to yield me satisfaction on the subject under discussion; for after a great deal of conversation, consisting on his part of trifling evasion and puerile excuses for withholding his assent to the measure, though at the same time professing the most implicit submission to your wishes, I found myself without any other resource than the one of employing that exclusive authority with which I consider your instructions to vest me: I therefore declare to the Nabob, in presence of the Minister and Mr. Johnson, who I desired might bear witness of the conversation, that I construed his rejection of the measure proposed as a breach of his solemn promise to you, and an unwillingness to yield that assistance which was evidently in his power towards liquidating his heavy accumulating debt to the Company, and that I must in consequence determine, in my own justification, to issue immediately the perwannahs, which had only been withheld in the sanguine hope that he would be prevailed upon to make that his own act.

which nothing but the most urgent necessity could force me to make mine. He left me without any reply, but afterwards sent for his Minister, and authorized him to give me hopes that my requisition would be complied with; on which I expressed my satisfaction, but declared that I could admit of no further delays, and unless I received his Excellency's formal acquiescence before the evening, I should then most assuredly issue my perwannahs; which I have accordingly done, not having had any assurances from his Excellency that could justify a further suspension. I shall, as soon as possible, inform you of the effect of the perwannahs, which, in many parts, I am apprehensive, it will be found necessary to enforce with military aid; I am not, however, entirely without hopes that the Nabob, when he sees the inefficiency of further opposition, may alter his conduct, and prevent the confusion and disagreeable consequences which would be too likely to result from the prosecution of a measure of such importance, without his concurrence. His Excellency talks of going to Fayzabad, for the purpose heretofore mentioned, in three or four days: I wish he may be serious in this intention, and you may rest assured I shall spare no pains to keep him to it.

I am, &c.
(Signed) NATHANIEL MIDDLETON.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS.

Lucknow, the 9th December 1781.

My dear Sir,

I had the honour to address you on the 7th instant, informing you of the conversation which had passed between the Nabob and me on the subject of resuming the Jaghiers, and the step I had taken in consequence.—His Excellency appeared to be very much hurt and incensed at the measure, and loudly complains of the treachery of his Ministers; First, in giving you any hopes that such a measure would be adopted; and, Secondly, in their promising me their whole support in carrying it through: but, as I apprehended, rather than suffer it to appear that the point had been carried in opposition to his will, he at length yielded a nominal acquiescence, and has this day issued his own perwannahs to that effect; declaring, however, at the same time, both to me and his Ministers, that it is an act of compulsion.—I hope to be able, in a few days, in consequence of this measure, to transmit you an account of the actual value and produce of the jaghiers, opposed to the nominal amount at which they stand rated on the books of the Sircar.

I have the pleasure to inform you, the Nabob still adheres to his resolution of proceeding immediately to Fayzabad, for the purposes already mentioned to you, and will, I believe, depart in three days from this date. I entertain the most flattering and sanguine expectations from his journey; and we shall not be kept long in suspense concerning the result, as he is convinced of the danger and impropriety of delay.

Sir Elijah Impey has signified to me your final commands respecting the Nabob of Furruckabad, and Ishmael Beg; in both which instances rest assured they shall be implicitly obeyed. I wait only the arrival of Suftulla Cawn, whom Sir Elijah informed me you had dispatched to me, to withdraw every shadow of interference in the government of Furruckabad. Ismael Beg's accounts with the Nabob should be investigated in the manner you direct, and full information transmitted you the moment I can spare time from the two important objects to which you have directed my first attention.

Under this date I have dispatched to you, at the Nabob's desire, two elephants, with an ambarry and howdah, four horses, a palenquin, a maulah seerpeach, and caulguh, appertaining to the dress, &c. you did him the honour to accept at Chunar.

I am, &c.
(Signed) NATHANIEL MIDDLETON.

To MR. MIDDLETON.

Benares, 26th December 1781.

Sir,
MY mind has been for some days suspended between two opposite impulses; one arising from the necessity of my return to Calcutta; the other from the apprehension of my presence being more necessary and more urgently wanted at Lucknow. Your answer to this shall decide my choice.

I have

I have waited thus long in the hopes of hearing that some progress had been made in the execution of the plan which I concluded with the Nabob in September last. I do not find that any step towards it has been yet taken, though three months are elapsed, and little more than that period did appear to me requisite to have accomplished the most essential parts of it, and to have brought the whole into train. This tardiness, and the opposition prepared to the only decided act yet undertaken, have a bad appearance. I approve the Nabob's resolutions to deprive the Begums of their ill-employed treasures. In both services it must be your care to prevent an abuse of the powers given to those that are employed in them. You yourself ought to be personally present. You must not allow any negotiations or forbearance, but must prosecute both services until the Begums are at the entire mercy of the Nabob, their Jagheers in the quiet possession of his Aumils, and their wealth in such charge as may secure it against private embezzlement. You will have a force more than sufficient to effect both these purposes.

The reformation of his army, and the new settlement of his revenues, are also points of immediate concern, and ought to be immediately concluded. Has any thing been done in either?

I now demand and require you most solemnly to answer me. Are you confident in your own ability to accomplish all these purposes, and the other points of my instructions? If you reply that you are, I will depart with a quiet and assured mind to the Presidency, but leave you a dreadful responsibility if you disappoint me. If you tell me that you cannot rely upon your * power, and the other means which you possess, for performing these services, I will free you from the charge; I will proceed myself to Lucknow, and I will myself undertake them; and in that case I desire that you will immediately order bearers to be stationed, for myself and two other gentlemen, between Lucknow and Illahabad, and I will set out from hence in three days after the receipt of your letter.

I am sorry that I am under the necessity of writing in this pressing manner; I trust implicitly to your integrity: I am certain of your attachment to myself, and I know that your capacity is equal to any service; but I must express my doubts of your firmness and activity, and above all, of your recollection of my instructions, and of their importance. My conduct in the late arrangements will be arraigned with all the rancor of disappointed rapacity, and my reputation and influence will suffer a mortal wound from the failure of them. They have already failed in a degree, since no part of them has yet taken place, but the removal of our forces from the Douab and Rohilcund, and of the British officers and pensioners from the service of the Nabob; and the expences of the former thrown, without any compensation, on the Company.

I expect a supply of money equal to the discharge of all the Nabob's arrears, and am much disappointed and mortified that I am not now able to return with it.

Give me an immediate answer to the question which I have herein proposed, that I may lose no more time in fruitless inaction.

I am, &c.
(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

From the NABOB VIZIER to the RESIDENT.

I HAVE received the Governor's letter, directing me to withdraw my Naib from Nabob Mozuffer Jung, leaving the Bundebust to be settled by him; I have accordingly been waiting for a responsible person on the part of Mozuffer Jung, to attend and account with you for the Company's assignments, that I might then recall my servant from thence, and after that address the Governor respecting my humiliation. Hitherto no one from Mozuffer Jung has appeared for that purpose. Mozuffer Jung, on receipt of the Governor's letter, sent a copy of it to Almas Ally Khan, which I now enclose you. It being my wish to give satisfaction in all respects to the Governor, I relinquish all interference with Mozuffer Jung's dominions. The particulars respecting Mozuffer Jung, from the beginning, are these:—On the death of Ahmud Khan, the brothers and family of Mozuffer Jung attempted to deprive him of the musnud, when my father sent his troops to support him, who engaged with the Patans of Mhow, &c. who were in opposition, and established Mozuffer Jung in his accession. Since this, I have protected him against his brothers, Meerbhaun Khan, &c. household slaves, allotting, at my own charge, one thousand troops and artillery for his guard; the truth of which enquire of others: you will know in what manner he has made good during these five years, the tribute promised for these services. From the beginning, when every thing was in his own power, by his indolence, and the knavery of his servants, nothing was received; I therefore was reduced to the necessity of appointing a responsible man; and in the same manner as I settled the collections of my own country, causing engagements or bonds to be written by my Aumils for the

• A blank is left here in the original.

Company's

Company's assignments, and payment of the same, to you, so Mozuffer Jung took engagements on bonds from his Aumils, to secure the payment of the Company's assignments to him; but from the ignorance of Mozuffer Jung, and knavery of his servants, the assignments have not been paid, which will appear from the balance accumulated during the collectorship of Mr. Shee. Thus circumstanced, I appointed Almas Ally Khan, that having adjusted every matter respecting Mozuffer Jung to his satisfaction, he might effectually settle the Bundebust of the country.—Now the Governor writes me, not to have any one there—his pleasure is the line of my conduct.—There is due to me from Nabob Mozuffer Jung, to the end of the year, rupees 1,58,456;—this I will assign to the Company towards the payment of my debt to them, which, if satisfactory, to be received from Mozuffer Jung, you will give me credit for the same in part payment of the Company's claim on me, and I shall recall my servant from thence, not meaning to offer any excuse. This being settled, I shall address to the Governor on the subject of my present and future humiliation. If I hesitate, the Governor may deem it an opposition to his will: if I recall my Aumil, it will be considered by Mozuffer Jung as a relinquishment of my claim. Do you, therefore, my friend, take immediate satisfactory steps for the recovery of the debt, that I may withdraw my Aumil in obedience to the Governor's orders. It is notorious that his friendship and connexion with me exceeds that of any other Prince of Hindostan; and in return for which, my life and fortune are devoted to him. The particular and declared object of my application for the removal of Mr. Shee, was to obtain the uncontrouled management of Furruckabad, which was granted me accordingly, and made an article of my last agreement. What has led the Governor to alter his sentiments on this point, I am at a loss to conceive. My humiliation will reach Dehly. When you shall have taken the necessary steps for securing payment of the claims from thence, let me know, and I will recall the Aumil, and then I will write the Governor.—My elevation or disgrace remains in his breast.

Lucknow, 28th December 1781.

My dear Sir,

I DO myself the honour to inclose you letters from Koman and Gofcman Sing, brought to me by one of my servants, who was in those quarters. They conceive, or affect to conceive, that you have some designs upon Bundeelund, and volunteer themselves to act in conjunction, offering to join with a large body of cavalry, in hopes of benefiting by any such expedition, or at least saving their own shares of that country: I do not know whether you will think them deserving of any answer.

Your letter of the 24th is just arrived, ordering the temporary brigade to be again put on the Vizier's list, which the late treaty had just eased him of. Nothing less than blows can effect this; for he is not even able to pay off the arrears still due to it for the last year, which, with the two and a half months stipulated by the treaty, amount to nine lacks, by Mr. Day's statement. Upwards of twelve lacks have been paid to Mr. Wombwell, besides remittances made to the second brigade and Colonel Muir, and scarce six lacks have yet been collected: a hard strain of private credit alone has made these large extra payments, and total ruin must inevitably be the consequence of any interruption in the recovery of the money advanced. However, this is merely a private consideration, and therefore cannot weigh in public measures; but in a public light, the troops being all in arrears, and no possibility of present payment, so large a body assembled here, without any means in hand to check or controul them, nothing but disorder could follow. As one proof that the Nabob is as badly off for funds as we are, I may inform you that his cavalry rose this day upon him, and went all armed to the palace, to demand from 13 to 18 months arrears due to them; and were with great difficulty persuaded to retire, which was probably more effected by a body of troops getting under arms to go against them, than any other consideration. Without troubling you with detail of arguments, I may venture to pledge myself to you, that the additional demand you propose making cannot this year be obtained without a total reform of his government, which, if brought about by a campaign against him (by which alone it can be done) would, at the same time, stop at once all resources of collections; so that, admitting success, our situation, in point of finance, would be worse than before. As I feel confident of your full credit to this assertion, I shall add nothing further upon the subject, excepting, that the troops hitherto called for by the Vizier have been solicited under that article of the late treaty which authorizes him to remove the subsidiary brigade where he pleases, with the concurrence of the Resident; which power is still more fully explained in the letter of instructions:—both papers can only allude to the troops which they stipulate to remain within the Vizier's dominions. Whenever you no longer may chuse to permit his detaching the brigade, he must then of course conduct his measures by his own subsidy, or be driven to make new proposals from himself for the aid and pay of our regiments.

As I have made use of the name of the temporary brigade in the first part of my letter, it may be necessary to remind you that one additional regiment is already paid by the Nabob, to which add four regiments, and a train of artillery, now proposed, makes ten battalions of 500 men each, which

which is equal to seven battalions of 780 men, which formed the temporary brigade, as stipulated to be paid by the Nabob.

I sincerely hope, though I scarcely expect, to avoid displeasing you by the freedom of this representation. But, as it is impossible that you should possess facts without their being plainly stated, and as you cannot act upon any other grounds while aiming, as I know you do, to do that which is best, I must run the risque, or serve you unfaithfully, which would contradict what I shall ever endeavour to prove, that I am, upon all occasions, your truly devoted,

To the Honourable Warren Hastings,
Governor General, &c. &c.
Benares.

&c. &c.

R. JOHNSON.

30th December 1781.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

THE solemn call you have made upon me, in your commands of the 26th instant, with which I was honoured yesterday, demands from me the most unreserved and decided reply; and that I might not advance any thing hastily, I took all yesterday to deliberate upon my reply: for the sake of perspicuity, I have thought it best to recapitulate the several paragraphs of your letter, and arrange my answers to them respectively in the same order.

1st. My mind has been for some days suspended between two opposite impulses; one arising from the necessity of my return to Calcutta, the other from the apprehension of my presence being more immediately and more urgently wanted at Lucknow; your answer to this shall decide my choice.

To this paragraph I freely answer, That your presence is in no shape necessary here, but, on the contrary, could not fail of being of considerable retardment to the collections; because in these countries the motions of Governors are looked upon to imply intended exertions, and with them great changes; consequently all agents in public stations, from the highest to the meanest, put an immediate stop to all their avocations, and gaze motionless for the result. This is the height of the Khareiff collection, and any impediments now thrown in the way, loses the produce of the crop. The enclosed statement shews what I have received, and what I have disbursed; it will at first sight evince the importance of realizing every immediate resource. The current disbursements of the 2d brigade have not been made good, and the arrears due from the Nabob to the late temporary brigade and cavalry, agreeably to stipulation, have not yet been liquidated.

2d. I have waited thus long, in hopes of hearing that some progress has been made in the execution of the plan which I concluded with the Nabob in September last; I do not find that any step towards it has yet been taken, though three months are elapsed, and little more than that period did appear to me requisite to have accomplished the most essential parts of it, and to have brought the whole into train. This tardiness, and the opposition prepared to the only decided act yet undertaken, have a bad appearance.

In reply to the second paragraph, I beg leave to refer you to my former letters, stating the turbulent state of the country. Three months is a period in which the changes you allude to probably might have been effected in times of perfect tranquillity; but when all the districts across the Gogra were in arms, and all the Jagheerdars (a very numerous and powerful body) were very little short of the same state in every district, and for the regulating and reduction of whom the aumils were principally to be applied to—could a general change or attack upon those aumils with ease have been undertaken? I think not; but I put this argument of the practicability or impracticability out of the question, as it was not that consideration which prevented me from enforcing the measures recommended by you to the Nabob in the treaty;—the fact is this: I did not understand, at the period of executing the agreement between you and the Vizier, that your intention was,

was, that the whole of the reform proposed was in its fullest extent to take place this year, nor indeed at all, if the Company's debt became liquidated; I conceived your interference in the Nabob's Government tended solely to establish the means of the most speedy payment possible of the Company's debt; and that whenever this should be accomplished, every shadow of interference was to be desisted from, which I stated to the Nabob and the Ministers—and I believe upon the faith of that assurance principally was his Excellency's acquiescence obtained. For the prosecution of these measures, I looked to the occasional assistance of the regiments of the subsidiary brigade, as permitted in the treaty, and your subsequent instructions, and intended employing the aumils and their subundy in the first instance for the reduction of the Jagheerdars, that I might not have the whole country to attack at once. This mode of proceeding threatened no interruption to the collections, but an immediate increase of means in hand to defray the charges of the troops, without which previous point even our own army must be useless. The measure of resuming the jagheers involved many and some very powerful interests, subject to such odium, from the disappointment of the parties, deprived of their means of subsistence, and in such extensive dominions, under a Government so irregular in its constitution, and so shaken as this is, it could not be effectually accomplished in a day.—However, it is now effected nearly throughout, with the Nabob's sanction (which at the point of execution there was the most alarming difficulty to obtain) and in a very few days I trust it will be completely enforced; and, bad as the appearance of opposition may be, I trust to be able to execute the whole reform, without delay, upon the grounds I shall state in my answer to your paragraphs successively.

3d. I approve the Nabob's resolution to deprive the Begums of their ill-employed treasures. In both services it must be your care to prevent an abuse of the powers given to those that are employed in them. You yourself ought to be personally present.—You must not allow any negotiation or forbearance, but must prosecute both services, until the Begums are at the entire mercy of the Nabob, their Jagheers in the quiet possession of his aumils, and their wealth in such charge as may secure it against private embezzlement.—You will have a force more than sufficient to effect both these purposes.

4th. The reformation of his army, and the new settlement of his revenues, are also points of immediate concern, and ought to be immediately concluded. Has any thing been done in either?

To the 3d paragraph I shall only say, That I march to-morrow with the Nabob to enforce both the services you exact in it; and if I succeed, as I have the strongest reasons to hope, in obtaining large ready money resources, towards liquidating the arrears to the troops, which form a large proportion of the debt to the Company, I have not a doubt of accomplishing every end you have now declared you look to the instant performance of; but as troops alone can do it, their assistance cannot be depended upon without previous pay, or the possession of certain means in hand for that purpose; as it follows, that an immediate stop to all collections must ensue from any general military exertion.

To the 4th I answer, That nothing has been done, for the reasons assigned in my answer to the second paragraph. If I erred in the judgment I had formed of your intentions, I can say no more, as it is passed, than that the instant the Fyzabad business is finished successfully, which cannot take more than one fortnight from the day of marching there, I shall take such steps as the means in my power will admit of, towards procuring from the Nabob the orders to each aumil to pay his

5th. I

gross

gross revenues to the Ministers, and to receive the pay of their troops, being reduced into regular mustered establishments, from the General Treasury; and should he refuse, I will issue my own, together with those of the Ministers, to that purpose, as I did in a former instance, when the Nabob refused his perwannahs for the resumption of the jagheers; and shall further enforce the execution against each disobeying aumil, by marching against him, and displacing him. These three points complete the heads of your recommendations to the Nabob, the fourth article, which was the separation and limitation of his own disbursements, to the medium of his receipts for the last three years, having already taken place; and then no assignments will remain upon the country, but those of the Company, as expressed in the treaty.

5th. I now demand, and require you most solemnly to answer me: Are you confident in your own ability to accomplish all these purposes, and the other points of my instructions? If you reply that you are, I will depart with a quiet and assured mind to the Presidency, but leave you a dreadful responsibility if you disappoint me.—If you tell me that you cannot rely upon your power, and the other means which you possess, for performing these services, I will free you from the charge, I will proceed myself to Lucknow, and I will myself undertake them; and in that case, I desire that you will immediately order bearers to be stationed for myself and two other Gentlemen, between Lucknow and Illahabad, and I will set out from hence in three days after the receipt of your letters.

6th. I am sorry that I am under the necessity of writing in this pressing manner. I trust implicitly to your integrity; I am certain of your attachment to myself, and I know that your capacity is equal to any service; but I must express my doubts of your firmness and activity, and above all, of your recollection of my instructions, and of their importance.

7th. My conduct in the late arrangements will be arraigned with all the rancor of disappointment and rapacity, and my reputation and influence will suffer a mortal wound from the failure of them. They have already failed in a degree, since no part of them has yet taken place, but the removal of our forces from the Doaub, and Rohilchund, and of British officers and pensioners from the service of the Nabob; and the expence of the former thrown without any compensation on the Company.

To the 5th I confidently reply, That I am fully competent to undertake and effect the completion of the reform, upon the grounds stated in my answer to the 4th paragraph; and therefore again repeat, that your coming here is unnecessary; and that, as far as regards the duties of my station towards the execution of your orders, you may depart, in conviction, that neither activity or firmness shall be wanting in the exertion of every means within my power: and those means I can foresee no deficiency in, upon the permission I have of calling upon Colonel Morgan for aid, and the receipt of assets at Fyzabad.—For these reasons, therefore, I have not thought it necessary to lay the bearers that you conditionally ordered.

In reply to the 6th paragraph, nothing need be offered by me but my acknowledgments for the justice you do to my sentiments towards your person and Government.

To the 7th. If your conduct should be arraigned, as you suspect, I can at all times testify that, upon the plan of the foregoing years, the receipts from the Nabob were only a deception, and not an advantage, but even an injury to the Company; for by the accumulating encrease of the demands upon him, and the proportionate decrease of his means, only his debt to the Company encreased, with a diminution of prospect of its liquidation; while the Company's actual money or assets went to the payment of the troops supposed to be maintained solely at the Vizier's expence. In proof of this, it will suffice to remark, that the annual net remittances to the Presidency, should have been the difference of

of the subsidy, and the real expences of the brigade ; say,	—	—	12,00,000
The money paid from the Treasury at Calcutta, to Abdulrahman Khan			3,30,000
And the payment made in like manner to Mirza Sadit Ally	—	—	3,00,000
Besides the full payment of such stores as the Company occasionally issued to the Nabob			
	Sun. Rupees	—	18,30,000

or about 20,00,000 of current, which never yet has been the case from the annual jaidads, or current collections—consequently the plan was a fallacy; for the difference between this amount and the remittances to the Presidency, was an actual loss that the Company annually sustained, instead of a supposed advantage of a brigade of infantry and cavalry being totally defrayed by the Nabob; from this therefore I may safely conclude, that the remission to the Nabob of this insufferable burthen, was a profit to the Company whenever the extra troops paid by the Nabob shall be disbanded, or quartered upon other neighbours, who are protected by our power, and the debt put into a probable state of speedy liquidation.

8th. I expect a supply of money equal to the discharge of all the Nabob's arrears; and am much disappointed and mortified, that I am not now able to return with it.

To the 8th paragraph. If the supply expected at Fyzabad shall prove adequate to the discharge of all arrears due to the troops, and afford an adequate fund for a liquidation of the Company's debt, it will remain at your option to employ it as a remittance to the Presidency, or the future payment of the troops you may still think necessary to keep up, to regulate the Nabob's internal Government, in regard to which I shall hope for your determination, when I can inform you of what means I possess.

9th. Give me an immediate answer to the question which I have herein proposed, that I may lose no more time in fruitless inaction.

To the last paragraph. I trust you will find all my answers as explicit and decisive as you could wish them, and that they will enable you to determine upon yielding with confidence to the impulse arising from the necessity of your presence at the Presidency.

Lucknow,
the 30th Dec. 1781.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed)

NATH. MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow, the 30th Dec. 1781.

My dear Sir,

I have this day answered your public letter, in the form you seemed to expect. I hope there is nothing in it that may to you appear too pointed. If you wish the matter to be otherwise understood than I have taken up and stated it, I need not say I shall be ready to conform to whatever you may prescribe, and to take upon myself any share of the blame of the (hitherto) non-performance of the stipulations made on behalf of the Nabob; though I do assure you, I myself represented to his Excellency and the Ministers, conceiving it to be your desire, that the apparent assumption of the reins of his Government (for in that light he undoubtedly considered it at the first view) as specified in the agreement executed by him, was not meant to be fully and literally enforced, but that it was necessary you should have something to shew on your side, as the Company were deprived of a benefit without a requital; and upon the faith of this assurance alone, I believe I may safely affirm his Excellency's objections to signing the treaty were given up. If I have understood the matter wrong,

wrong, or misconceived your design, I am truly sorry for it; however, it is not too late to correct the error; and I am ready to undertake, and, God willing, to carry through, whatever you may, on receipt of my public letter, tell me is your final resolve.

If you determine at all events, that the measure of reducing the Nabob's army, &c. shall be immediately undertaken, I shall take it as a particular favour if you will indulge me with a line at Fyzabad, that I may make the necessary previous arrangements with respect to the disposal of my family, which I would not wish to retain here, in the event either of a rupture with the Nabob, or the necessity of employing our forces in the reduction of his aumils and troops; this done, I can begin the work in three days after my return from Fyzabad.

I am, &c. &c.

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON.

The Honourable Warren Hastings.

Camp, Kella, Fyzabad, Jan. 14th 1782.

Honourable Sir,

SOME business of importance, which the Resident had to settle at Fyzabad, occasioned my suddenly joining him there. After my arrival, a couple of days passed in negociation, but without effect; and the party in the town collecting, and hourly gaining strength, at length, after mature deliberation, it was resolved that I should, with my regiment, and four guns, storm the town, which I effected the 12th in the morning. I very soon got possession of the Kella, in which is the palace and Zenanah, and as there was not only several gates, but openings in the walls, as I entered on one side they escaped at the other; but shortly after the party returned again, headed by the two principal eunuchs, Bahr Ally Cawn and Jewar Ally Cawn, and drew up opposite, and within sixty yards of one of my posts, with three guns, and added the most aggravated behaviour; however, as they did not fire, or offer any other acts of hostility; and when I reflected on the consequence that would attend a contested dispute in the streets of the town; of the Zenanah, &c. being subject to be plundered even by themselves, which would have been attributed to me; and being so situated for the safety of the female part of the family on one hand, who were under the most dreadful apprehension, and for the support of his Excellency's authority on the other, who was waiting the result on the outside of the town, I was for a short time doubtful how to decide; however, as I had Mahomed Affrein Cawn along with me, a person in high favour with the Nabob, and well acquainted with both parties, I desired to circulate lenient advice, pointing out how fatal an attack would be to them, and inevitable ruin to those they appeared so zealous to support. It had the effect; the two eunuchs immediately surrendered, their people instantly left the town, and I ordered their guns to be dragged away.

As soon as the tumultuous noise was over, and I had posted guards for the safety of the palace, &c. I directly sent a chubdar to the Begum, and offered every assistance she might want, and at the same time consistent with my instructions, which she accepted; and now I have the satisfaction to inform you the shops are all open, and peace and tranquillity prevail through the town.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

Z. NAYLOR.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, &c.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I HAVE had this day the honour to receive your commands of the 25th ultimo, and am extremely concerned that the mode of conducting the Fayzabad business, as set forth in my address of the 18th January, did not meet your entire approbation. Permit me to assure you, Sir, it is with the greatest reluctance I ever venture to deviate from the express letter of your instructions; and I cannot accuse myself of having done it on any occasion, where it did not appear to my judgment that the object and spirit of them rendered it adviseable, and that the apparent necessity would justify such latitude.

In the present instance, it was more in appearance and expression, than in fact, that any deviation was made from your orders of the 26th December; for although I was constrained, from my

strict regard to the accomplishment of what I considered the first object of this undertaking, to admit of a temporary forbearance, for the reasons assigned in my address of the 18th ultimo, the Begums were at that time to be considered as entirely at the mercy of the Nabob, their Jagheers were in the possession of his aumils, their troops dispersed, and the Kella of Fayzabad, which included also the Bhow Begum's own habitation, under the guard of his Excellency's and our troops.

It remained only to get possession of her wealth; and, to effect this, it was then, and is still, my firm and unalterable opinion, that it was indispensably necessary to employ temporizing expedients, and to work upon the hopes and fears of the Begum herself, and more especially upon those of her principal agents, through whose means alone there appeared any probable chance of our getting access to the hidden treasures of the late Vizier; and when I acquaint you, that by far the greatest part of the treasure, which has been delivered to the Nabob, was taken from the most secret recesses in the houses of the two eunuchs, whence of course it could not have been extracted without the adoption of those means which could induce the discovery, I shall hope for your approbation of what I did. I must also observe, that no further rigour than that which I exerted, could have been used against females in this country, to whom there can be no access. The Nabob and Salar Jung were the only two who could enter the Zenanah: the first was a son, who was to address a parent, and of course could use no language or action, but that of earnest and reiterated solicitation; and the other was in all appearance a traitor to our cause: where force could be employed, it was not spared. The troops of the Begum were driven away and dispersed, their guns taken, her fort, and the outward walls of her house, seized, and occupied by our troops, at the Nabob's requisition, and her chief agents imprisoned and put in irons.—No further step was left.—And in this situation they still remain, and are to continue (excepting only a remission of the irons) until the final liquidation of the payment; and if then you deem it proper, no possible means of offence being left in her hands, or those of her agents, all her lands and property having been taken, I mean, with your sanction, to restore her house and servants to her; and hope to be favoured with your early reply, as I expect that a few days will complete the final surrender of all that is further expected from the Begum.

Lucknow,
the 15th February 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To MR. NATHANIEL MIDDLETON, Resident at the Court of the Nabob Vizier,
Lucknow.

Sir,
WHEN his Highness the Vizier did me the honour of a visit at Chunar, he made me a request, that we might have an interview once in every year, for the purposes of discussing and adjusting the mutual concerns of the Company and himself, and of improving the harmony and confidence which subsisted between the two governments. To this requisition I readily assented, and greatly lament that the situation of affairs make it impossible for me to effect a meeting at this time. The present important conjuncture demands the united and vigorous exertions of both governments for their common safety and success; and in this situation, whilst the greatest cordiality is requisite, you inform me that his Highness is much dissatisfied on many points contained in our late agreement, and which he made his own request.—To remove his uneasiness on these subjects, and to give him entire satisfaction on others which may be the objects of his fears and suspicions, and to give a lasting cement and increase of strength and reciprocal advantage to our alliance, would be impracticable by any other mode than verbal communication, explanations, and assurances; and as, for the reason above assigned, I cannot make these in person, I think it indispensable to delegate the trust to another.—For these purposes I have deputed Major Palmer to attend his Highness and his Ministers at Lucknow. Major Palmer, as you know, has been confidential Secretary for several years; I have disclosed to him, without reserve, my sentiments on every point of the relative connection between the Company and the Court of Owde, and I can rely upon him for a faithful explanation of them.

I have also instructed Major Palmer to give the most express assurances to the Ministers of my approbation of their conduct, and determination to protect and support them, so long as they preserve their attachment to this government, and pursue the real interests of the Vizier.

Major Palmer has other public objects in charge, which he will personally communicate to you; and I most earnestly require of you the strongest co-operation of your authority and influence towards his attaining them. I think his success almost certain, if he meets with your cordial support and assistance: whatever may be the event, a considerable share in producing it will be attributed to you, and affect you accordingly.

Such

Such explanations as are intended solely for the satisfaction of the Nabob, and coming from myself, I have directed Major Palmer to communicate separately to him, but in doing this, to use every precaution to avoid any diminution of your authority or influence.

I have sent Major Davy as a confidential Assistant to Major Palmer, and in case any accident should happen, the latter to execute his commission.

Fort William,
May 7th, 1782.

I am Sir,

Your obedient, &c. &c.
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

To MR. NATHANIEL MIDDLETON, Resident at Lucknow.

Fort William, 10th August, 1782.

Sir,

I HAVE had the mortification to hear that Almas Ally Cawn has at length, as long since foreboded, fled from the Vizier's dominions, taking with him an immense treasure, the fruits of his embezzlements and known oppressions. Though this intelligence has not come through its authentic channel, I have no doubt of its truth; I am compelled to credit the reports which assure me that every point of the Vizier's administration is in the same disorder. For this and every other failure in the instructions which I gave to you in writing on the 20th September, at Chunar, you are solely responsible to this government, as Hyder Beg Cawn is to the Nabob; for to your conjoint hands has the administration of his affairs been from that time committed.

I have received your repeated assurances, addressed to myself and to the Board, that the Nabob's debt to the Company should be completely discharged by the close of the year. In my fears for a disappointment in this expectation, and in the contrary belief, that in its actual train the debt is more likely to exceed the amount at which it stood the last year, than to be paid, I hereby apprise you, that if at the end of the Fussellee year any part of it shall remain in arrears, I shall move the Board to call upon you publicly to account for it; and, that you may know that this declaration is not made on light grounds, I shall enter a copy of this letter upon the Company's Records. It will do you no injury, if you disprove the justice of my suspicions by the effects of your exertions.

I have written to Hyder Beg upon the same subject, and intended to refer you to his letter for my fuller sentiments, but I shall not have it ready for dispatch for this post.

Patna, the 17th August 1782.

I am, Sir, &c.

Copy Proceedings and Correspondence relative to the State and Condition of the Country of Oude, and its Dependencies, and of the Reigning Family thereof, including the Charges made by Mr. Hastings against Mr. Bristow, late Resident at the Court of the Nabob Vizier; also Correspondence, &c. relative to Almas Ali Khan; the Proceedings relative to Mr. Hastings's last Deputation to Lucknow; and the Correspondence of Major Palmer, together with his Instructions.

COPY of the TREATY of CHUNAR.

THE Nabob Vizier Ul Mummalie Asoph Ul Dowlah Asoph Jaw Cawn Behadre having repeatedly and urgently represented, that he is unable to support the expences of the temporary brigade, cavalry, and English officers, with their battalions, as well as other Gentlemen who are now paid by him under the denomination of Sebundy, &c. &c. and having made sundry requests to that and other purposes; and as the constancy and firmness of his alliance with the Company entitle him to every consideration and relief that may depend upon us, I, Warren Hastings, Governor General, Imadut

Imadut Dowlah Jelledut Jung Bahadre, &c. &c. on behalf of the Governor General and Council, have agreed to the under-mentioned articles, this 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1781, corresponding to the last of Ramzan 1195, of the Hidjeree.

1st. That the temporary brigade, and three regiments cavalry, be no longer charged to the Nabob's account for the Fussullee 1189, excepting a term of two and a half months, which is required for their passing the Nabob's boundaries, and for which, together with all former arrears, their usual pay and allowances are to be made good: also the English officers with their febundy, battalions, and other Gentlemen, excepting the Resident's office, now upon the Nabob's list, be no longer at his charge for the year 1189, the arrears being paid up, with the addition of two months allowances. The true meaning of this being, that no more troops be paid for by the Nabob than the number of European artillery and sepoy agreed for under title of one brigade with the late Nabob Sujah Ul Dowlah, now paid for at the rate of 2,60,000 rupees per month, to which is now to be added one regiment of sepoy of the present establishment, expressly allowed for the purpose of protecting the office, Treasury, and person of the Resident at Lucknow, the pay and allowances of which are to commence from the 1st of Aughun next, at the rate of rupees 25,000 per month, the regiment to be relieved every three months, the brigade to be stationed or moved wherever the Nabob shall direct, in the mode prescribed in the former treaty with the Nabob Vizier, deceased; and finally, that whenever the Nabob Vizier shall require a further aid of troops from the Company, the pay and allowances shall commence from the day of their passing the Caramnassa; also, should the assistance of the Nabob's troops be required by the Company, their pay and allowances, as may then be agreed upon, be allowed during the time they may serve.

2dly. That, as great distress have arisen to the Nabob's government from the military power and dominion assumed by the Jaguierdars, he be permitted to resume such as he may find necessary, with a reserve, that all such for the amount of whose Jaguiers the Company are guarantees shall, in case of the resumption of their lands, be paid the amount of their net collections, through the Resident, in ready money.

3dly. That as Fyzoola Cawn has, by his breach of treaty, forfeited the protection of the English government, and causes, by his continuance in his present independent state, great alarm and detriment to the Nabob, he be permitted, when time shall suit, to resume his lands, and pay him in money, through the Resident, the amount stipulated by treaty, after deducting the amount and charges of the troops he stands engaged to furnish by treaty, which amount shall be passed to the account of the Company during the continuance of the present war.

4thly. That no English Resident be appointed to Furruckabad, and the present one recalled.

5thly. That the treaties made between the English and the Nabob Sujah Ul Dowlah be ratified between the present parties, as far as may be consistent with the above written articles; and that no officers, troops, or others, be put upon the Nabob's establishment, exclusive of those herein stipulated.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS. (L. S.)

A true copy.

(Signed)

E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

To MR. NATHANIEL MIDDLETON, Resident at the Court of the Nabob Vizier.

Sir,

Having, on the 19th instant, entered into certain engagements with the Nabob Vizier, tending to relieve his finances of a burthen they were no longer able to sustain, with sundry other clauses, the execution of which is entrusted to you, I herewith inclose an authentic copy of the same for your guidance. The Nabob on his behalf has subscribed and sealed an agreement in your presence, and in the presence of Mr. Richard Johnson and Hyder Beg Cawn, respecting the better administration of his affairs, of which I also transmit you an authentic copy.

To these papers, and to the points consequently and necessarily dependent on them, I think it necessary to add the following instructions, to which I require your most implicit obedience.

I need scarcely inform you, that my chief object in my negotiations with the Nabob has been to induce and assist him to bring his government and finances into such regularity, as to prevent his alliance being a clog instead of an aid to the Company; and to enable him to discharge his debt in the shortest time possible. To this end the most essential point is to limit and separate his

his personal disbursements from the public accounts: they must not, in their total annual amount, exceed what he has received in any of the last three years. This amount, in twelve equal parts, should be paid him monthly, out of the first receipts, and the remainder of the net collections placed separately in a public treasury, from whence his public, military, and civil establishment must be paid, under the sole management and controul of the Ministers, with your concurrence. It is of course to be understood, that this has no connection, and is in no shape to interfere, with the Company's assignments, and the collections upon them, which are to be conducted as usual; and as, by the addition of the Jaghire lands with their revenues to the Nabob's regular collections, his income will, or ought to be, considerably encreased, I shall expect that the whole of the excess be appropriated to the discharge of the Nabob's debts to the Company.

After settling the amount of the personal disbursements of the Nabob Vizier and his household, the next point that will require your exertions towards the general arrangements of the public charges, is the reform of the established Muttasena troops, reducing them into one established corps for the whole service: if this corps should be brought to consist solely of cavalry it would best answer mutual benefit, leaving no infantry in the Nabob's service, but what may be necessary for his body guard; and to supply the deficiency, should any occur from such arrangement, our infantry may be employed where infantry are wanted.

The corps reformed and established, their pay must be issued from the public treasury, no assignments to be in future granted them, and those already issued to be recalled; to complete this, all numbers above what the real service may require, or the actual net receipts may be adequate to the full payment of, must be disbanded as fast as their arrears can be paid off.

The Nabob will select and appoint his own Commanders, but if he should nominate improper persons, such as men commonly known by the name of Orderlies, or others deriving their influence from them, or of known disaffection to our government, you are in such case to remonstrate against it, and if the Vizier shall persist in his choice, you are peremptorily and in my name to oppose it, as a breach of his agreement.

For the management of the collections, the Ministers with your concurrence are to chuse all Aumils and Collectors, and in their choice to be guided by the responsibility and good reputation and known ability of the persons they elect, that as far as possible changes should be avoided.

Much is to be said, though little may now suit, upon the subject of distribution of justice in the Nabob's dominions; for the present I limit myself to direct you to urge the Nabob to endeavour gradually, if it cannot be at once, to establish Courts of Adawlet throughout his districts; the Daragahs, Moulavies, and other officers, of which must be selected, as in the case of the Aumils, by the Ministers, with your concurrence; the want of these Courts is equally hurtful to the revenue, government, and reputation of the Nabob.

In consequence of the disturbances which the rebellious example of Raja Cheyt Sing has caused in the Nabob Vizier's country, I have instructed Colonel Morgan to assist you in the requisition of the Vizier, communicated by you to him, or at your own single application, if any case of emergency should make it needful, with such detachments as may be necessary, exclusive of the regiment of sepoy which is stipulated to remain with you at Lucknow; this power you are not to risque, but in cases of the most urgent and manifest necessity. It is directed that the regiment ordered for the immediate protection of your office and person at Lucknow, shall be relieved every three months, and during its stay there shall act solely and exclusively under your orders.

It is finally my positive order that you do not permit any British subject, or others claiming the name and protection of the Company, to reside at Lucknow, or within any part of the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, except the officers and soldiers of the army acting in their duty, and such persons as are officially appointed to remain there; and that to such as are now at Lucknow, or in any other part of his dominions, and falling within the description of the above exception, you give due notice in writing that they quit the country, allowing them a reasonable time, not exceeding three months, to settle their affairs; and in case of their refusal you are to inform the Nabob thereof, that he may use his own authority to compel them to depart.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

Chunar,

23d September 1781.

A true copy.
(Signed)

E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, 11th February 1783.

Received the following Letter and Enclosures from Mr. Bristow:

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Although, in your orders to the officer commanding on the frontier station, the line of his duty is pointed out with a degree of accuracy and precision that in my apprehension could not be misunderstood, yet the conduct of Sir John Cumming for some time past has marked a disposition very repugnant, as I conceive, to the spirit and letter of his instructions, and to the declared purpose of his appointment. The peremptory language that Gentleman has adopted to signify to me his determined resolution to persist in a mode of procedure which I am apprehensive may be eventually attended with the worst consequences to the affairs of the Company and of the Nabob, has left me without any alternative, and compelled me, however reluctantly, to submit to your Honourable Board the whole of the correspondence that has passed between us on this occasion. It will be altogether unnecessary that I should solicit your speediest decision, since a bare recital of the facts, as they are stated in the Enclosures, will, I humbly presume, sufficiently evince the urgency and importance of the subject in dispute, and I flatter myself, Gentlemen, determine you to an immediate interposition of your authority. To bring the whole in one point of view before the Honourable Board, I have thought it necessary to give a summary of the several Enclosures, and taken the liberty to add a few remarks on their respective contents.

Colonel Cumming's unqualified tender of military aid to Khojah Ein Udeen, the Aumil of Rohilcund, the Duffuck issued, and the Sepoys detached by him, as set forth in No. 1, are indubitably so many direct violations of your orders; and you will perceive, Gentlemen, from Khaujah Ein Udeen's letter to me, inserted in the same number, that the Aumil has not failed immediately to avail himself of the latter circumstance to plead, and perhaps truly, a considerable loss of revenue. No. 2 contains an address from Colonel Cumming to the Nabob, on the subject of his correspondence with Khaujah Ein Udeen. His Excellency's answer, disapproving his procedure altogether, was accompanied by a letter from me, which drew from Colonel Cumming a reply, dated the 23d January, also addressed to me: he therein assures me, that his first letter to the Aumil of Rohilcund meant nothing, though it was certainly written in a style that expressed every thing. A duffuck under his hand and seal, drawn out in all the necessary forms, as appears from the original in my possession, and expressly remitting the government duties, he qualifies, by calling it a passport; and he informs me at the same time, that it has been his constant practice to grant such passports. As to the appeal he wishes to make with respect to the propriety of his demeanour heretofore, it is nothing to the purpose, since the question is not what he did formerly, but what he has actually now done. His explanation regarding the sepoy he sent to apprehend the robbers is scarcely intelligible, being perplexed and blended with a variety of extraneous and nugatory matter, and told with the most tedious prolixity, which he oppositely terms cutting the story short; he concludes, however, by flatly acquainting me that he is prepared to repeat the experiment the very first opportunity, so little does he understand his orders, and so little is he aware of the mischiefs that must unavoidably ensue, if taking the law into his own hands, and in contempt of your most positive commands, he presumes on any pretence whatever to detach without authority an armed force into the Mofussil. As it seems to be Colonel Cumming's intention to fix a charge of inconsistency upon me in his mention of the detachment to Sandy Pauly, I must crave leave to say a few words in explanation of that circumstance:—Mr. Hamilton represented to me, that he had paid the duties for some merchandize, and his boats were stopped by a Zemindar in Sandy Pauly. I requested Colonel Cumming to grant that Gentleman his assistance. I had previously applied to the Aumil Jadeloll, who informed me his districts were in great confusion, and he doubted if his force would be sufficient to effect the release of the boats. Upon this I made the above application to Colonel Cumming, with the consent and indeed advice of the Aumil, the person entrusted with the government of the country in which the outrage had been committed: he likewise directed his Naib to use his endeavours to release the boats.

When Colonel Cumming informed me he could not do the service without an extraordinary exertion, I begged he would desist. I did not assign any reason, nor did I represent the result to the Vizier, because I thought it giving him unnecessary trouble, and the detachment was more usefully employed with the Sezawul of Furruckabad.

If I understand the nature and intention of Colonel Cumming's appointment, it is in his military capacity alone he can have occasion to address the Vizier at all; and for reasons strictly obvious, he has your express orders, on every such occasion, to make the Resident the channel of his communications; yet, in the last paragraph of Colonel Cumming's letter, he declares himself privileged equally with the Resident to correspond with the Vizier, his Ministers, &c. and avows his resolution to avail himself on this privilege on all occasions.—I beg leave, Gentlemen, to request your most particular attention to the contents of the Enclosure, No. 3, whence it will appear that Colonel Cumming, in strict conformity to this resolution, without giving me the smallest intimation of his design,

design, has addressed a letter immediately to the Vizier, recommending the march of his whole force to Anoopcher, and requesting to know his Excellency's pleasure thereupon. I must confess I was greatly surprized and alarmed when the Nabob communicated to me its contents; the serious consequences with which this unadvised and most unwarrantable procedure might have been attended, had not the utmost harmony subsisted between his Excellency and myself, immediately presenting themselves to my mind. If the conduct of Colonel Cumming in this instance admits of aggravation, it is that he had just before replied to a letter I had written him, expressing my apprehensions with respect to the intentions of the Sikes, in a stile calculated to persuade me that there was little reason to be alarmed; it was therefore the more indispensably incumbent upon him to apprise me instantly of any subsequent occurrences which might induce a change in his sentiments.—The Enclosure, No. 4, is a letter from Colonel Cumming to Hyder Beg Cawn, which, as it was also addressed immediately to that Minister, is a further proof that it is his serious intention to maintain an uncontrolled correspondence at his Excellency's Court. For the rest Colonel Cumming, I know not upon what grounds, complains heavily and repeatedly of the indignity offered to a man of his rank, at the same time that he seems to consider your representative and the Nabob himself as persons of no consequence whatever, and the stile of his letter, whenever he speaks of them, is perfectly consistent with these sentiments, being without ceremony.—To save the Honourable Board the trouble of a reference, I have the honour to inclose No. 5, a copy of their commands to me, dated the 24th October 1782, together with an extract of their instructions to Colonel Sir John Cumming of the 17th September 1782: I do not conceive it possible to frame others more pointedly expressive of your intentions, or I would beg the favour of you, Gentlemen, to issue such to Colonel Cumming; I have therefore only to request that you will interpose your authority to enforce those you have already thought proper to give to him; and I have the honour to subscribe myself, with the most profound respect,

Lucknow,
28th January 1783.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Yours, &c. &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

P. S.—I beg leave to intrude upon your attention my ideas of the authority of the Resident, when officers may be detached upon his Excellency the Vizier's service. This point had been a subject of correspondence between Colonel Cumming and myself; and the following is the extract of a letter I wrote to him, under date the 21st ultimo, and to which he alludes in the Enclosure (No. 2) where he charges me with assuming military authority.

"I think it my duty to instruct and point out to officers upon detachment, the service to be executed; they are not to enter into any negociations, or have any transactions with the servants of the Vizier's government, Zemindars, or others, except with the express permission and sanction of the Resident. My instructions I shall frame agreeable to the orders I may receive directly from the Vizier, or through his Ministers, and I may claim obedience to all revenue and civil matters.

"The officers upon command are surely to report these operations to the Vizier, who can form his arrangements upon no other lights than the information of the persons employed upon this service. The Resident is the channel of communication."

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from KHAJA AIN UL DIEN, to CUTWANT ROY, his Vakeel, at Lucknow, dated 13th Suffer.

Explain to the Prefence the circumstances respecting Colonel Cumming, who is at Furruckabad, which are these: he first sent me two letters in terms of friendship, and a third, informing me he had received orders from the Governor to assist me; he afterwards wrote and sent a dustuck to the Tannadar of Jellalabad, to the following purport: "That he should send the horse merchants;" and also wrote a letter to me to the same purport, which I complied with. He afterwards wrote me a letter, by my Hircarrah, in answer, that I should, in the same manner, send other horse merchants. To-day he sent me another, informing me that "Robberies having been committed by my people, he had sent a guard to seize Seewa, Zemindar of the village Bunniary, in the jurisdiction of Morabad." I sent the letter, that you may understand every circumstance. From these arrests two evils will arise; first, as they make my presence necessary; and again, as they interrupt the collections; for these reasons I thought it necessary to write you on the subject.

TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION of a Duftuck to MUNOON CAWN, Phoufdar of Illalabad, enclosed in the above Letter.

Duftuck to Munoon Cawn, Phouzdar, of Jellalabad, to the following purport: the horses that are coming with Amamet Cawn and Noor Cawn, as I ordered, are not permitted to pass, on account of the duties of the road and Zemindarry.—Why is this? You must let them quickly come to me: know this is a positive order, and act accordingly.—Written the 6th January, or the 2d Suffer, in the year 1197 Hegira.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from COLONEL SIR JOHN CUMMING, dated 6 Suffer, to KHAJA AIN UL DEEN, enclosed in his Letter of the 13th Suffer.

The friendly disposition of the English towards the Nabob, and their zeal for his service, are well known. His confidence in them, how great!—Inspect the enclosed letter from the Governor, who has intrusted me to defend and give assistance to the Vizier's dominions; and as I have a particular regard for you, Sir, I shall always be happy to render you any service in my power. When you want the assistance of the army, write to me without ceremony, and I will send you the number of troops you require. As it often happens that horse dealers pass through your country, if you will send a few fine horses with the carravan, I shall be much obliged to you.

What more can I write?

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from COLONEL SIR JOHN CUMMING, dated the 13th Suffer, to KHAJA AIN UL DIEN, enclosed in his Letter of the same Date.

It is curious, that the excesses of the thieves are such, that there is not a night passes, without their stealing some things from the brigade, and from the Gentlemen in it; but it is still more curious, that when night comes, the Firorkabad road is shut up. When hircarrahs were sent to enquire, it appeared that all these excesses were promoted and encouraged by your dependants, and the Zemindars of your district. Yesterday, when a company of sepoys were sent to take the thieves, and the stolen goods, which had been proved by the hircarrahs to be in the village of Bunniary, of the Talook of Seewa, Zemindar under you, the peasants rose to defend the stolen goods by force of arms. On hearing this I sent a battalion to punish them; they, on receiving intelligence of its march, burnt the goods of the English Company, such as apparel, &c. in sight of the first detachment, a few excepted, which were taken by force from the house of the Zemindar by the battalion, who also made prisoner Munkulle, brother of the Zemindar; the rest fled to various places. I examined the goods they brought, which are now in my possession. It is necessary to inform you, property to the amount of 50,000 rupees has been stolen from the brigade, and the Zemindars of your pergunnah have been proved to be the robbers. These practices are very extraordinary, and this conduct very distant from your duty as an aumil, on which account I write, that Seewa, Zemindar of the village Bunniary, should be sent to me, that I may get the goods of the English Company from him; if not, and there is delay, you are answerable for them.—What more can I write?

N. B. Munkulle, brother of Seewa, Zemindar, deposes, "I took three thieves with their goods, which I secured, and carried them both to Khoga Kerim Ally, of Dewan Bustyram." This circumstance is more wonderful than all, that Khoga Kerim Ally did not take the thieves, or send the goods belonging to the English Company to the brigade; I therefore consider the said Khoga as a party in these robberies; and it is necessary, on the arrival of this letter, that you should also send Khoga Kerim Ally, and the money he has belonging to the brigade; nevertheless, as my first wish is, on all occasions, to act conformably to your pleasure, I exonerate your brother Khoga Kerim Ally, but it is absolutely necessary you should send Seewa Zemindar.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from KHOGA AIN UL DIEN, to Mr. BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

The several Zemindars have entered into engagements with me to apprehend and suppress all kinds of banditti. Certain robbers having plundered the camp at Firockabad, in passing by the village

village of Bunniary, in the purgunnah of Morahbad, were obliged by the Zemindar of that district to relinquish the stolen goods. On the arrival of two companies of sepoy, which had been sent from camp in pursuit of the robbers, the aforesaid Zemindars acquainted them with the transaction, and bade them take the property, if it belonged to them. The soldiers, however, accused the Zemindars, as being themselves the promoters of all the robberies committed in camp, and seized and carried off the adherents of the Zemindars of Bunniary, the consequence of which is, that the terrified inhabitants of the village aforesaid have absconded, and the collections of that district, amounting to 15,000 rupees, lost to the Sircar, from the inability of the Zemindars to pay them. I am therefore to request you will be pleased to give orders, that no military detachments from the camp at Firockabad may be suffered in future to enter the Mofussul.

A true translation.

(Signed)

J. NEAVE,

Assistant to the Resident

at the Vizier's Court.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING, to the Vizier.

At no period since the brigade was first stationed in those provinces, were robberies so frequent as at present. The camp is nightly infested by the banditti, and the Zemindars become every day more insolent and turbulent, and steal goods from the Gentlemen. When hircarrahs were sent to seek the stolen things, it appeared, that the Zemindars under Khaga Ain ul Dien supported them. They proved some of them to be in the village of Bunniary, under the said Khaga, which a company of sepoy were in consequence sent to recover. The Zemindars rose to defend the stolen goods by force of arms. On hearing this, I sent a battalion to their assistance, and they immediately, on receiving intelligence of its march, burnt all the property in sight of the first detachment, a few excepted, which were taken by force from the house of the Zemindar called Munkulle; near 30,000 rupees in goods have been stolen from the brigade, and all have been proved upon the Zemindars under Khaga Ain ul Dien. The prisoner Munkulla says, "We delivered over sundry thieves, together with the stolen goods, to Khaga Kerim Ally, Phousdar of that place, and brother of Khaga Ain ul Dien." It is most wonderful, that the said Khaga has written nothing to me, and has not shewn where they are. Since my first wish is on all occasions to act conformable to your pleasure, I have not punished the authors of these disturbances; of this, however, I am fully convinced, that it is not the brigade alone, but the property of the inhabitants of the whole country will be ruined by the continuance of these disorders. I hope you will either direct Khaga Ain ul Dien to take care, or suffer me to punish the offenders. It is not only to the brigade, but over all the country, his Zemindars tyrannize, and kill many poor people and travellers. It is necessary justice should be done. From these circumstances, it is plain the thieves of all the country find protection under Khaga Ain ul Dien, and act by his orders; if it were not so, he would endeavour to punish and extirpate the thieves.

TRANSLATION of his Excellency the Vizier's Letter, in answer to the above.

I have received your letter. The sepoy you detached to apprehend the robbers, as it was done without a reference to me, was improper; and I desire that you will in future obtain my previous sanction to all your proceedings, through the channel of the Resident, Mr. Bristow. Such is my pleasure, and such the orders of the Governor General; in conformity to which, should Mahomed Beg (who has been appointed Sezawal of Firockabad, on the recall of Shehimad Syed Cawn) make application to you at any time for military aid, you will be pleased to apprise me of his requisition, and receive my orders thereupon. I further understand, Sir, that you have issued dustucks for horses—From a conviction that the practice was productive of much confusion to my affairs, the Governor General has already strictly forbidden it, and an allowance in lieu of the privilege granted to the army. I therefore desire that you will not issue dustucks in time to come; and that whenever you may have occasion for them, the same mode of previous application may be observed.

COPY of Mr. BRISTOW's LETTER to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING, accompanying his Excellency the Vizier's, dated Lucknow, 20th January 1783.

I am desired by the Vizier to transmit you No. 1, 2, and 3, translation of your letter to him, as also of those you have written to Khoga Ain ul Deen, the Aumil of Rohilcund, and to inform you

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you that he considers the whole of the above correspondence with the Aumil, together with the Sepoys detached, and the dustucks issued by you without reference to him, as a direct breach of your instructions, which place you immediately under his orders; and expressly enjoin you, on every occasion, to obtain his previous written sanction to your proceedings, through the channel of the Resident. I have the honour to enclose the Vizier's answer to your address, as also a translation (No. 4) of the orders his Excellency has thought proper to issue to Khoga Ain ul Dien, and Myrfa Mahomed Beg, to prevent in future the robberies you complain of: at the same time I take the liberty to enclose a Persian copy of the form of address observed by the Honourable the Governor General and the Resident, in all correspondence with the Vizier, from an apprehension that the style adopted in your letter might give offence to his Excellency, which I am persuaded is most foreign to your intentions.

COPY of a LETTER from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated Futtu Ghur, January 23d 1783.

I have had the honour to receive your letters of the 20th instant: I shall reply to that containing the intelligence about the motions of the Seiks, as soon as the letters can be translated. My own intelligence does not import that they have any intention of disturbing his Excellency's Government. I shall, however, pay every attention to the intelligence your letters contain; and the troops under my command shall be in readiness to march the moment it becomes necessary.

With regard to my letters to the Khoga, the simple meaning of the first was, that I had been ordered up here by the Governor General for the protection of the Upper Provinces of the Vizier's dominions, and that the districts under him, being a part of them, should there be occasion for assistance, it would be sent from this station. That I understand, by letters from some horse merchants, that they wished to bring their horses to Futtu Ghur; and as I was in great want myself, as well as many of the officers here, should any good ones enter his country, I should be obliged to him if he would forward them. As the person sent down by the merchants could not be persuaded to return without a passport from me, I gave him one—this had nothing to do with the duties; they had, previous to this, paid them to Natha Cawn, on account of the Khoga Ain ul Dein. I had no concern with the duties; they would not have sold their horses one rupee cheaper, even if they had not paid them; but it appears they paid 507 rupees for 51 horses, during the time I commanded at this station formerly. I always, in sending for horses, gave passports for them. I interfered not, nor did I even hear any objections made to my giving them, because they had no effect, and were not intended to have any on the duties paid to Government; and I can safely appeal to the last Resident, to the Nabob's Ministers, to the Nabob himself, in short, to all the officers of his Government, whether I ever interfered in any respect with the officers of the Sircar, or if a single sepoy was even sent out by me from this station, without application made by his Excellency.

The account the Khoga has given of my taking up the robbers, and of those people not being the persons who had committed the late robberies, is equally untrue. The short state of the matter is this, scarce a night has happened, in which some daring theft has not been committed. I am every day surrounded with the native officers of the regiments, as well as the sepoy, and even many representations from the European officers, of their having lost every thing they had; some of the Gentlemen have not a coat or a sword to wear. I am considered by them as indifferent to their interests, because I have taken no effectual step sooner; indeed, the difficulty was to fix on the people guilty: I have been at great pains, and some expence, and at last, on the fullest information, they proved to be the people of Khoga Ain ul Deen's districts. I sent over a Subadar with one company, to take up the person in whose possession the stolen goods were seen; the company went in the night with the greatest secrecy, surrounded the house, on which the people beat their tom toms as an alarm, and in an instant the company was surrounded by between two or three thousand men. On seeing them gathering, the Subadar sent me word he was in danger of being cut off; on which I ordered a battalion to cross the river for his protection. Now, let us see what proofs there are against these honest people of the Khoga: first, the Subadars, the Jamadars, the Hircarrahs, and twenty of the sepoy, offer to make oath, that on finding the house surrounded, made a large fire; burnt a great quantity of Subadars, Jamadars, and European Gentlemen's cloaths, together with a large packet or bundle of European letters and papers. The person now in custody, a near relation of the Jamadar of the village, was one of those who burnt the things, and bears evident marks on his shoulders, half of his quilt being burnt in doing it. In their hurry, however, some things were forgot, and luckily are now in the guard room; they consist of many things belonging to a Subadar of the 10th regiment. There are, amongst other things, two regimental coats.—Are these proofs, or are they not? The man in custody acknowledges

ledges the robberies, and declares Khoja Aid ul Deen's brother the encourager and protector of the thieves. In consequence of this, I applied to the Nabob by letter, requesting he would either punish the guilty, or authorize me to do it. I have also applied to the Minister to reprimand the Koja for his disrespectful letter to me.

I consider myself as fully authorized to apply to his Excellency on all such occasions as this, as also to his Minister; nor do I conceive it at all necessary to do this through you. I am ordered to receive all requisitions for performing military service from his Excellency, and the Board direct they shall be conveyed through you; but they are to be under his seal, and in writing. Can you, on such grounds as this, conceive it ever was the intention of the Honourable Board, to preclude me from corresponding with the Nabob? Is it to be supposed, that they would entrust me with a large body of troops for the protection of the frontiers, for the aid and assistance of the Nabob, and yet preclude me from addressing him but by your permission? for my having written to him, and not made my application to you, is the grounds of offence, and has induced you to make yourself a party in favour of a worthless and insolent man; but since you have volunteered in this business, I now call on you to aid me in bringing to punishment the person accused, the brother or relation of the Koja. It is not, however, in a court constituted at Lucknow, at least of the Nabob's officers, that I can hope for this. All those who have suffered the numerous thefts and robberies are making continual complaints, and calling on me for justice. If nothing more is to be done, will you obtain payment of the amount of their losses? While your predecessor was in office, on every application made to him for redress to the sufferers in cases of this kind, his reply was, that we must protect ourselves, and make use of our own force to punish these robbers and murderers, that it was not in the Nabob's power to do it; and that he did not think himself obliged to make good any losses of this kind. In consequence of this, every officer commanding took the same steps I have done, and by this means some check was put to them. On a personal application I made to his Excellency, he made the same reply, with this addition, that they had even robbed himself, and he could do nothing with them.

Let me ask you this simple question: Suppose, instead of the step I have taken, I had previously applied to the Nabob, and, in order to obtain the sanction of your approbation and assistance, had in the first place applied to you; will you venture to say that any of the thieves would have been apprehended, or any of the stolen goods recovered? I think I may pronounce you will not: but, had I previously applied to his Excellency, will you venture to say that it would have been a secret to Khoga Ain ul Deen, that there was such applications made for permission to seize the robbers?—I dare say you would again reply in the negative.

This is the first time I ever knew the Nabob complain of robbers being taken up. You have given him a new light, and have made him speak a language very different to what he used to do, and; I may add, have altered the style of his letters, which have been ever till now civil and polite to every Gentleman, much more to those of my rank, and had he been left to himself he would still have continued to write in the same manner; but I must be so far plain as to tell you, that I consider the letter as speaking your sentiments rather than his. I know how much the point has been laboured to make him and all the officers consider the officers commanding the troops, however high their rank, as the inferiors of and dependents of the Residents. This is a matter too well known to be doubted by any who have ever been in this part of the country. With respect to myself, you made him send me an order, by which all officers, the moment they passed without the sentries of these cantonments, were entirely removed from under my command, and put directly under yours, to be employed by you on such military services as you should deem proper, without my being consulted, or having any controul over them. Is this consistent with the instructions of the Board, or with any respect to their instructions? Having engrossed to yourself the whole civil authority of the country, you are now stretching your hand over that of the military also, and taking advantage of that part of my instructions which say, that the Vizier's requisitions to me for military services shall pass through you. You have, it is evident, inculcated to him and his Ministers, that I am absolutely under your orders. However much I felt, this, and the letter I received from his Excellency, I put up with it in silence, rather than, by explaining the real state of the case, shew him how much you had misled him. In his last letter you make him say, that when I have occasion for any passport for horses, my application is to be made first to you: this is your diction—is it a style of treatment for me? Your office gives you great power and influence, but, as servants of the Company, my rank is superior to yours; and this alone might have induced you to treat me with some little delicacy.

In your own letter you go a step further than his Excellency has gone: you roundly tax me with a breach of my instructions; but it will appear clearest in your own hand: "I am desired by the Vizier to transmit you (No. 1, 2, and 3) translations of your letters to him, as well as those you have written to Khoga Ain ul Dien Cawn, the Aumil of Rohilcund, and to inform you that he considers the whole of the above correspondence with the Aumil, together with the Sepoys detached, and dustucks issued by you without reference to him, as a direct breach of your instructions, which place you immediately under his orders; and expressly enjoin, on every occasion,

" to

"to obtain his previous written sanction to your proceedings through the channel of the Resident." The last two lines are widely misapplied; but as it appears you have given him a copy of this part of my instructions, I will forward to him a true translation of them, to prevent his misunderstanding them in future.

But if you really understand my instructions in the light you have placed them, how inconsistent was it, without the Vizier's orders, to desire me to march a detachment to Sandy, to release some boats with private trade? Your letter was a public one, addressed in the manner all public letters are, and signed officially "Resident at the Vizier's Court;" and when I informed you, that from what I knew of the people concerned, it was probable there would be resistance, the two six pounders and a regiment were to go; and it was necessary I should have a requisition from the Vizier—Did you send me one? No; you did not even answer my letter for several days, and till the time the business must have been done, had the troops marched, and then came a simple request, that they might not march; this would really have been a breach of my instructions—but I can by no means consider my apprehending a set of robbers in this light, or that it was even intended the troops should quietly have their throats cut without resistance; this is not merely a figure: murders are as common in and around this camp as in the streets of Naples; and to cut this part of the story short, I now tell you, that when any robbery or murder is committed, I will not fail, if in my power, not only to apprehend the villains, but, if the proofs are clear on trial, hang them without the least hesitation. To sum up the whole, I must beg leave to say, that there is not an officer in the service more desirous than I am to conform to the orders of the Board, but even to those of the Nabob, as far as shall be consistent with theirs; and I am satisfied they are convinced of this, and am equally certain the Nabob is of the same opinion, and would so express himself, if left to himself; but, from the change of his style, I must consider the letters, though wrote by his Moonshie, and bearing his seal, as dictated by you. I shall on all occasions, when I see it necessary, address his Excellency, his Ministers, or any of the officers of his government, and conceive I have in every respect an equal right with you to do this, and that it is necessary I should do so. You have sent me translations of my letters to the Khogah; if that about the horses is a literal one, it certainly imports more than was meant, as I have said in the beginning of this. Captain Broome having been confined to his bed, it is possible the Moonshie may have gone beyond my intentions; but the offence lies in my writing without your permission.

True translations and copies.

(Signed) J. NEAVE, Assistant to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING; dated Lucknow, 20th January 1783.

I take the liberty to enclose (No. 1, 2, 3, and 4) copies of letters and intelligence relative to the Sikes, which have this instant been delivered to me; and I seize the earliest opportunity of forwarding them to you, that in case any parties of the enemy should have entered the Vizier's dominions, you may follow such measures as you shall deem expedient for the preservation of the peace of the country. I have communicated the circumstances to his Excellency, requesting to be honoured with his commands, which I shall in course transmit.

Khoga Ain ul Dien, the Aumil of Rohilcund, and Myrfa Mahomed Casscem, have above 170 cavalry and 6,000 infantry stationed with them.

COPY of Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING's Letter to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, in answer to the above; dated Futty Ghur, January 23d 1783.

I have considered the intelligence contained in the Persian papers you was pleased to send me, and compared it with my own account; and, on the whole, am of opinion that the fears of the people about Anushyr have magnified the number of the Seiks, and ascribed to them intentions which they have not: I shall, however, put every thing in a condition to march on the shortest notice.—The motions of these people are rapid. With regard to the infantry of the Aumils, I consider them as nothing, and would not wish to see one of them in a camp where I commanded. The cavalry, if good for any thing, would be useful, but am afraid are not such as would look those of the Seiks in the face.

TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to his Excellency the Vizier.

Mr. Bristow having written to me, informing me that the Seiks were ravaging the country round Anooptheer, and that they seem disposed to cross the Ganges, and having also transmitted me sundry News-papers on the same subject; and although, in case they should cross, they would find it difficult to maintain themselves in Ghetue, yet as they would undoubtedly spoil and destroy the country, and cause a great loss to the collections, if you approve it, I will march to Anooptheer with the troops under my command.—Favour me with your commands on this subject.

A true translation, and copy.
(Signed) J. NEAVE, Assistant to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to HYDER BEG CAWN.

It is evident, from the unhealthiness of Patna, many horses belonging to Gentlemen died; when they came into this country, every Gentleman looked out for them, and from the horse merchants coming from Jorgnegur, Darnagur, and other places of their resort. Since we soldiers have occasion for horses, every Gentleman will want to buy some. I have occasion for horses to do my business, and my good ones are all dead, I therefore sent Hircarrahs to bring them; I afterwards dispatched a guard of sepoy to defend the Merchants, lest they should be plundered by the Banditti, particularly in the Pergunnahs under Khoga Ain Ul Dien, which are literally a nest of thieves, whose sole employment is plunder.

The above Merchants arrived at Jellalabad, by the way of Beseilly; Natha Cawn Cutwal, Renter under Khoga Ain Ul Dien, took 560 rupees for all the chouckies he rented, and gave them a passport to the Phoufadar of Jellalabad, who acting oppressively, would not let them pass, although the Hircarrahs with them had Purwannahs. The conduct of the Phoufadar is more extraordinary, as the hapless Merchants paid the duties in presence of Khoga Ain Ul Dien; and he at last sent them, in consequence of a letter from Khoga Ain Ul Dien, to whom I had written on the subject, detaining however a brother of the horse Merchants. I am sensible the duties are the property of the Company, I am myself anxious they should be collected. I never issued orders remitting the duties—it is not my custom; but the said Khoga wrote a most improper answer to my letter, a copy of which I enclose for your information. The Governor never wrote me in such terms, does it then become the said Khoga? You will shortly see him, and it is necessary you should talk to him on the subject, and let me know his answer, otherwise I shall transmit his letter to the Governor and Council. The Nabob, nor even the King himself, could not address me in a style so unwarrantable. This conduct in a person at Khoga Ain Ul Dien's time of life is the more unaccountable, I really do not understand him;—this matter will not end here.

COPY of a LETTER from KHOGAH AIN UL DEEN to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING, inclosed in his Letter to HYDER BEG CAWN.

I was exceedingly surprized on receipt of your dustuck with the sepoy, to prevent obstacles or impediments happening to the horses of Amanul Cawn and Noor Chan, Merchants, directed to Munoon Cawn, Phoufadar of Jellalabad: the above people are Merchants, they brought goods for sale to Daranagur, and paid the duties. It is clear that this country belongs to the Vizier, and the assignments of the English Company. I, according to your letter before, sent my Hircarrahs to Munoon Cawn, ordering him to levy the accustomed duties, and afterwards to dispatch them to you, accompanied by five Peons and my Hircarrahs. You, Sir, did not reflect that the remission of the duties would be a loss to the Company's Jaydaad. It is necessary you should be kind enough to remand your dustuck, and my Hircarrahs will bring the horses to you, and in future I beg you will not issue dustucks, because the Company's collections will suffer by it, and it may affect our reputation.

True translations.
(Signed) J. NEAVE, Assistant to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a LETTER from the Honourable Governor General and Council to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court; dated Fort William, 24th October 1782.

We desire that you will make it an immediate object of your enquiry, to ascertain whether the troops which have been detached from the stations of Cawnpore and Chunar, at the requisition of the late Resident, or his deputy, for internal defence or other service in the Vizier's dominions, are absolutely and indispensably necessary for those purposes; and as soon as it shall appear to you that these detachments, or any part of them, may be removed without any material prejudice to the Vizier's affairs, you will send a notification thereof in writing severally to each of the officers commanding them, that their services are no longer required, a correspondent having been sent by us to the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore and Chunar, to command the instant return of every detachment within 24 hours after the receipt of such notification from you.

If at any time hereafter the Vizier shall require any extraordinary aid for the internal defence of his dominions, you will address the Commanding Officer of the nearest station within the province of Bahar, requiring such assistance to be sent immediately; but if the occasion shall be so sudden and urgent as not to admit of the delay of such a distant application, you will in that case make the requisition to the officer commanding at Chunar; or finally (but not without the most pressing, most absolute, and most evident necessity) to the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore, or the Frontier station, wherever it may be, of the Vizier's dominions; on every such occasion you will take the precaution to receive a requisition in writing from the Vizier for such aid; and transmit instant advice of it to us, not waiting for the detail of the reasons which have induced the Vizier to require the extraordinary aid, or you to comply with his requisition; but these, to prevent delay, may be communicated to us afterwards, as soon as your leisure will permit.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Honourable Governor General and Council to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING; dated Fort William, 17th September 1782.

In this service it is our intention that you shall be subject to the orders of the Vizier, which will be signified to you through the channel of the Resident at his Court, for the performance of any military operations which he may require from you within the boundaries of his dominions, either for the protection of the country, or for quelling any internal commotions to which the station of your troops may be most contiguous or convenient; but on all occasions you will have the precaution to receive from him the requisition in writing, specifying the service to be performed, if there be sufficient time for that purpose without endangering the safety or peace of the country; and in the execution of such service you will be the judge of what force it may be necessary to employ, and will appoint and order it accordingly; but we earnestly and specifically recommend it to you not to make any detachments from your troops which cannot be instantly recalled, and with which a junction might at any time be precarious or difficult; but in the performance of any considerable or distant operations, you will march with your whole force to effect them.

(Signed) True copies.
J. NEAVE, Assistant to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Agreed, That the following LETTER be written to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING.

Sir,

Mr. Bristow, our Resident at Lucknow, has thought it necessary to lay before us copies of some letters which have passed between you and Coja Ayn Odeen, the Aumil of Rohilcund; of letters which you have wrote in consequence to the Vizier, and to his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn; of the answer of the former, and of those which passed on this occasion between you and the Resident.

Upon an impartial review of these papers, we cannot but be of opinion that your conduct has been unguarded.—Your letters to the Vizier and to Hyder Beg Cawn, but particularly the latter, were very improper.

By

By the tenor of your instructions from us, the nature of all military services, and the force requisite, are left to your judgment, but you are placed under the sole and exclusive direction of the Vizier, to be signified to you through the Resident; he is the Agent or Minister of this government, and the only proper channel for the transaction of business on behalf of the Company or their dependents with the Vizier; it was therefore of course to be understood, that all applications from you to the Vizier ought to have been made through the Resident.

To prevent any misunderstanding or mistakes in future, we think it necessary to direct, that if you have any application or communications to make to the Vizier, or any application to any of the officers of his court, you transmit the same to the Resident, that he may represent them to the Vizier, and obtain his orders, if any shall be necessary thereupon; as we wish to establish this as a general rule of the service, we have accordingly published it in orders to the army. We disapprove of the dustuck which you granted to the Horse Merchants addressed to Munnoon Cawn, Fouldar of Jellalabad.

To prevent any complaint of this kind in future, and to obviate the pleas which would consequently be made for a failure in the collection, we think it necessary to forbid you from sending orders to, or corresponding with, any of the Vizier's officers, excepting those (if any) who shall be directed by him to obey you, or co-operate with you. We approve of the instant measures which you took for apprehending the robbers of your camp; but it was improper to keep any who were taken in confinement, or to insist on the delivery of others, assuming the power of justice to yourself.

They ought, as they were not seized in your camp, to have been delivered up immediately to the Nabob's officers, or to his order, for trial and punishment, with the evidence you had produced for convicting them.

We are.

EXTRACT of BENGAL GENERAL CONSULTATIONS, the 3d March 1783.

Read the following Letter from Colonel Sir John Cumming :

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

The progress of the detachment having been retarded, by waiting for the store boats, I availed myself of the opportunity to see the Resident at Lucknow, in order to make myself acquainted, as much as possible, with the service the Vizier might wish to have performed.

As no particular place has been pointed out in the instructions I have the honour to receive from your Board, I was induced, at the Resident's request, to offer my sentiments on the most eligible place to make a field station; and now beg leave to lay before you a copy of what I wrote him on the subject.

At the same time my opinion was asked with respect to a requisition made by Elmaus Ali Khan, to take a fort in the Dooah called Sasny, it was suggested after taking it, to put in a garrison of the Honourable Company's Sepoys. For my own part, though I think it perfectly right to attack the fort, if the possessor persevere in disobedience to government, yet I see no advantage to be derived from garrisoning it with our own troops; it would excite distrust and suspicion, without being the least check or controul, as it commands no pass or gaut. I think it would be more advisable to put it into the hands of the Vizier, or his Representative, particularly as it would deprive us of a battalion of sepoy, which might perhaps be better employed. Elmaus does not wish to have this business carried into execution till after two months are elapsed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN CUMMING, Col.

Lucknow,
the 12th November 1782.

To

To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

Agreeably to your request, I take the liberty of offering my sentiments on the choice of a station for the troops under my command; on a full consideration of all circumstances, I am of opinion that Ram Gaut, or some place in that vicinity, is the most eligible; among the various motives on which my opinion is founded, are those which follow: the second brigade being stationed at Khanpore, will effectually preserve peace and tranquillity, for at least 50 coss on every side. The extent of the Vizier's dominions to the north west, is about three hundred miles from Khanpore; consequently, was the detachment stationed at Ferruckabad, there would be a frontier of two hundred miles left unguarded, and the whole country of Rohel Cund exposed to the incursions of Secks or Marattas: if Ram Gaut was made the station, all the fordable parts of the river would be guarded, and the whole detachment would be able to reach the north west boundary of the Nabob's dominions in five or six days; its intermediate situation, between Feizulla Khan's country and Delhi, would prevent him from acting in concert with any of the powers beyond the Jumna, and render a junction of their forces impossible. The collections in Rohel Cund would be more easily made, and become less precarious; and whenever an Aumil might require the assistance of a regiment, it would be less dangerous to detach it, because it would never be more than five or six days march from the station.

Should it be the intention of Government to take any part in the transactions at Delhi, or to enter into any negotiation with the King or his Ministers, the vicinity of an army to that city would give a vast weight to any proposal or recommendation; it would render the Vizier's Government more respectable, and extend his influence.

It was formerly found necessary to station two regiments at Darennugger; that necessity can never exist again, if Ram Gaut be made a station, because, as has been already observed, the boundary of the Vizier's dominions would be within six marches. This perhaps may prove a considerable saving of expence.

Many other reasons might be urged in support of the opinion I have given; but as those already offered appear to me fully sufficient, I shall enter no farther at present into the subject.

As some of the Zemindars are at this time refractory, it is highly probable we shall find it necessary to reduce some of their forts. I am therefore very desirous of having two eighteen pounders, and two five and a quarter inch howitzers, from the Nabob. If this request can be complied with, I wish to have them immediately, as delay at the time they are wanted, may prove detrimental to the service.

The difficulty of apprehending those who fly from the justice of the Vizier's Government, makes me very anxious to have a body of Candahar horse added to my detachment—the number from three to five hundred, as may be most agreeable to the Vizier.

Should the Board concur with me in opinion respecting the station at Ram Gaut, I think it would be expedient to leave one regiment at Ferruckabad, which would suffice to preserve the peace of that district. The troops above would have a vast influence over all the country below them; add to which, junction might be made, if necessary, in four days.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN CUMMING, Col.

Lucknow,
the 12th Nov. 1782.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.
Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I take the liberty of transmitting to your Honourable Board the copy of a letter I this day wrote to the Resident at the Vizier's court, in reply to one received from him this morning, enclosing some intelligence respecting the motions of the Secks: it appears that there are many thousands of them embodied, and that they have laid waste the country round Anopshire, and made some attempts to cross the Ganges, and enter the Rohel Cund country; I hope the opinion I have given on this occasion will meet the approbation of your Honourable Board.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN CUMMING, Col.

Futty Ghur,
27th January 1783.

COPY

COPY of a LETTER from Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING to Mr. BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated 27th January 1783.

Sir,

I have been favoured with your letter of the 25th instant, enclosing some Persian papers of intelligence; upon a full consideration of their contents, together with some information I have received myself, I am of opinion it would be hazardous to make any detachments from the force under my command. I have some grounds for apprehending, that Zabli Khan and the Secks have advised Fazulla Khan to reject the proposals now made to him by the Vizier, with promises of their assistance, should a rupture ensue; it is not improbable that a combination between these powers may be now forming, or already formed. It may be said that such a measure could not escape the knowledge of Major Palmer, who is on the spot; but for my own part I think otherwise—Fazulla Khan may easily prevent any intelligence from reaching Major Palmer, while he resides at Rampore.

For the above reasons I am of opinion, that the best and safest measure we can adopt is for four regiments of sepoys, and the company of artillery to take the field immediately. Major Grant, with the 8 companies of his regiment, should be recalled, and left behind as a guard to the magazine, officers baggage, &c. &c.

I think it would be adviseable for the troops to march on this side of the river, directly to Anopshire; the Seicks would then be obliged to abandon their scheme of crossing the Ganges, and would probably disperse, or return to their houses. The detachment in two months might return to its present station, as the grain is now on the ground, and must suffer very much by the march of troops; the preservation of the crops on the Vizier's districts, is an additional reason for the detachments marching on this side of the river.

I have hitherto issued no order for the troops to prepare to march, because such notice is always productive of additional expence to the Company, but I have taken such steps as will enable us to march on the shortest notice; I shall do nothing farther till I am informed of the Vizier's pleasure.

Should the Vizier approve of the proposals I have made, it would be expedient that the Aumils of Rohil Cund should be directed to communicate to me all the intelligence in their power, and to assist in furnishing the camp with supplies of grain, &c. &c.

In a former letter you mentioned that Amuddeen Khan had seventeen hundred horse; it would be of great advantage if those, or part of them, were ordered to join the detachment.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

J. CUMMING, Col.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.
Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

The Resident at the Vizier's Court having transmitted to your Honourable Board copies of several papers of correspondence, and requested your decision thereon, lays me under the necessity of troubling you with something in vindication of my own conduct.

The sum of Mr. Bristow's representation is, that I have taken the liberty to address his Excellency the Vizier, and the officers of his Government, without passing my letters through him; that I granted dustucks; and that I sent out a party of sepoys to apprehend some robbers who had been guilty of repeated thefts and murders within the limits of camp.

As Mr. Bristow has sent to your Honourable Board a copy of my letter to him, under date the 23d ult. it will be unnecessary to say much on the subject of my letters to Khojah Amuddeen Khan. Knowing that the Seiks were assembled in large bodies, and plundering the upper part of the Dooal, I considered that Rohil Cund was, by the rapidity of their motions, exposed to the danger of being plundered also; I therefore wrote Rajah Amuddeen the letter Mr. Bristow has transmitted to your Board.

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Board.

Board. It was not my intention, however, to march to his assistance, without an express order from the Vizier, unless I had actually received intelligence of the Seiks having crossed the Ganges: in that event, to guard against the ill consequence of delay in waiting for instructions for Lucknow, I should have thought myself justified by my instructions from your Board, had I marched immediately.

With respect to my requesting Khojah Amuddeen to forward any good horses that came into the country for sale, I cannot yet discover any thing in it that could be taken amiss. The Merchants, after paying the customary duties, are at liberty to carry their goods to any market they please. Those duties were paid at Darranagger, consequently the Phousdar at Jellalabad had no right to detain the horses. To this purport I wrote him; he complained to Khojah Amuddeen, who wrote me a letter, which I thought very disrespectful. I represented the affair to the Vizier and his Minister Hyder Beg Khan;—I did not conceive it necessary to apply through Mr. Bristow in a matter that concerned myself only; and I believe there never was an officer in command yet, who has not addressed the Vizier, and the officers of his Government, without passing his letters through the Resident. Mr. Bristow has forwarded to your Honourable Board the copy, or translation, of a letter I wrote his Excellency, recommending the march of the whole detachment towards Anopshire, to prevent the Seicks from committing depredations in Rohilcund. He expresses his surprise and alarm at my writing his Excellency without informing him of my having done so.

I will not say that Mr. Bristow has wilfully misrepresented the fact, but I affirm that after my letter to him of the 23d ultimo, I wrote him two others, informing him of my reasons for changing my opinion with respect to the Seiks, one was of the 26th ultimo, of which I enclose a copy; the other was under date the 27th, a copy whereof has been already transmitted to your Board. It is possible the Nabob's Dauck might reach Lucknow sooner than Mr. Bristow's (for both have their separate Daucks) but as no letter intrusted to either has been known to miscarry, I cannot avoid thinking Mr. Bristow must have received one or both of those letters, before he addressed your Board; at any rate I must think him very precipitate.

The Resident complains that I speak of the Vizier and himself without ceremony. It is true I sometimes use the word Vizier, frequently his Excellency, now and then Nabob. Those terms I take to be synonymous, and I have seen them used in the same sense in all the public letters I have ever read. With regard to the ceremony due to the Resident, I am at a loss what honour or what title to give him; perhaps he expects that all the titles engraved on his seal should precede the mention of his name, in the same manner as is practised by the natives in their arzees and petitions: I have hitherto seen nothing of this kind introduced among Gentlemen of higher rank than Mr. Bristow; and, I conceive, were I to adopt it, its novelty and singularity would render it truly ridiculous.

Another ground of complaint is, my having sent a party of sepoy's to apprehend certain persons who had committed many thefts and murders in camp; I have given a full account of that transaction, and my motives, in my letter to Mr. Bristow of the 23d ultimo. As your Board has a copy of that letter, I will not enter into a repetition, but only add, that it has been the constant practice of all the officers who ever commanded in these provinces, to execute summary justice on such offenders; were such measures not taken, it would not be possible for the camp to exist. To apply to the Viziers for leave, or an order to apprehend thieves, would be to publish the intention, and to defeat the end it was intended to answer. I request your Honourable Board to ask the opinions of General Stibbert and Colonel Muir on this subject; both those officers have commanded here, and are now at the Residency: by their answers let my conduct stand approved or disapproved. I wish also that your Honourable Board would call on the late Resident for his opinion, whether it would be possible to bring offenders to justice, or to preserve the camp from being infested with thieves and cut-throats, if no person could be apprehended without going through all the forms of a public application to the Vizier. Mr. Bristow observes, that my account of this transaction is scarcely intelligible: I will trust to the candour of your Board, and have no doubt of your perfectly understanding it, without any further explanation.

Many letters have passed between Mr. Bristow and me, relative to his claim of instructing officers detached on service. It would take up too much of your time to peruse the whole, I shall therefore trouble you with a few extracts only of Mr. Bristow's letter on that subject. He claims the right of instructing whatever officer may be detached, not only in civil and revenue matters, but on every other service in which he may be employed. Should an officer be sent against the Seiks, he is to receive his orders through the Resident.

I assure you, Gentlemen, my objection to this claim is founded not on a vain desire to support my own consequence, but on the fullest conviction that I cannot admit it consistently with the instructions I had the honour to receive from your Board now, without endangering the safety of the country; you have cautioned me against detaching troops which cannot be instantly recalled, or with which a junction

junction might at any time be difficult or precarious. If officers detached become immediately subject to the authority of the Resident, it is not in my power to comply with your injunctions in this instance; the detachments may be ordered on services, and removed to great distances, without my having the least information: were a detachment unprovided with proper artillery and ammunition, were it unequal to the service expected from it, or were it even cut off by a superior force, the responsibility must fall on Mr. Bristow; it is not in my power to guard against the contingencies of a service I am permitted to know nothing of; unapprized of the service, and the place where it is to be executed, how can I judge whether it be safe to detach or not? If the distance do not exceed 10 or 20 coss, it might be done without risk, but far otherwise if the distance be 40 or 50 coss, in the present situation of affairs.

Again, if the Resident be permitted to call for as many detachments as he thinks proper, to instruct the officers commanding, and to employ them how and where he pleases, what dependence can I place on being able to collect a force to repel any sudden invasion, or to crush an unexpected insurrection.

The line which I think the Resident and myself ought to observe, and which I beg leave to submit to the consideration of your Board, is this; when the Vizier requires military assistance, he or the Resident should inform me of the particulars. It is my duty to comply with the requisition, if it can be done with safety, otherwise to represent my reason for not complying: if, after the service be executed, more should be required of the same detachment, the requisition should be first made to me, and the officer on command would receive my orders accordingly; but if the orders for new or extra service be sent immediately from the Resident to the officer, it becomes liable to all those dangers I have already represented. The impropriety of entrusting the direction of military operations to a person totally unacquainted with the nature of them, is so obvious, that I wonder Mr. Bristow should so strenuously insist on it, particularly after the many letters I have wrote him, pointing out the dangerous consequences which must attend it.

It must be evident to your Board, that the whole drift of Mr. Bristow's representation is to prevent any person, whatever be his rank, from communicating any thing to the Vizier without his permission. This he considers so very important, as to demand the instant decision of your Honourable Board.

I take no notice of the acrimony of his style, nor of the ungenteel criticisms passed on my letters: I do not arrogate to myself the merit of a fine writer; at the same time I do not think Mr. Bristow's performance, laboured as it is, totally free from defects.

I cannot close this letter, long as it is already, without observing to your Board how ready Mr. Bristow is on every occasion to make unprovoked and hostile attacks; I therefore enclose you the copy of a letter I received from him very lately: he endeavours to throw the blame of actions done by the Vizier's Cutwal, on me, though he knows that the man is of the Vizier's appointment, and subject to his orders only; he knows also that the duties, whether justly or unjustly exacted, are carried to the public account; he insinuates too, that some person has farmed the Bazar, at 2,000 rupees per month. The absurdity or impossibility of such a fact is too palpable to require a refutation. Whilst the Vizier's Cutwal superintends the Bazar, and collects the duties, how is it possible for any other to rent it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Futty Ghur,
1st February, 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN CUMMING, Col.

COPY of Instructions to Captain HAWHSHAW, or Officer commanding the Detachment.

Sir,

You will be pleased to march with the detachment under your command to Chebramow, where you will be met by the Sezawil of Fimuchabad; you will render him every assistance in your power towards collecting the arrears due from the several Zemindars; you will be cautious not to detach small parties, and thereby expose them to the danger of being cut off; and should any service be required of you which you think the detachment could not execute without great difficulty, you will defer executing it till you have made me acquainted therewith. You are by no means to hold correspondence with the Zemindars, nor to interfere between them and the Sezawil.

(Signed)

J. CUMMING, Col.

13th Dec. 1782.

EXTRACTS

EXTRACTS from some of the Resident's Letters.

Sir,

I have received your favour of the 23d instant, and now enclose you a letter from the Vizier, repeating his Excellency's orders conveyed to you in my address under date the 21st instant.

That the officer on detachment with Mahomed Said Khan, and any other who may be hereafter detached, should receive instructions only from the Resident in civil and revenue matters, and on every other service in which he may be employed, I beg leave to repeat my concurrence with his Excellency's orders.

For your information, I trouble you with a copy of my instructions to Major Lewis Grant, or officer commanding the detachment.

26th December 1782.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident, &c. &c.

To Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING, &c.

Sir,

I have received your favour of the 20th instant, and now enclose you the Vizier's instructions, directing you to grant your assistance to Mahomed Khazym, and Khoja Amudeen Khan. They are instructed not on any account to make application to you on trifling occasions, and to convey the earliest intelligence of the particulars to his Excellency.

The officer sent upon detachment is to receive his instructions through the Resident.

23d January, 1783.

To Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING, commanding a Detachment on the Frontier Station.

Sir,

I enclose a letter from the Vizier, disapproving your issuing dustucks, and informing you, if you chuse to make an appeal to the Governor General upon the disrespectful language which you charge Khoja Ayen ul Dine of using towards you, that you are at liberty to do it. His Excellency does not think the contents of Khoja Ayen ul Dine's letter to you improper; if he should have demanded more than the just duties upon horses, reparation will be made to the person who may have been injured. Hodjee Mahomed, a Merchant at Ferrookabad, has represented that the oppressions of the camp have been renewed, and his goods stopped. His Excellency requests to know if any person under your authority has committed this outrage; and upon proof of the fact, directs the offender may be punished. His Excellency also directs you will enquire into the truth of the report, relative to a person having used your name, in farming the Bazar of your camp for two thousand rupees a month. Your representations to Hyder Beg Cawn are disapproved, and you are commanded to correspond with the Vizier upon all affairs relative to his Excellency's Government, making the Resident the channel of communication.

Lucknow,
24th January 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident, &c.

Sir,

I have received your letters of the 11th, 23d, and 24th Instant. I shall on this, as on every other occasion, pay the utmost attention to the Vizier's requisition; should either of the Aumils in Rohil Chund apply to me for assistance, I shall give it them to the utmost of my power. In a former letter I gave it as my opinion, that nothing serious was intended by the Seiks against the Vizier's Government;

government; since that I have received some information, which has in some degree changed my sentiments. I shall be more explicit when I have investigated the truth, or am confirmed in my opinion. In the mean time I shall take care to have the troops in readiness against any emergency: should it be required to detach a force to any considerable distance, I should be very averse to comply therewith, but would rather march with the whole, except one regiment to guard the cantonments, &c.

I must here beg leave to inform you, that it is inconsistent with the nature of military service for officers detached to receive their instructions from the Resident; it must occur to you, on a moment's reflection, that such a measure would be liable to the most pernicious consequences. How could I proportion the strength of the detachment, or the quantity of stores, to a service I know nothing of? or what dependence can I place on being joined by detached regiments or battalions, in case of emergency, when I am left ignorant both as to the service they are employed on, and the distance they are removed to? Though I object thus strongly to putting officers detached entirely and unconditionally under the authority, I assure you I do not mean to interfere in the smallest degree with the business of the country; all I wish you to understand is, that I cannot permit any part of the troops under my command to be employed on services, or detached from one place to another, without my approbation or knowledge.

In compliance with the Vizier's instruction, communicated to me in your letter of the 11th instant, I have wrote Major Grant to lend every assistance in his power, to the newly-appointed Sezawil.

26th January 1783.

Agreed, That the following Reply be written to Colonel Sir JOHN CUMMING.

Sir,

We have to acknowledge the receipt of letters from you under the following dates, 12th November, 13th December, 20th, 27th January, and 1st February.

We approve of the opinion which you express in the first of these, not to garrison Saffny with the Company's troops, in case it should be taken by them; and we here lay it down as a general rule for your guidance, not to put any of the Company's troops under your command into garrison, nor to have any fixed station, but to be ready at all times to march to any place where the service may require it.

Your remarks on the proceeding of the General Court Martial, enclosed in your letter of the 20th January, entirely coincides with our own knowledge and opinion; but we do not deem it necessary to publish any thing upon this subject in general orders of the army.

We have written to Mr. Bristow, in consequence of your letter of the 27th January, desiring that in all instances which require the movement of your detachment for the defence or protection of the country, he will recommend to the Vizier's instant decision in issuing clear and precise orders to you for that purpose, without waiting the delay of a reference to us for our advice, or leaving you at an uncertainty with respect to his intentions, when action on your part may be unavoidable.

Your letter of the 1st February, although it throws no new light upon the subject of which it treats, and on which we have already passed a decision, but rather confirms the propriety of the decision, suggests to us the necessity of a further order, which we shall likewise notify to Mr. Bristow. All orders for detachment will of course be sent to you, in the form already prescribed of requisitions from the Vizier; but when the detachments have been actually made, and any instant occasion shall require that fresh orders be sent to the officers commanding them, and they shall chance to be at such a distance from you, or the officer commanding the whole, as would defeat the purpose of the orders if issued through you, such orders may be immediately sent, as we have before prescribed, in the form of requisitions from the Vizier, to the officers commanding such detachments, and must be obeyed; they are at the same time to be notified to you, but in every other case the orders must pass through you. In like manner, when a quick communication of intelligence from the officers on detachment to the Vizier shall be necessary, and delays would occur from transmitting their letters through the Commanding Officer, they shall correspond immediately with the Resident, transmitting copies of their letters to the Commanding Officers, but only in such instances.

We can hardly suppose that the Resident would be guilty of such irregularity, as to convey any orders from the Nabob relating to military detail; nevertheless, to prevent any future misunderstanding on this subject, we think it necessary to explain our intentions to be, that the Vizier shall prescribe the service to be performed; but that it must rest solely with the Commanding Officer to determine the force and means requisite for the execution of it.

Fort William,
3d March 1783.

We are, &c.
(Signed) Governor General and Council.

Agreed that the following Letter be written to Mr. BRISTOW.

Sir,

A letter which we received from Colonel Sir John Cumming suggests to us the necessity of establishing the following rule, which we hereby direct you to observe, in order to prevent any future misunderstanding between you concerning the authority of either to correspond with, or transmit orders to the Commanding Officers of detachments from his corps, and this we have also notified to Colonel Sir John Cumming.

All orders for detachments will of course be sent to Colonel Sir John Cumming, or the Commanding Officer of his corps, in the form already prescribed, of requisitions from the Vizier; but when the detachments have been actually made, and any instant occasion shall require that fresh orders be sent to the officers commanding them, and they shall chance to be at such a distance from Colonel Sir John Cumming, or the officer commanding the whole, as would defeat the purpose of the orders, if issued through him, such orders may be immediately sent, as we have before prescribed, in the form of requisitions from the Vizier, to the officers commanding such detachments, and must be obeyed; they are at the same time to be notified to Colonel Sir John Cumming, but in every other case the orders must pass through him. In like manner, when a quick communication of intelligence from the officers on detachment to the Vizier shall be necessary, and delays would occur from transmitting their letters through the Commanding Officer, they shall correspond immediately with you, transmitting copies of their letters to the Commanding Officer, but only in such instances.

In a word, we think it necessary to explain our intentions to be, that the Vizier shall prescribe the service to be performed, but that it must rest solely with the Commanding Officer to determine the force and means requisite for the execution of it.

Fort William,
4th March 1783.

We are, &c.
(Signed) Governor General and Council.

EXTRACT of BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, 3d March 1783.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have received your letter of the 22d ultimo, and in obedience to your commands advised the Nabob Vizier to concert and form a new and permanent agreement with the Nabob Fyzoolla Cawn, which may obviate all future signs of jealousy or distrust.

The mode his Excellency has thought the most eligible to effect these purposes is, by the deputation of a Gentleman, who shall be authorized to settle all disputed points. I took the liberty to recommend that Major William Palmer should undertake this service, his integrity and abilities, and the confidence with which the Honourable the Governor General is known to honour him, will give weight and consequence to his negotiations, and I hope be productive of good effects. I have requested an escort of two companies of sepoys from Colonel Sir John Cumming, to attend Major Palmer.

I have communicated to Almas Ally Cawn the permission you have granted, of the detaching a force to assist him in the reduction of the fort of Saffny. He is at present employed in Jugduspoore, and informs me, when he may have settled that district he will make application for the troops, and having previously obtained the Vizier's approbation, proceed against the fort.

Lucknow,
19th December 1782.

I have the honour to be, with, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Read

Read the following LETTER from Mr. BRISTOW:

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Under date the 19th instant I took the liberty to inform you of the Vizier's intentions of appointing Major William Palmer on a deputation to the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn. I now have the honour to enclose (No. 1) the instructions I gave that Gentleman in obedience to his Excellency's commands.

I have the pleasure to forward two statements (No. 2 and 3) of the revenues of Rampore; the one furnished by the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, amounting annually to 15,85,576 rupees, and the other by my agents, amounting to 26,05,000 rupees, making a difference of rupees 10,19,424 per annum. I was informed the improvements in the Jaghires exceeded thirty lacks, but as I have transmitted the accounts to Major Palmer, he will be able to ascertain the truth; the latter statement I received since that Gentleman left Lucknow on the 27th instant. I beg leave to solicit your orders on the sum you think I ought to advise the Vizier to claim of the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, in lieu of the military aid which he is obliged to furnish, agreeable to the stipulations in the last treaty. I likewise beg to be informed if you approve the demand of money instead of troops. The instructions to Major Palmer do not authorize him to conclude any agreement before he shall transmit information of the actual state of affairs. This has been purposely done, to afford me an opportunity of receiving your final orders, and recommending them for the Vizier's approbation.

Most of the enclosures in my letter to Major Palmer are the copies of the treaties between the Vizier and the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, and extracts from your letters, together with the representations made by my predecessors and me: those papers are already amongst your records. The letters which have passed between the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn and his Vakeel, Allef Cawn, relate to my having, previous to the receiving your orders of the 22d ultimo, endeavoured to sound the dispositions of the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn; of my intentions regarding this matter, I addressed the Honourable the Governor General, under date the 28th ultimo: Allef Cawn wrote to his master on the subject, and in answer, he was directed not to agree to the granting any pecuniary aid; the reason assigned was, that by the last treaty he was relieved from any claim on the part of the Vizier, except the furnishing troops. This, even after the fray which happened at Daranagur, he wished to evade, if required to serve at any distance from his own country; at the same time he was very willing to suffer the usual detachment to remain at Daranagur, or at a station near Rampore. I impute the language held by Fyzoola Cawn to the expectations he may flatter himself with of enjoying the exclusive advantages of an extensive and fertile part of the Vizier's dominions of his Jaghire; I am of opinion he would never engage in any hostile designs against the Vizier; my reason is, that if by fortuitous events a change of the Sovereign of this country should happen, his situation would not be improved; on the contrary, he might be exposed to severe exactions, and possibly be entirely dispossessed. He has derived security, honour, and advantage from the Vizier's government. I do not see how he could think himself benefited by a change, and therefore would hardly attempt to create disturbances.

Jealousies will in all likelihood continue to subsist between the Vizier and the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, whilst the latter may possess the means of bringing an army of twenty thousand men into the field. In every step you may judge expedient to take in this matter, I beg leave to submit to your consideration the situation of Almas Ally Cawn and Khauja ul Dine, as well as the general state of the Vizier's dominions; there is every reason to hope that the force now stationed in them will be sufficient to restore peace. In case Major Palmer should find he is likely to fail of success by negotiation, I solicit your instructions how far you may be pleased to wait with the Vizier in enforcing obedience to his just claims.

I have the honour to be, with, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
30th December 1782.

Ordered, That the enclosure in this letter be entered after the Consultation.

To

To Major WILLIAM PALMER, on a Deputation from his Excellency the Vizier to the Nabob FYZULLA CAWN.

Sir,

I have had the honour to receive instructions from the Governor General and Council, to advise the Vizier to put an entire stop to the repeated alarms which have arisen in consequence of the jealousy subsisting between his Excellency and the Nabob Fyzoolla Cawn. Having represented these circumstances to the Vizier, the most eligible mode, in his Excellency's opinion, of effecting this purpose, appears to be, by deputing a Gentleman in the character of Public Agent on his part, who shall be authorized to settle all disputed points. I have taken the liberty to recommend that you should undertake this service; your character and abilities, and the confidence with which the Governor General is known to honour you, will give weight to your negotiations, and establish, in the mind of the Nabob Fyzoolla Cawn, a just sense of the unanimity of councils which subsists between the Nabob Vizier and the Honourable Company.

For your information I enclose copies of such records of my office, as may assist your judgment: I shall next proceed to furnish you with instructions in behalf of the Vizier; and whenever, on future occasions, my services in seconding your representations may be necessary, I shall most heartily unite by every means in my power of affording consequence to your character.

The accompanying letters are your credentials to the Nabob Fyzoolla Cawn; and an address from me, informing him that your appointment is in concurrence with the approbation of the Honourable the Governor General. You will immediately upon your arrival endeavour to convince the Nabob Fyzoolla Cawn, all doubts of his attachment to the Vizier are ceased, and whatever claims may be made of him, are founded upon the basis of his interest and advantage, and a plan of establishing his right to the possession of his Jaghire. It is not the intention of the Vizier to subject it to the general regulation which has taken place in other parts of his dominions, and he will only ask such aids of him as are consistent with justice.

The extract from the Honourable Board's letter to me, under date the 22d of November 1782, will be your rule of conduct in regard to the great objects to be obtained by your appointment; the Nabob Vizier wishes that either a body of cavalry should be attached to his or the Company's troops, to march unconditionally to any country where their services may be required, or that a specific sum for the maintenance of a proportionable number should be defrayed by the Nabob Fyzoolla Cawn, the said sum to be paid to the Vizier by monthly instalments. It is my duty however to give you my opinion, that you will meet with great difficulty in accomplishing these points; and unless the Nabob Fyzoolla Cawn be satisfied of the unalterable resolution of the Vizier and the Honourable Company to enforce their measures, he will evade, and possibly reject, your propositions.

I am informed from the best authority of considerable improvements having been made in the Jaghire of Rampore; I hope before your arrival to furnish you with a statement of the actual revenue, which amounts at this time to at least thirty lacks of rupees a year, when the original grant was only fourteen lacks seventy-five thousand.—The Nabob Fyzoolla Cawn was put in possession at a period he had no claim to indulgence or protection from the Vizier, and he has since been treated with great distinction, and lived in affluence and security.—As a Jaghirdar he owes allegiance to the state from which he derives his honours and advantages, and it becomes a duty incumbent on him, to yield his support and assistance when they may be required.

About five months since a fray happened between two battalions of sepoy in the Vizier's service, and a body of the Nabob Fyzoolla Cawn's cavalry stationed at Darranegur, in which the sepoy were defeated, and their guns taken. Upon enquiry it appeared the Vizier's troops were to blame;—the guns were returned, and the conduct of Fyzoolla Cawn was not censured by the Vizier, who thought proper to order the usual detachment of (Fyzoolla Cawn's) cavalry, stationed at Darranegur, to be withdrawn, and proceed from thence to Lucknow, where there would be occasion for their services. In answer to the Vizier's requisition, Fyzoolla Cawn evaded a compliance, and the matter was dropped.

The copy of my address to the Governor General, No. will inform you of a negotiation for Fyzoolla Cawn's cavalry to act with General Goddard, and on his evading the proposition, that a sum of money was demanded of him.—Since my taking charge of the Residency with the Vizier's approbation, I renewed the claim, not by application directly to Fyzoolla Cawn, but by first endeavouring to ascertain, through Allif Cawn, his Vaqueel at this place, the terms he would agree to. The letters that have been received from him on this subject you will find amongst the accompanying papers, No. by which it appears from his declarations that he is equally averse to paying money as to detaching troops. The Vaqueel explained his master's sentiments to me in a different manner, and flattered me with certain hopes of obtaining a sum of money, especially as the assurances the Honourable the Governor General had been pleased to give him had removed all causes

causes of alarm. Firmness in your demands will possibly accomplish the business, and he will acquiesce when he finds the Vizier is determined on exacting his rights.

The stipulation for cavalry will be subject to inconveniences, such as doubts of the exertions and attachment of the commanders, and the refractory and turbulent spirit of the Afgaans in general. The Vizier has for this reason signified his commands to me, that you should endeavour to obtain from Fyzoolla Cawn an annual tribute, the specific sum to be ascertained upon the information you may hereafter transmit.

If you can procure from him, over and above this, a peshcush of at least five lacks, it would be rendered an essential service to the Vizier, and add to the confidence his Excellency would hereafter repose in the attachment of the Nabob Fyzoolla Cawn.—This is a matter he leaves to your discretion, but the annual stipulation is a claim his Excellency cannot relinquish.

As a further explanation of this subject, I beg leave to inform you the cavalry under the command of Abdul Rehman Cawn is paid at the rate of fifty rupees a man and horse per month, which upon five thousand would make thirty lacks a year to Fyzoolla Cawn, a sum much above his means to defray, were the stipulation in the treaty to relate to cavalry only. The Vizier has explained the article relative to the relinquishing the advantages which may have been made by the improvement of the jaghire, to comprize the period at which the treaty was concluded.—Any lands since cultivated do not come under this description.

On your arrival at Rampore, you will be able to form a more correct judgment of the probability of the success of your negotiations; and as the Vizier reposes entire confidence in your integrity and abilities, he authorizes you to suspend the communication of his commands to Fyzoolla Cawn, if you should find they were likely to be disobeyed. Your failing would throw a slight upon the Vizier's dignity and authority; and in case of resistance, it would be necessary to be informed of the pleasure of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, with regard to enforcing these measures.

You will observe, in the late Resident's correspondence and mine, the particulars relative to the suspicions entertained of Fyzoolla Cawn's connections with foreign powers. It is a fact publicly asserted, that Fyzoolla Cawn has entertained more Afgaans than he is allowed to do by treaty.—I beg leave to recommend these points to your notice, as deserving of enquiry.

The Vizier also requests you will endeavour to acquire a particular knowledge of the views and affairs of the Nabob Fyzoolla Cawn, and report your information directly to him, or through me, which ever channel of communication may be most agreeable to yourself.

I am informed, "Aliff Cawn has written to the Nabob Fyzoolla Cawn, that he suspected the original destination of the troops under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming was for Secundera, to support one of the parties at the Court of Delhy. He supposed this plan is now dropped, and that the Board propose ordering the detachment to Darranagur, in order to support the demands which may be made upon him. He communicated to his master the intelligence of your intended appointment, the object of which was to exact money.—Fyzoolla Cawn has directed Alif Cawn to reject all propositions for the payment of money, and has dispatched a Vaqueel to Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining the intentions of the governor. In the mean time Fyzoolla Cawn was making preparations to put his country in a state of defence."

In order to ascertain the truth, I spoke to Alif Cawn upon the subject of the above intelligence. He confesses to have informed Fyzoolla Cawn that the detachment was to march to Darranagur to awe the Sieks and Gajurs, but denies having ever intimated any design of exacting money of him.—What he communicated on this head was from me in a friendly style, and in the terms which I have above explained to you.—He denies the circumstance of the preparations for defence, and repeatedly assured me of Fyzoolla Cawn's confidence in the Honourable the Governor General's professions.—He accounts for the Vaqueel, by saying, the man now in Calcutta (Sheo Persaud) neglects his duty, and therefore Fyzoolla Cawn has thought proper to send another person (Futty Sing) to relieve him.

I recommended to Alif Cawn to inform his master of your appointment, and that the object of it was to establish a firm and lasting friendship between the Vizier and the Nabob Fyzoolla Cawn, and to put an end to the doubts and jealousies which had arisen. If it was intended to act offensively against him, the detachment would have marched directly to Darranagur; but no threat, or the appearance of compulsion, had been used, and he might rest satisfied that no violence was intended.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

JUMMA

Lucknow,
28th December 1782.

VOL. II.

M m m

JUMMA of the JAGHYRE of Rampore, for the Fuffullee Year 1190, agreeable to Accounts furnished by the Nabob FYZOOLLA CAWN, through his Vaqueel at Lucknow.

Shahabad Luckhore									
Maul	—	—	—	—	5,56,729	1	—		
Sayer	—	—	—	—	28,804	—	—		
								5,85,533	1 —
Ackberabad, and Villages in the Purgunnah of Moorshedabad									
Maul	—	—	—	—	1,55,025	5	—		
Sayer	—	—	—	—	4,497	—	—		
								1,59,522	5 —
Maul	—	—	—	—	1,44,718	8	—		
Sayer	—	—	—	—	7,000	—	—		
								1,51,718	8 —
Hazarutnagur, including Daghur, and the Sayer									
Rahut	including the Sayer	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,36,848	— —
Rajour	ditto	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	68,608	13 3
Kaar	ditto	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	1,61,261	7 3
Larfabuck	ditto	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	60,191	— —
	ditto	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	63,341	6 —
			—	—	—	—	—	98,551	7 6
Bareilly rupees								15,85,576	— —

N. B. Something more than 11,00,000 pukka.

(Signed)

J. WOMBWELL, Accountant.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT of the Jumma of FYZOOLLA CAWN'S Jaghyre, for the Fuffullee Year 1189, with his Expences, agreeable to Accounts furnished by Agents employed for the Purpose, by Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Shahabad.

Nuffurut Khan's Zimma	—	—	—	5,15,000	
Khaujah Bux's ditto	—	—	—	1,95,000	
Saudeh's ditto	—	—	—	1,90,000	
The Brother of Mahomed Ally's, ditto	—	—	—	95,000	
Mool Chund's Talook	—	—	—	75,000	
Sirdar Cawn's ditto	—	—	—	15,000	
Sundry Villages, under Omar Cawn and others	—	—	—	25,200	
Sundry ditto, made over for the Use of his Women	—	—	—	15,000	
					11,25,200

Hauzarutnagur.

Sahubra Moonfhee's Zimma	—	—	—	3,75,000	
Mustapha Cawn ditto	—	—	—	10,000	
					3,85,000

Reyhur.

Ruftum Cawn's Talook	—	—	—	—	87,800
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Rajepore, commonly called Petauspore.

Canaul Zaye Cawn's Zimma	—	—	—	—	1,85,000
Ajaam under Nuttoo	—	—	—	—	1,75,000

Moradabad.

Mahomed Ally Cawn, the Saheb Zade's Zimma, under Charge of					
Nuffurut Cawn Chilah	—	—	—	—	1,95,000
Sheer Gurrah, 4 Mehaults	—	—	—	—	2,25,000
The Sayer	—	—	—	—	70,000
The Neemundy, &c. Awab	—	—	—	—	1,57,000
					26,05,000

Khrutch.

Khafs Ruffaulah.

Ally Cawn, Baraitch	—	—	25 Men
Akbar Shaw, ditto	—	—	25 ditto
Nuffurut Cawn, ditto	—	—	50
Mahomed Nuz Cawn	—	—	35
Nuffurut Cawn Chelah	—	—	150
With himself	—	—	250
Gul Cawn	—	—	50
Mahomed Cawn Rudjah	—	—	150
Ghewra Cawn	—	—	125
Cawn Zade	—	—	50

Carried forward — — 910

Carried forward 26,05,000

Jumma brought forward				—	—	—	26,05,000
Khrutch.							
Khafs Ruffaulah	—	—	Brought forward	—	910		
Mahommed Ally Cawn Ruffaulah.							
Eraudet Cawn	—	—	—	—	50		
Dullet Cawn	—	—	—	—	100		
Mahomed Cawn	—	—	—	—	25		
Mullah Zurruf Cawn	—	—	—	—	150		
Saheb Cawn Meffareu Cawn	—	—	—	—	70		
Ekehan	—	—	—	—	350		
Nehaul Cawn	—	—	—	—	25		
Ahmud Cawn	—	—	—	—	50		
Ahmud Cawn, Rajah	—	—	—	—	50		
Noor Cawn's Ruffaulah	—	—	—	—	620		
					1,490		
Total Ruffaulahdars				—	2,400		
Foot.							
Gholaum Mahomed Cawn, with the Brother of Jubboo Cawn	—	—	—	—	540		
Nuffurut Cawn, Saheb Zodi, with the Brother of Henet Khan	—	—	—	—	100		
Muftujaub Cawn	—	—	—	—	540		
Abduck Huickum Cawn	—	—	—	—	570		
Zur Mahomed Cawn	—	—	—	—	540		
Syeef deen Cawn	—	—	—	—	325		
Moolave Julanee	—	—	—	—	250		
Amar Cawn	—	—	—	—	150		
Behadre Cawn	—	—	—	—	125		
Murdan Cawn	—	—	—	—	75		
Nobauzig Cawn	—	—	—	—	50		
A Brother-in-Law of the Nabob	—	—	—	—	50		
Huffun Cawn	—	—	—	—	75		
Ruftum Cawn	—	—	—	—	50		
					3,440		
Horse and Foot				—	5,840	men	
5,840 Men, at 1,25,000 per Month for 7 Months, is, per Annum							8,75,000
Expences of his Family.							
The Expence of his Begum	—	—	—	—	—	12,000	
6 Saheb Zadis	—	—	—	—	—	35,000	
Mahomed Ally Cawn, Saheb Zade, 200 Rupees per Month more	—	—	—	—	—	2,400	
Nuffer Ulla Cawn, his Nephew	—	—	—	—	—	40,000	
The Son of Mahomed Ecar Cawn	—	—	—	—	—	12,000	
Mustapha Cawn, Damaud	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	
						1,12,400	
Doaub Charges	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,000	
							10,87,400
Saving, Bareilly Rupees							15,17,600

(Signed) J. WOMBWELL, Accompt.

Agreed,

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Mr. BRISTOW.

To Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at Oude.

Sir,

We shall in this reply separately to your letter of the 30th December, enclosing your instructions to Major Palmer of the 23d of that month.

We approve of the choice which you have advised the Vizier to make, of Major Palmer to conduct the negociation with Fyzoola Cawn; but we think that the instructions you have given him are not sufficiently explicit; and we take particular notice of one clause in them, which we fear will defeat it altogether; we allude to the following heads:

" On your arrival at Rungpore you will be able to form a more correct judgment of the probability of the success of your negotiations; and as the Vizier reposes entire confidence in your integrity and abilities, he authorizes you to suspend the communication of his commands to Fyzoola Cawn, if you should find they were likely to be disobeyed.

" Your failing would throw a slight upon the Vizier's dignity and authority; and, in case of resistance, it would be necessary to be informed of the pleasure of the Honourable Governor General and Council, with regard to enforcing these measures."

To know whether Fyzoola Cawn is likely to disobey the commands of the Vizier, Major Palmer must first make those commands known to him, which is in effect to make the communication which Major Palmer is instructed to suspend in the case supposed, of a likelihood of their being disobeyed.—We shall adopt the sentiment, but vary the mode of its application.

We shall now proceed to specify, in distinct articles, the points which we wish to have obtained, and which we conclude, from the general tenor of the instructions which you have given to Major Palmer, to be conformable to the wishes of the Nabob Vizier.

1st. To convert the stipulation for a body of 5,000 horse and foot into a fixed subsidy.

It was certainly understood, at the time that the treaty was concluded, of which this stipulation was a part, that it applied solely to cavalry, as the Nabob Vizier, possessing the service of our forces, could not possibly require infantry, and least of all such infantry as Fyzoola Cawn could furnish, and a single horseman included in the aid which Fyzoola Cawn might furnish would prove a literal compliance with the stipulation. The number, therefore, of horse implied by it, ought at least to be ascertained—we will suppose 5,000; and allowing the exigency for their attendance to exist only in the proportion of one year in five, reduce the demand to one thousand for the computation of the subsidy, which, at the rate of 50 rupees per man, will amount to 50,000 per annum. This may serve for the basis of this article in the negociation upon it; but in the conclusion of it, we must trust to the discretion and integrity of Major Palmer.

If Fyzoola Cawn shall refuse to treat for a subsidy, and claim the benefit of his original agreement, in its literal expression, he possesses a right which we cannot dispute, and it will in that case remain only to fix the precise number of horse which he shall furnish, which ought at least to exceed 2,500.—This also must be left for discretionary adjustment.

To demand the surrender of all the reiaits of the Nabob Vizier's dominions, to whom Fyzoola has given protection and service, or an annual tribute, in compensation for the loss sustained by the Nabob Vizier in his revenue, thus transferred to Fyzoola Cawn. His encouragement of the defection of the subjects of his Sovereign Lord, and his acceptance of their allegiance, is contrary to the most ancient and fundamental laws of the constitution of Hindostan, and a crime against the Nabob Vizier, his Sovereign. You have stated the increase of his Jaghire, occasioned by this act, at the moderate sum of 15 lacks—the tribute ought at least to be one-third of that amount.

3dly. We conceive that Fyzoola Cawn himself may be disposed to yield to the preceding demand, on the additional condition of being allowed to hold his lands in Ultungaw, instead of his present tenure by Jaghire. This we think the Vizier can have no objection to grant, and we recommend it. But for this a fine or peshcush ought to be immediately paid, in the customary proportion of the jumma, estimated at 30 lacks.

Fort William,
the 23d January 1783.

We are, &c.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. BRISTOW to the Governor General and Council,
dated Lucknow, the 23d November 1782.

In my address of the 13th instant, I had the honour to inform you of the situation of affairs in Rohilcund. Since that time letters have been received from Cojah Ayn ul Deen, conveying intelligence that he was no longer apprehensive of the Seiks, as they had withdrawn from the frontiers. In my opinion, his giving the alarm proceeded from a disinclination to attend at Lucknow, and this furnished the pretence for not coming. I am sorry to say the disturbances between him and Mirza Cazem continue; each have again complained of acts of violence being committed in their several districts. The most positive injunctions have been issued, forbidding such improper conduct. In the present state of his Excellency's government, and at the season of the year, no chastisement could be exercised upon the offenders, unless the Vizier were to call for the assistance of the Honourable Company's troops.—I hope, and indeed have every reason to expect, there will be no necessity for such a measure.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of
the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I now beg leave to lay before you a detail of the services on which detachments from the Honourable Company's troops have been employed in the Vizier's dominions.

The insurrections in Sahlone and its dependencies were created and supported by Rajah Bulbudder Sing, Zemindar of Tellooie, who, having been dispossessed of his Zemindary during the government of the late Vizier Suja ul Dowla, thereupon attempted to raise disturbances, and collected numerous followers. Suja ul Dowla immediately detached a very large force to Sahlone, with orders to shew no mercy. Great numbers of people, taken in arms, were put to death in the course of the campaign, and Bulbudder never again opposed the authority of government during his life-time.

When Sahlone was granted in Jaghyr to the Begum, she agreed to give this rebel an allowance, in lieu of land, of 500 rupees per month, and a beet upon the country, amounting altogether to about 12,000 rupees annually, and he stipulated not to create disturbances. When the Jaghyrs were resumed, that of the Begum fell under the general regulation, and the Aumil appointed by the Vizier refused to continue his allowance to Bulbudder, who in consequence renewed his former depredations. Since the month of February last, the Majors Gilpin, Scott, and Lumisdaine, have been successively employed in endeavouring to reduce him to obedience; it appears by the letters of those officers, that he has met with repeated defeats, he nevertheless constantly appeared again after a short time, followed by as great numbers as before. The inhabitants of that country in general look up to Bulbudder's family as the stock from which they all descended; and zeal for their Chief has united the circumjacent towns and villages in a league, to co-operate offensively and defensively in his favour. He is thus enabled to assemble, at the shortest notice, bodies of eight or ten thousand men; and when attacked, if defeated, he mixes with the crowd, and all attempts to apprehend him fail. His usual resort upon these occasions is to the thick woods within the district of Sahlone and its dependencies; and unless detachments can be fixed at proper stations, to oppose and intercept his march from place to place, and prevent the people from assembling, it appears little success would be likely to follow any military operations against him. When hard pressed, he flies to some other provinces of the Vizier's dominions, or takes refuge in the Bundelcund country.

The officers who have commanded on this service accuse the Aumils and Phouzedars of negligence, and some of them even of conniving at the rebels depredations. I have urgently recommended it to the Vizier to publish in their districts his determination to punish, with the utmost severity, the adherents and abettors of refractory Zemindars. The Aumils make a practice of exaggerating the mischief done by these commotions, urging them as a plea for balances and claims of deductions; and thus, by their intrigues and management, much larger losses have accrued to government on this account than had been actually sustained.

The expedients proposed to restore the peace of the districts of Sahlone, are either to station so considerable a force on the spot as would deter the rebel from any future attempts to disturb it, or, which appear, in the present station of affairs, perhaps more adviseable, to grant him an allowance

lowance upon the plan formerly settled between him and the Begum. He is at present quiet, and has sent me a letter, expressing in general terms his inclination to become a peaceable good subject. The inclosed letter from Major Lumsdaine I submit to your consideration, as a further explanation of this subject. As that officer appears to agree with me in opinion, that these commotions are not likely to be quelled by force, at least not the one he has with him, I propose, with your approbation, to try the other expedient.

Since the beginning of October Major Nicol has acted with a complete regiment in the districts of Khyrabad and Mahumdy, which have long been remarkable for the refractory and turbulent spirit of the inhabitants. Since the Vizier's accession to the Musnud, except when Almaffallee Cawn farmed them, a very great proportion of the revenue has been annually lost to Government, and the Phouzedars in general disgraced. Alee Reza Cawn, during his aumildarry, lost his brother, and a number of his people, in different engagements with the Zemindars, and has been since upwards of two years, as I am informed, in confinement for balances; his case appears hard, and I have solicited his release. Almaffallee Cawn collected the revenue, during his administration, by over-running the country with a numerous force, and exercising great cruelties. The mischief arising sometimes from a total relaxation of authority, and at others from the too violent exertion of it, has materially affected the cultivation. Those districts however being remarkably fertile, I am in hopes they may, by good management, be quickly restored. It appears, from the representations of Major Nicol, that they contain a number of forts, but being mostly in such bad repair as to be scarcely tenable, I have expectations that his assistance will have great effect in realizing the revenue. He is at present with the Aumil on a circuit through the districts, for the purpose of awing and compelling the appearance of the refractory Zemindars, all of whom, except one, as far as their circuit has extended, have given their attendance, and it is with pleasure I inform you, the measures adopted by Mahomed Hussein Cawn, the Aumil, are exceedingly mild, having succeeded hitherto more by the terror of his force than the actual exertion of it.

Khyrabad and Mhaumdy were farmed by Almas Allee Cawn, at the time of his withdrawing himself from the Vizier's authority: his Naibs in consequence relinquished their charge; and they were for a period of some months in a state of anarchy, no new Aumil having been appointed to them. The inhabitants, relieved from the severities of his administration, quickly resumed their former habits of independence; and the Vizier not having made any provision for an event like that of Almas's succession, and being unable to furnish a sufficient body of troops to quell the insurrections that followed, he was obliged to apply for a regiment from the brigade. I hope peace will soon be re-established; and as the Bankers have an assignment on those districts, I recommend the continuance of the detachment.

I addressed the Vizier very early after taking charge of my office on the subject of the transactions at Forrachabad; expressing your pleasure, that the Nawaub Muzzuffer Jung should be left in the free exercise of his authority over his Soubadarry, whilst he might continue to execute his engagements with fidelity, and my instructions to withdraw, in that case, all interference on your behalf. I received in answer, through the acting Minister, a very urgent request to represent to you, that Muzzuffer Jung had not fulfilled any part of his engagements from the time of the Sezaweel being withdrawn: that the accumulated balance at the end of the last, and the demand for the present year, amounted altogether to near twelve lacks of rupees: that the Nawaub Muzzuffer Jung had not appeared disposed to take any measures for the liquidation of these claims: that his country was ill governed, the revenue made away with by his own servants, and neither he or the Vizier received their rights: that, therefore, seeing no hopes of realizing the tribute but by the interference of his authority, he (the Vizier) had thought himself reduced to the necessity of appointing Mahomed Syed Cawn his Sezaweel, and applying to the Commanding Officer in the field, through the late Resident, for the assistance of a military force; and Major Scott was accordingly ordered to march to Furrockabad; and he hoped, that, on due consideration of the motives which influenced these measures, you would give them your approbation, and permit the continuance of the regiment on that service.

It was expected that Mahomed Syed Cawn would have been resisted in the execution of his new office by Sobkutulla, the Minister invested with Muzzuffer Jung's authority; he however fled from the town shortly after the arrival of Major Scott's regiment; and though he still remains in the country, I am in hopes no commotions will follow.

The acting Minister's proposal was, to unite the offices of Naib on the part of Muzzuffer Jung, and Sezaweel from the Vizier, in Mahomed Syed Cawn. Muzzuffer Jung remonstrated against the Vizier's interference in the appointment of any of the officers of his own government, and refused to grant the Sunnud of investiture. This was the state of affairs by my last accounts from Furrockabad.

Furrockabad. The Vizier however perseveres in his measures, and has authorized Mahomed Syed Cawn to raise a battalion of twelve hundred matchlock men, to enable him to exercise coercion in the realizing his claims. He has transmitted a proposal of paying ten lacks forty thousand (10,40,000) rupees in the course of the current year, which the Vizier has thought proper to approve; and directed five lacks to be appropriated on account of the Honourable Company's claims, and a provision to be made from the remainder for Muzzuffer Jung, and such expences as may occur for other services. His Excellency has enjoined Mahomed Syed Cawn to continue his solicitations to Muzzuffer Jung for the office of Naib; proposing to himself, no doubt, by this arrangement, the sole controul in the government of Furruckabad.

Though Mahomed Syed appears to exert his endeavours to re-establish Muzzuffer Jung's authority, and settle the country, I cannot but think it very improbable that he, or any other man in his place, whatever measures may be adopted, will be able to collect near the amount settled in his engagement with the Vizier, which was concluded through an agent whom he sent to Lucknow, agreeable to a statement of the value of each particular Pergunnah transmitted by himself. I am informed the Zemindars of Furrockabad have mostly strong forts, are bold daring people, and have for some months past been accustomed to live independent of all controul. Mahomed Syed Cawn, owing to these causes, has made very inconsiderable collections hitherto, and the khurru harvest has entirely elapsed; he is now preparing to take a circuit of the country, which I hope will be productive of good consequences.

The utter incapacity of Muzzuffer Jung to conduct his affairs is notorious, and the Soubadarry of Furrockabad cannot but continue in the same state of confusion, unless the person invested with the executive authority shall be supported by the influence of the Vizier, or the Company. The measures taken by his Excellency appear to me the best that could have been adopted for the recovery of his claims; but if they should not meet your approbation, I beg to be honoured with your commands on the subject. Muzzuffer Jung addressed a letter to me upon my arrival, complaining of the Vizier; he claimed my protection, and proposed to pay me a visit at Lucknow. I replied, that my instructions would not admit of any interference on my part between him and the Vizier, declined the honour he proposed me of a visit, and strongly recommended his immediately discharging the Vizier's claims. I take the liberty to inclose you a translation of the Vizier's requisition to me for the continuance of the regiment at Furruckabad. Major Scott's belonging to the 2d Brigade, has been relieved by me from Colonel Sir John Cumming's detachment, and is marched to Cawnpore.

Mirza Ismael Beg, the Soubadar of Allahabad, has always most earnestly solicited support from the Company's troops, the force allotted him by the Vizier not being sufficient for the subjection of the country, which is in many parts filled with forts, and in Ariel the Zemindars are ever ready to create commotions; Captain Robert Dennis, with a battalion from Chunar, was therefore detached on this service in September last; he is now on the other side of the Jumna, quelling some disturbances which have lately happened in that quarter.

Major Gilpin, with one battalion, has been stationed at Fyzabad, for the purpose of supporting the Vizier's claim against the Begum for the recovery of his patrimony deposited in her charge. I applied to the Vizier immediately upon my arrival, for his consent to withdraw this battalion, seeing little probability that violent measures would effect any further payments. I proposed to him, to trust to her generosity for the liquidation of the balance, which was about five lacks. The Vizier would not at that time acquiesce in my proposal, but determined on making one more effort previous to leaving it in her discretion to prolong the term of payment; his Excellency accordingly addressed a letter to the Begum, conveying his sense of her evading the performance of her engagements, in very harsh terms; and threatening, in case of non-compliance with them, that her eunuchs should continue in confinement, and means be taken to recover the money from her, as the Company would never be satisfied without it: the Begum in reply represented her inability, having paid away all the treasure ever entrusted to her charge by the late Vizier; but if the eunuchs were enlarged, she might, with their assistance, be enabled to raise money upon credit. On his Excellency's receiving this answer, I renewed my solicitations for permission to withdraw the battalion, resting the matter upon the Begum's promise of discharging the balance when her eunuchs should be released: I was induced to this measure by the representations of Major Gilpin, who had been employed in the business from the commencement; his opinion, asserting that every practicable coercive exertion had been used, I beg leave to submit to you in the enclosed copy of his letter to me on the subject. The Vizier at length acquiesced in the battalion's being withdrawn; for which I was the more anxious, as your instructions to me disapprove of detachments, and the state of affairs requires the appearance of a formidable force on the frontiers.

There will now remain on detachments a complete regiment at Khyrabad, another at Sahone, and a battalion at Allahabad, making altogether two regiments and a half, which I recommend
to

to be continued for the present, as those countries appear to require their assistance.—One of the battalions at Sahlone, and that of Allahabad, belonging to the Chunar station; Colonel Morgan has still with him a body of three regiments and a battalion, and Colonel Sir John Cumming's force is complete. Whenever I may be apprized of the least danger upon the frontiers, I shall not fail immediately to communicate my intelligence to the Commanding Officers.

In my account of the troops upon detachment, I have omitted to mention the regiment at Lucknow, that being authorized by your express sanction.

I have the honour to be, with, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
the 1st Dec. 1782.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Beny Madoo and Dukul Roy, the Talookdars of Suddooah Choba, in the district of Goruckpore, have fled the Vizier's dominions, and taken refuge in Cowarry, in Sircar Sanier. Application had been made to me by the Aumil of Beraitch, Rajah Soorut Sing, through the acting Minister, to request Mr. Groeme's assistance in apprehending the above persons, and delivering them over to his charge. I have accordingly addressed Mr. Groeme, and in case he should not be authorized to apprehend the offenders without your instructions, I have desired him to ascertain their places of resort.

In consequence of your commands, under date the 29th October 1782, I have procured the Vizier's orders to the Aumil of Goruckpore, to apprehend Fatty Shaw, or any refractory Zemindars (agreeable to the description furnished me by Major Lucas) that may attempt to find an asylum in his dominions; and it is his Excellency's wish to unite with you in preventing their depredations on the Frontier Provinces.

I have the honour to be, with, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
19th December 1782.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I take the liberty to enclose you papers and accounts agreeable to the enclosed list, to which I beg leave to refer for a full explanation of the amount of the claims on the Nabob Vizier.

Immediately after my arrival, I urged the acting Minister to devise and recommend arrangements for the complete discharge of the balance at the conclusion of the year; to relieve myself from censure, in case of failure in this essential point, it is necessary I should explain the transaction with the bankers. The balance, at the end of last year, was not, in fact, paid, but transferred to the bankers, and increased by the load of a very high interest.—There were two distinct engagements,

One for bills on the Presidency, for	-	-	-	22,67,485	2	4	
Received in cash	-	-	-	3,82,514	13	8	
							26,50,000 — —

Another for teeps, promising bills to be delivered by instalments at the following periods, and in the following proportions, viz.

Bhaudown	-	-	-	1189	} as explained in Mr. Middleton's separate Letter to me, No. 2.	{ 6,50,000 6,50,000 6,50,000 6,50,000	
Coaur	-	-	-	1190			
Cautic	-	-	-				
Aughun	-	-	-				
							26,00,000 — —

Paid them from the balances of 1189	-	-	-	-	-	52,50,000 — —
						2,91,166 — —

By this statement you will observe the revenues of the present year have been anticipated in	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,58,834 — —
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bearing an interest of 2 per cent. per mensem.—The whole demand upon the Vizier, on account of the Honourable Company and the bankers, will this year amount to the sum of one crore forty-one lacks two thousand five hundred and seventy-eight rupees (1,41,02,578); Mr. Middleton gave his bond to the bankers, on account the first engagement, for rupees 26,50,000, engaging to see them repaid their money. The revenues of certain districts were assigned to him on account of the bankers, and were, as collected, to be paid to them.

When Almas's Ally Cawn returned to Lucknow, a negociation was set on foot to transfer the security from Mr. Middleton to him, and concluded a few days before my arrival. The bond was returned to Mr. Middleton, and Almas's granted in lieu of it. The additional districts proposed to have been entrusted to Almas's, were part of those assigned to the Bankers, and the Vizier's order and other documents had passed for putting him in possession a few days before my arrival. I was so soon expected, that Almas's of his own accord deferred taking charge, as I have already informed you, until the measure should through me receive your sanction.

When I considered the power possessed by Almas's, I did not hesitate to reject every idea of extending his authority. A difficulty occurred about the bond he had granted, and a payment he had made to the Bankers, of three lacks seventy-five thousand (rupees 3,75,000) the latter part was easily settled by giving him credit for that sum, on account of the revenues of Etawa, Corah, &c. but the Bankers refused any security except mine, in lieu of the bond. The bills of exchange had actually been transmitted to the Board, and were in course of payment: to have annulled the engagement would have disappointed you of a resource, and hurt our credit with the Bankers; it was absolutely necessary that Almas's bond should be returned to him, I was therefore induced to take the engagement upon myself, and I am happy to find, by your commands of the 22d ultimo, that my conduct has been approved of.

Although my attention has been principally directed to the liquidation of the balance, I have hitherto found it utterly impossible to procure assignments equal to the amount required. Districts have been over-rated to me; and before I can conclude a fair engagement with any Aumil, I am obliged in every instance to separate fictitious from just estimates, which takes up time, and is the cause of my not sending the accounts of the Vizier's revenues, which are now copying, and will be forwarded in the course of a very few days.

The Bankers upon my arrival claimed my protection in realizing their demands; and on maturely considering the matter, it appeared to me most advisable to blend the Honourable Company's and their claims under one head; unless I had done this, there would have been a perpetual interference in the collection of the assignments; and in case the Bankers should have failed in realizing their monies, they would have fallen proportionably short in their payments at the Presidency; these were the reasons which induced me to unite the two accounts, and I hope they will meet with your approbation.

There remains a sum of thirteen lacks on account of the teeps, for which bills of exchange on the Presidency are now due. I took charge of my office without any cash in the Treasury, and a sum of near 30,09,000 rupees due to the Bankers. I afterwards, under date the 2d November, transmitted you bills of exchange for 6,50,000 rupees, which (as my receipts at that period were very inconsiderable) accumulated the debt to near 36,59,000, the whole bearing an interest of two per cent. per mensem. The Bankers were disinclined to give any more bills, until part of this balance was liquidated. The season of the heavy collections being so near at hand, it appeared to me most advisable to delay transmitting you other bills, until such time as I might be able to pay the balance due to them, and I could receive further monies, and give them cash for their bills, by which the Vizier would derive the additional advantage of saving the interest; and the difference to the Company would have been the delay of perhaps three months only in the receipt of the remaining to be remitted to the Presidency, on account of the teeps.

All sums hitherto collected have been paid to the Bankers. In order to supply the demands of the Paymasters to the troops in the field, I have borrowed a sum of fyz. 16 sun. sicca rupees 3,59,670. 4. 4; for this the Vizier is to pay an interest of one per cent. per mensem only, whereby a saving of as much more will arise on the interest, and was the reason why I preferred a loan to stopping that amount from the receipt of the Bankers.

My time has of late been principally employed in urging the Minister to supply funds for the current disbursement of the Vizier's Government, and the complete discharge of the balance due to the Honourable Company; my endeavours shall not be wanting to accomplish an object which I know

I know will render such essential service to the Company's affairs at the present juncture. The proposed retrenchments will be very considerable, and I shall shortly submit them to your consideration.

Lucknow.
2d January, 1783.

I have the honour to be, with, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

EXTRACT from Mr. MIDDLETON's Letter, dated 23d October 1782.

The most material object I have to claim your attention to, is the collateral agreement concluded by me, on behalf of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, with the House of Gopaul Doss Sah, and others, for their security and reimbursement in the advance they were prevailed upon to make the Vizier, upon the credit and faith of this office, for the liquidation of his Excellency's debts to the Company, and which subject you will find stated in my address to the Board of the 7th ultimo.

The advance for which the house of Gopaul Doss Sah singly and exclusively engaged was 26,00,000 rupees, which included the balance of the Vizier's account current with the Honourable Company, as it stood before the additional claim lately made out by the Accountant General at the Presidency, and sundry army debts of his Excellency, for which, as they were an excess upon the original estimate formed at the commencement of the year, no provision had been made. The other sum of 26,00,000, for which teeps were granted in partnership by Gopaul Doss Buch Range Fukhar Chund, and Kissen Chund, payable by instalments, as expressed in the teeps, were intended as a deposit in the hands of the Governor General and Council, for the liquidation of such part of the additional claim of 26,48,571. 3. 8, made out by the Accountant General, and transmitted to this office in October last, as the Board, after taking into consideration the counter claims, and expectations of the Vizier, should deem equitable; for further information on this head, permit me to refer you to the contents of my address to the Honourable Board of the 7th September, to which I have received no reply. For both these sums the Vizier has passed his separate obligations to the respective parties, and has granted assignments upon his revenue for the re-payment. But this alone, Sir, would have gone a very little way towards inducing the Shroffs to hazard so large a property in the Nabob's funds, had not the faith of our Government been also pledged for their collateral security, which has been done by the strongest verbal assurances it was in my power to give them in my official capacity, and in the case of Gopaul Doss Sah, who is much deeper concerned than any of the others, a written engagement to support him to the utmost of my power in the recovery of his debts, for which Almas Ally Cawn stands immediately and exclusive responsible. He has already paid him to the amount of nine lacks, promising four more in the course of fifteen or twenty days, and the remaining thirteen lacks he agrees to make good in equal kists, in the ensuing three months of Aughun, Phoos, and Maug, which I have not a doubt of his punctually fulfilling, if you think proper to confirm the assurances I have given, and yield your influence to the support of them, which I persuade myself you will see the propriety of, as well from a principle of common justice, as an inducement to similar future exertions, should the exigency of the Honourable Company's affairs at any time call for them. The other advance of twenty-six lacks being secured by assignments upon reputable Aumils, I have little fear of its being realized, without giving you any further trouble, than that of giving your sanction to the measure, and occasionally making use of the influence of your station, to expedite the payment of the kists, when the Aumils may shew a disposition to be tardy.

I must beg leave to refer you to my correspondence with the Honourable the Governor General, for a full account of the origin and nature of my transactions with the Begums at Fyzabad; and the letters which have passed between me and the officers, who have severally commanded there, will shew you the progress and present state of that business. The balance due from the Bow Begum, upon her agreement made in January last, after allowing her credit for the trifling articles lately sent here by Major Gilpin, will be about five lacks, which I apprehend may be realized, if you deem it expedient to continue the restraints which have been imposed for that purpose. She had indeed given Major Gilpin the most satisfactory assurances of an immediate liquidation of this long-depending account, in which I believe she was sincere; but, probably from an expectation of a change of measures upon my removal, she has lately retracted those assurances, and now declares her determination to make no further payments whatever, but upon the certainty of her jag-hire being restored to her; which I could give her no hopes of, as the propriety of its resumption has

has been sanctified by the approbation of the Honourable the Governor General, who further expressly enjoins me, in his instructions of the 27th January, to exert my influence with the Nabob, to prevent the conclusion of any final settlement between him and the Begums, until I should be furnished with instructions from him or the Board on that head. Not having, since the above date, received any directions from the Board, or the Governor General, relative to the Begums, I know not what may be their wishes in regard to them, but I thought it at all events my duty, conformably to the spirit of the orders I had received, to retain possession of the kella at Fyzabad, and the persons of the Bow Begum's two principal eunuchs, until the sum she had stipulated to pay, was fully liquidated, or the Honourable Board should notify their further pleasure; and in this state, Sir, I commit the business to your future directions, expressing my sincere wish, that you may find means to effect the recovery of this balance, which among other balances, originally constituted a part of the securities made over to Gopaul Dofs, for the re-payment of his advance to the Vizier for the Company's use, and should, I apprehend, if possible, be realized for Almas Ally Cawn, who has employed his own credit upon the faith of those funds for the immediate satisfaction of Gopaul Dofs's debt.

Accompanying, you will be pleased to receive a list of the claims for the services of the current year, together with the assignments which have been granted for the liquidation of them, amounting to rupees 67,31,578. I did not take assignments for the maintenance of the four additional regiments, which I recommended to have appointed for the service of the Vizier's collections, as I knew not how far the Honourable Board might be disposed to agree to the proposition; and, secondly, because the Ministers have engaged that the charge of such an establishment, if granted, should be defrayed from the further deductions which might, in consequence, take place in the Nabob's present military expences. If, as the Nabob seems to expect, the counter claims before alluded to should be admitted, and credit given his Excellency for the expence of Abdul Rhaman's corps of cavalry acting with General Goddard (on which subject you will find a letter from me to the Honourable the Governor General, under date the 9th September) the assignments received will considerably exceed the amount claims; and his Excellency was very pressing with me to withhold taking assignments for the balance of 14,00,000, and the annual charge of Abdul Rahman's corps, until the Honourable Board should have considered and decided upon his expectations: but I thought it necessary at all events, for the present, to be guided in my demand by the list of claims as they now stand, without reference to what may be the determination of the Board, as it is always much easier to relinquish superfluous assignments, than to obtain additional ones. You will observe, I have included in the public claims the Nabob's debt to Mr. Frazer, in consequence of orders I received from the Honourable the Governor General for that purpose. The bonds are lodged in the office.

To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

Sir,

Herewith I have the honour to deliver you the teeps mentioned in my Treasury account and public letter of this date, for 26,00,000; viz.

One teep of Mensuram, in behalf of Gopaul Dofs, for 13,00,000, payable as follows:

In Bhaudaun 1189	—	—	3,25,000
Coaur — 1190	—	—	3,25,000
Cautick —	—	—	3,25,000
Aughun —	—	—	3,25,000
			<u>13,00,000</u>

One teep in the name of Bushrauge Fukhar Chund and Kissen Chund, payable as follows:

In Bhaudoon 1189	—	—	3,25,000
Coaur — 1190	—	—	3,25,000
Cautick —	—	—	3,25,000
Aughun —	—	—	3,25,000
			<u>13,00,000</u>

I have to inform you, that the first instalment of the above teeps has been paid and remitted to the Honourable the Governor General and Council, as you will perceive by my Treasury account.

Lucknow,
23d October 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.

N. MIDDLETON.

To

To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

I have been favoured with your letter of the 19th instant, enclosed with several Persian papers of intelligence, the contents of which I have duly considered; though, before receiving them, I was already apprized of the motions and numbers of the Seiks, both from Delhi and from Daranagur, and I cannot suppose but that Colonel Sir John Cumming has been duly informed of every thing that has passed so near to that part of his Excellency's dominions, and will have already taken the necessary steps in consequence. For the Board, in their letter to me, signify that the detachment under his command is expressly designed and stationed up there for the protection of that part of the Vizier's dominions which is most contiguous and convenient to the station of his troops, as you will find from the copy of their instructions to him, which I not long ago sent to you. And by the enclosed extract you will perceive, that I cannot send any orders to Colonel Sir John Cumming, while he remains beyond the provinces of Korah and Owd, &c. therefore I can only recommend, that his Excellency should send orders through you to him, to send detachments from his force, upon the service against the Seiks, without loss of time; or, should it be thought necessary, he may march against them with his whole force, and I will send a sufficient body of troops up for the protection of the Futteh Ghur station. But I judge that detachments, if properly disposed of, will effectually prevent the Seiks from entering and committing depredations in the Vizier's territories; for it is well known, that though their number is large, yet they are never considered to be a force; they will over-run and destroy a country suddenly, then quit it, and never will oppose a regular force equal to a regiment. Even some of the Vizier's cavalry, however, will be absolutely requisite to act in conjunction with those detachments; and if some part of the large body of troops under Almas is ordered to co-operate with the detachments, I cannot think that there is any danger of the Seiks making inroads into his Excellency's territories on this side of the Ganges. I am given to understand, that there are strong detachments of Khoja Ayn Uddeen's troops stationed at Nangul, Daranagur, and Thay, and some to the southward of Daranagur, which are able to repel any attempts in that part; which circumstance, and the unlucky juncture of the disputes between Mirza Shuffy Khan, and Mahomed Beg Khan, causing all the troops belonging to the contending parties to be drawn away out of that part of the Doabb, have occasioned the Seiks coming so far down as Gurmucktiafa and Anoop Shear. But I expect that those Chiefs will very soon send troops, to save their Jaydades from being ravaged by these freebooters, and to chase them away.

Should the service require that Colonel Sir John Cumming should march with his whole force against them, Major Nicol's regiment, being now not far from Furockabad, may be ordered to proceed immediately to take care of the Futty Ghur station, should there not be an immediate want of its services where it is. And this would be more convenient than sending any regiment from hence, which I would not willingly do, unless upon some emergency, as the Board and Commander in Chief have so repeatedly enjoined me not to detach any part of my force.

I cannot imagine that his Excellency will think of ordering a movement to be made of the brigade from this station; for in my opinion it is not in any ways necessary, and it would be putting the Company to a very great increase of expence, without serving any purpose, when the service can without difficulty be performed without it. You are not ignorant that the Seiks have come down to the Ganges in as large numbers for these several years past, as they have now, and you know what troops were appointed always for opposing their attempts, which was always effectually done; therefore I make no doubt that you will concur in opinion with me, of Colonel Sir John Cumming's detachment being equal to that service, and that the same plans should be adopted now as were formerly pursued.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MORGAN,

Col. com. the troops in the field.

Cawnpore,
22d January 1783.

A true copy,
(Signed)

W. Cow, Secretary.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

The Seicks having made depredations within four cofs of Delhy, and plundered Passoo in Anoop Sheir, a country on the frontier of the Vizier dominion, as also attacked the Joyudaad of Kem-

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mut Behadre, whom they have obliged to retreat, apprehensions were entertained that they might extend their operations to his Excellency's territories. Mirza Mahommed Cazim, the Aumil of the lands which were formerly held by Lataul Ally Cawn in Rohilcund, Khowja Arjun-ul-dien, and one of Almas Ally Cawn's Naibs, represented the circumstances to the Vizier, communicating the measures they had followed for preventing the inroads of the Seiks. The Aumils of Rohilcund had collected troops at many parts of the river which were fordable; but they represent, that the frontier is so extensive, as to render it impossible to guard all places. Though the whole force stationed in that province, one thousand seven hundred and forty cavalry, and six thousand four hundred and ninety-two infantry, may be considered equal to fighting the Sikes, yet those Marauders might commit depredations, retreat with their plunder, and the Vizier's troops could not come up with them. If the Sikes should continue in the neighbourhood, they will be solicitous for a reinforcement. In regard to Almas Ally Cawn, he has a sufficient force to defend his districts, if he should dispose of it judiciously.

The intelligence contained in the papers of news, and the representations of the Aumils, are comprized in the particulars above recited. The instant I received it, which was the 19th instant, I dispatched Persian copies of my letter and paper to the Colonels Morgan and Cumming, requesting they would follow such measures as they might deem expedient for the preservation of the peace of the Vizier's dominions; and that when I might be able to obtain his Excellency's commands, I would in course transmit them. I take the liberty to inclose, No. 1, the copy of Colonel Morgan's answer to my letter; and No. 2 and 3, the translation of the orders issued by the Vizier to Colonel Sir John Cumming, and the Aumils.

You will observe by Colonel Morgan's information, that depredations are the usual practice of the Sikes. Last year Myrza Shuffy was employed against them, and the station his army occupied served as a barrier. Since the death of Nudjif Cawn, the dominions among his Chiefs have afforded the Sikes an opportunity of committing depredations nearer the Vizier's dominions, and consequently render precautions more necessary.

The force with Almas Ally Cawn is not at the Vizier's disposal, for I am convinced he would not detach any part of it, if he were ordered so to do. He has been employed in subduing refractory Zemindars, and he would urge in excuse, the unsettled state of his districts. He has lately taken and destroyed many forts, and the Zemindar of Laffry has resisted his authority. In obedience to your commands of the 22d November 1782, I informed him, he might have the assistance of two regiments whenever he should require them, but he has not made any requisition, and informs me, that matters of great importance engage his attention at present. He professes obedience, and pays his kists to the Company very regularly; but he objects to an assignment lately granted on him in favour of the Turk-Suwars, for nine lacks of rupees, urging this sum is not due. He declares his readiness to obey the Vizier's orders, and solicits his accounts to be settled, as he has discharged considerable drafts in favour of Sallar Jung, and other Tuncawdars. Agreeable to the accounts furnished me by Hyder Beg Cawn, there appears an unappropriated balance of eleven lacks. His Vaqueel has promised to furnish me with the particulars, and I shall transmit them to your Honourable Board.

The force of the Sikes is represented differently; but I have great reason to believe their numbers do not exceed fifteen thousand. The strict injunctions you have given me not to advise detachments, except in cases of the greatest emergency, have prevented me from recommending any station to be established in Rohilcund; a respectable force is required to awe Almas Ally Cawn, and I shall, in obedience to your commands, cautiously avoid recommending detachments. This is the principle which has influenced my advice to the Vizier.

I shall on all occasions submit the plans recommended by the Commanding Officers to his Excellency's consideration, and give every weight in my power to their representations, particularly in obtaining bodies of cavalry to act with the Honourable Company's troops. I am of opinion Almas Ally Cawn might evade making detachments, but I think he would willingly co-operate in the defence of his own districts, according to the plan proposed by Colonel Morgan. The collections on account of the rubby harvest being commenced, the heavy debts still due to the Bankers, and a certain loss by a change of Aumils at the present season of the year, would create great embarrassment, if I was immediately to recommend the dismissal of Almas Ally Cawn, or impress his mind with suspicions that might make him withhold his kists. My attention is principally directed to the complete discharge of the Honourable Company's balance: on effecting this purpose, it is my duty to recommend that all economical arrangements in the administration of the Vizier's affairs, and the changes which ought to take place, should be executed by means least liable to create commotions.

Lucknow,
24th January 1783.

I have the honour to be, with, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
I take the liberty to forward you a copy of Major Palmer's letter to me of the 20th instant.

Lucknow,
29th January 1783.

I have the honour to be, with, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Copy of a Letter from Major WILLIAM PALMER, to Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated the 24th January, 1783.

Since my last, advising you of my arrival at this place, I have had daily conferences with the eldest Son of the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, in which every point of misunderstanding and complaint between the Vizier and Fyzoola Cawn have been fully discussed, and the sentiments of the Board and the Vizier relating thereto, and their desire of removing them, and of fixing the sovereignty of the Vizier, and the dependance of Fyzoola Cawn, upon an unequivocal and permanent footing, clearly explained.

Fyzoola Cawn persists in denying the infringement on his part of any one article in the treaty, or the neglect of any obligation which it imposes upon him. He does not admit of the improvements reported to be made in his jagheer; and even asserts, that the collections this year will fall short of the original jumma, by reason of a long drought. He denies having exceeded the limited number of Rohillas in his service, and having refused the required aid of cavalry made by Mr. Johnson, to act with General Goddard. He observes, respecting the charge of waving the Vizier's requisition for the cavalry lately stationed at Daranagur, to be stationed at Lucknow, that he is not bound by treaty to maintain a stationary force for the service of the Vizier, but to supply an aid of 2 or 3,000 troops in time of war. Lastly, he asserts, that so far from encouraging the riots of the Vizier to settle in his Jagheer, it has been his constant practice to deliver them up to the Aumil of Rohilcund, whenever he could discover them.

It is very difficult, if not impracticable, in my situation, to obtain such information as might enable me to assign the degree of credit to which these denials and assertions of Fyzoola Cawn are entitled. From general appearances, as well as universal report, it cannot be doubted that the jumma of his Jagheer is greatly encreased beyond the original grant. The number of Rohillas in Rampoor alone certainly exceeds that limited by the treaty for his service. It is not clearly expressed whether the restriction included Rohillas of all descriptions; but such was apparently the meaning of the late Vizier in the first treaty, since he required Fyzoola Cawn to send all above that number beyond the Ganges; and it is sufficiently known, that every Rohilla in this Jagheer, however occupied in ordinary, would appear in arms for the defence of Fyzoola Cawn, by whomsoever he might be attacked. But it does not appear that their numbers are formidable, or that he could by any means subsist such numbers as could cause any serious alarm to the Vizier; neither is there any appearance of their entertaining any views beyond the quiet possession of the advantages which they at present enjoy.

With respect to the increase of jumma, although it has been solemnly relinquished by the Vizier, yet the concession having been gratuitous, so great a favour should certainly operate upon Fyzoola Cawn, in a new and durable accommodation, proposed as much for his security, as for the interest of the Vizier.

Fyzoola Cawn seems to be fully sensible, that an engagement to furnish military aid, however clearly the conditions might be stated, must be a source of perpetual misunderstanding and inconveniences, and he is very desirous of the remission of that stipulation for a compensation in money. But he and I differ widely in our idea of the equivalent to which the Vizier would be entitled for it. He offers only five lacks of rupees altogether; and I have given him my opinion, that the Vizier may reasonably demand that sum annually: but objections, or rather a refusal, so strong was made to any continual payments, that I am convinced he would risk any extremity, rather than yield to it. I was, however, desired to name a sum to be paid at once, in lieu of an annual demand:

mand : I mentioned twenty lacks of rupees as the least sum which I thought the Vizier entitled to, or that he would accept for the proposed concession. I have not yet been informed of Fyzoola Cawn's resolution upon this proposition; but if he rejects it, I shall have no further hopes of effecting such an accommodation as will be consistent with the interests and dignity of the Vizier, or the views of our Government, and shall return immediately to Lucknow.

A true copy.
(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Under date the 1st ultimo, I had the honour to communicate to you a detail of the services upon which detachments had been made from the Honourable Company's troops. The Vizier has found it necessary to continue the regiments at Lachlone and Khyrabad, a battalion at Allahabad, and six companies in the districts of Feroockabad.

I have the pleasure to inform you, three of the most refractory Zemindars in Khyrabad, named Mohum Sing, Hindoo Sing, and Nayfut Sing, have been apprehended by the Aumil Mahomed Hussein Cawn; owing to this circumstance, the other Zemindars have been awed, the peace of that district is in a fair way of being restored, and I entertain great hopes the full amount of the Honourable Company's assignment will be realized. I have the greater satisfaction in representing these transactions, as a heavy balance was to be expected in the revenue of Hyderabad.

In my address of the 1st ultimo, I also represented the improbability of my realizing the Honourable Company's assignment on Feroockabad, and I am sorry to inform you the negligence and inactivity of Mahomed Saad Cawn, the Vizier's Sizawul, obliged the Minister to advise his dismissal from that trust, and Mirza Mahomed Beg, a man of good character, has been appointed in his place. The Nabob Muzuffer Jung, deputed agent to Lucknow, to complain of the great distress he suffered, and solicited in the most urgent manner, that a part of the collections should be appropriated for his subsistence. Three lacks of rupees per annum is the sum which the Minister recommended to the Vizier, to be paid the Nabob Muzuffer Jung, in proportion to the actual receipts: Mahomed Beg was authorized to settle this matter, and make the payments, but I have not yet heard whether the proposition has been agreed to.

The confusion which had occurred in the administration of the affairs of Feroockabad, and the repeated solicitations of the Nabob Muzuffer Jung, have induced me to unite with the Minister in the late arrangements, as appearing to me the best that could be adopted under the circumstances which existed. The season was so far advanced, as to render the removal of the Sizawul an improper measure, if there had been any probability of the business being well conducted by him; but by every information I could collect, it left me no alternative, but of risking a very considerable loss to the Vizier, or acquiescing in and supporting the new measure.

The Nabob Muzuffer Jung complained, that Mahomed Saad Cawn had seized upon the tombs and gardens of his ancestors, and sequestered the revenues appropriated for their support. The sum was trifling, and the act disgusted the people, and hurt the Vizier's reputation. I advised the relinquishing every appendage of this nature, and that the new Sizawul should be instructed, by every means in his power to conciliate the Nabob Muzuffer Jung.

The detachment in Sahlone has been constantly employed on service against refractory Zemindars in that and the neighbouring district of Pertabgur. The plan of inducing Bulbudder to return to his allegiance to the Vizier, by the grant of a pension and a bunt upon the country, was found impracticable. He demanded a consideration of about thirty thousand rupees a year, and remained in the country threatening to create disturbances, if his demands were not complied with. A treaty with a rebel acting upon this principle was subversive of the Vizier's authority, and holding forth impunity to other ill-disposed Zemindars. He was told to quit the country, or attend at Lucknow, and a submissive obedient conduct in future might entitle him to the Vizier's favour; but as he rejected these propositions, a reward of twenty thousand rupees has been put upon his head. The Aumils of Sultanpore, Pertabgur, Sahlone, and the adjacent districts, were directed to use their utmost exertions

tions to expel him the country, to ascertain the Zemindars of villages from which he draws his support; and that if the Aumils should even suffer him to remain unmolested within their jurisdiction, no deduction of revenue would be allowed, and they must expect the severest punishments for their neglect. They are directed to co-operate, and detach the troops they may not immediately require for the collections in constant pursuit of Bulbudder. The Vizier has thought proper to approve a proposal of Major Lumsdaine's, for keeping one battalion for the protection of Sahlone, and detach the other upon this service. I have recommended to him to avoid burning or destroying villages, upon the supposition that the inhabitants assist Bulbudder. Such persons as are found in arms he is requested to use his endeavours to apprehend, that the Vizier may administer justice after a formal and fair trial.

The reward put upon Bulbudder's head, and the strict injunctions to the Aumils, if they be enforced, ought ultimately to effect the seizure of Bulbudder, or else render his residence (which I hope it has effected) in the country so dangerous, that it at all events will prevent his creating disturbances in future. I have applied to Mr. Markham to endeavour to seize him, if he should take refuge in Benares, which he used to do whilst Cheyte Sing held the Zemindarry.

I yesterday received intelligence that Bulbudder, Bahadur Sing, and Amrow Sing, had collected a great force at Norvajee, a fort on the confines of the districts of Monickpore, Allahabad, Purtabgur, and Sahlone. Captain Jaques, with one battalion of Sepoys, in conjunction with the Aumils, had surrounded and taken the fort, in which they seized between eight and nine hundred persons. Bulbudder and Behadur Sing had made their escape; but Amroü Sing, and a famous insurgent of the name of Gundchany, were secured, and they and their families have been detained by the Aumils. The other prisoners were suffered to leave the fort upon laying down their arms, to the number of five hundred matchlocks, besides swords, bows, and arrows. The people with Bulbudder are dispersed, and I understand he has quitted the country. This success was attended with the loss of very few lives; and I hope a capital example of the two ringleaders, after a fair trial, will intimidate other refractory Zemindars.

I have the pleasure to inform you the Kists of the Honourable Company's assignment on Sahlone have been regularly paid, entirely owing to the military aid granted by the Honourable Company.

I have found it necessary, to comply with the Vizier's orders, to continue the battalion under the command of Captain Dennis in the Soubah of Allahabad. That officer is now acting with the Aumil's Naibs on the borders of Reeva Mockunpore. In consequence of the Honourable the Governor General's directions, and the passes granted by Mr. Anderson, I have occasionally procured dustucks from the Vizier for several Marattas to perform their religious ceremonies at Allahabad. The Kelludeer Abdul Shackoor made a practice of disregarding those dustucks, and exacted duties from the pilgrims, and otherwise ill treated them, notwithstanding the collections were entirely under the management of the Subadar. Sewajy Otul, a Maratta Chief, who Mr. Anderson requested I would represent to the Vizier in a character of equal rank to Mahajy Sindia, and advise his being treated with particular distinctions, is now arrived at Allahabad. His Excellency has directed the officers of his Government to attend him, and, in conformity to Mr. Anderson's requisition, I have deputed for the same purpose Mahommed Umjeed, a man of respectable character. I have requested Captain Dennis to grant his assistance; but if the conduct of Abdul Shokoor had passed with impunity, at the time a man of Sewajee Eteel's high rank performed his ablutions, it would have given an unfavourable impression of the Vizier's Government; and, in consequence of my advice, he has been dismissed his office, and his violences to the Marattas will be the reason assigned to Sewajey Eteel.

A daring banditti at Litcha Gyre, in Kewarjee, a district in the province of Allahabad, made a practice of infesting the river, detaining, robbing, and often murdering passengers and Merchants. The Naib connived at these outrages. The Vizier has dismissed him his office; and I have requested Captain Dennis, when the service will permit, to support the new Naib in driving this banditti from their place of refuge, and apprehending as many as he may be able.

The sure means of rendering the Vizier's alliance honourable and advantageous, will be to restore his authority, and the peace of his dominions. Great losses in the revenue have unavoidably arisen, owing to the total want of subordination among all ranks of the officers of Government, and the perpetual insurrections of Zemindars: the Vizier can only look to the Honourable Company for effecting a change; his own military is at present unequal to the task; and I hope you will assent to the detachments remaining until the service may be completed, especially as great advantages are derived by them to the Vizier's affairs.

A general order has been issued by the Vizier to prevent Zemindars from building or repairing forts, and that those taken should either be garrisoned by his Excellency's troops, or destroyed, which ever might be most adviseable.

I beg leave to state the whole force now detached; viz.

From Chunargur.						Regi- ments.	Batta- lions.
In the province of Allahabad, under the command of Captain Dennis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
In Sahlone, under the command of Major Lumfaine	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
From the detachment under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming.							
An escort for Major Palmer's companies	—	—	—	—	2		
Ditto - Major Browne	—	—	—	—	2		
Stationed with the Sezawul of Ferockabad	—	—	—	—	6		
From the second brigade, stationed at Hyderabad, under the command of							
Major Nicol	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
In Sahlone, under the command of Captain Jaques	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
The regiment at Lucknow	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Regiments						4	1

The force remaining at Cawnpore will be three regiments and a battalion, and at Futtu Ghur four regiments. The Commanding Officers in the present state of affairs deem these to be respectable bodies of troops, and upon the least apprehension of danger I will immediately request the recall of the detachment.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

Lucknow,
30th January 1783.

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Ordered, That the papers enclosed in the above letters be entered after the Consultations.

To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

From your having requested me in your letters to use my utmost endeavours to restore peace to this distracted country, I take the liberty of laying before you my sentiments of the mode I judge most effectual to attain the end you seem so much to desire.

To establish peace and quiet in this country, two ways can only be adopted, either quelling the disturbances by force, or by giving the Rajah Bulbudder such allowances as may be thought adequate to his rank and influence in the country. As an officer at the head of a detachment employed to crush the rebellion, the decisive exertions of a military force first naturally present themselves; and there can be little doubt entertained but that a detachment of artillery, a regiment of sepoys, and 500 of his Excellency the Vizier's horse, is a sufficient force to compel the rebel to relinquish this country, or even to expel him the Vizier's dominions: were the different Fouzedars, under the severest penalties, obliged to attack him and his adherents, wherever they should take refuge in their particular districts, and to punish in a most exemplary manner such of the Zemindars in their Governments, who should conceal, protect, or assist the rebel, such a plan, vigorously exerted, would no doubt force the rebel to quit the Vizier's dominions. The difficulty of apprehending him is so great, that it can scarcely be hoped for. It is probable, that when he found himself attacked on all sides, he would retire across the Jumna to Chitterpore, the place of his residence in the time of the late Vizier, and that immediately on the recall of the detachment from this country he would again return, and re-commence his destructive depredations; nor would it be necessary for him to bring a force with him; no part of the world abounds so much with soldiers of fortune as Indostan, who in crowds enlist under any standard, encouraged by the hopes of plunder or of pay. The Zemindars are much attached to the Rajah, whom they consider as their hereditary Prince, and never fail to assist him; they also find their advantage in fomenting the disturbances, as they withhold their rents from Government under various pretences, and give but a trifling consideration to the rebel.

From

From the above reasons I am clearly of opinion, that the allowing the Rajah a pension, suitable to his rank and influence in the country, is the most certain mode of attaining a permanent peace, and it is, considered in an æconomical view; the advantages to the Vizier (indeed I may say to the Company, their affairs being so connected) are so obvious, that it is unnecessary to remark them. The Vizier will get rid of the expence of the detachment, and the Company will have a force which may be employed elsewhere. The great difficulty which the officers of Government at present meet with, in realizing the revenues of the country, will be removed, as the inhabitants, on the disturbances being quieted, would bring back to their villages their families, cattle, and effects, of course Government would have some security for the revenue, whereas at present they have none.

When I consider the matter further in a political view, I see also strong reasons for coming to an accommodation. — The Rajah Bulbudder is the lineal descendant of the most powerful Hindo family in this part of Hindostan. Connections with him are eagerly sought after, as they are thought to confer honour; he is much respected himself, nor is his rebellion against Government looked on as a crime; on the contrary, all the Zemindars in the contiguous districts are inclined to assist him, and some are even induced to follow his example.

I have given you my opinions with candour, and to the best of my judgment; in delivering them, I have been guided solely by a desire to promote, to the utmost of my power, the public good. They must appear to you disinterested, for if the plan I submit to you is followed, the occasion for my services in this part of the Vizier's dominions will I hope soon cease.

Camp, near Dookah,
the 16th November 1782.

I have the honour to be, with respect, &c.

(Signed)

J. LUMSDAINE.

Major commanding at Sahlone.

A true copy.

(Signed)

Wm. Swainston,

Assistant to the Resident.

From his Excellency the Vizier ASOF EL DOWLA, to Mr. BRISTOW, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

The whole of the amount the Noaub Muzuffer Jung engaged to pay remains due; the Sezawol I sent to receive it had jaydeeds granted him by the Noaub, but on account of the Noaub Muzuffer Jung's carelessness no revenue had been collected, and the Zemindars are making disturbances in the country; without assistance from hence, there will be no order in that country. Mr. Nathaniel Middleton obtained a regiment to be stationed there, which is still there. I request you will write to the Major to assist the Sezawol, when he requires it, in the collections; were I to find troops, the expence of them would be deducted from the amount of the Company's Tancaw, therefore it is necessary to permit the regiment to be stationed there.

A true translation.

(Signed)

ROBERT GREGORY,

Assistant to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To JOHN BRISTOW, Esquire, Resident at the Court at Lucknow.

Sir,

Before my return to Fyzabad, the Bhow Begum had replied to his Excellency the Nabob Vizier's letter, the contents of which I imagine he would communicate to you.

The elder Begum, I understand (from report only) never intends to put pen to paper to him again.

What probability there may now be of ever receiving the balance from the Begum, you (from her letter to the Nabob) will be best able to judge. But I am clearly of opinion, that whilst her eunuchs Bahar and Jewar Ally Cawn remain prisoners, and the battalion continues here with any restraint on her, that she never will agree to pay a further sum on the score required; and indeed it appears to me only recoverable by moderate means. If the prisoners were released, and the troops withdrawn from her, I fancy she would in a short period enter into a negotiation with you, and on certain terms be induced to pay the sum wanted.

Inclosed

Inclosed I send you the copy of a letter which I received this morning from her. The circumstance of her servants quitting her for want of subsistence is very certain and publick, and whether real or fictitious, I will not take upon me to determine; but I judge it necessary to make you acquainted with the circumstance.

Fyzabad,
18th November 1782.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

MARTIN GILPIN,
Major Commanding.

A true copy.

(Signed) Wm. Swainston, Assistant to the Resident.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Mr. BRISTOW.

To Mr. JOHN BRISTOW.

Sir,

Having received and taken into our consideration the following letters from you, we shall now transmit you our sentiments and orders upon them.

- * 23d November,
- * 1st December,
- 11th Ditto,
- * 19th Ditto, two letters,
- 20th Ditto,
- * 30th Ditto,
- * 2d January,
- 13th Ditto,
- * 24th Ditto,
- 29th Ditto,
- * 30th Ditto,

19th December we have received a letter from the Collector of Sircar Saurun, informing us, that one of the Vizier's Talookdars, said to be fled into that district, has been discovered, and desiring our orders regarding him. We have in consequence directed the collectors in this, and every other instance in which the Vizier's Talookdars or Aumils shall abscond to avoid payment of their balances, and application be made to him by the Resident for that purpose, he shall cause them to be delivered up to the officers of the Vizier's Government.

1st December, 30th January. We approve very much of the conduct which you have observed respecting the rebellious Zemindars, and the means which you inform us you had recommended to the Vizier for quieting the disorders, and restoring the peace of his country. On this occasion we have only to recommend the strictest attention to the instructions which you have received from the Governor General, and to desire that you will make them your constant guide.

While the disordered state of the Vizier's dominion shall require the presence of the military detachments which have been stationed for their defence, we must approve of the continuance of them, and trust to your discretion and judgment, possessed as you are of our sentiments on this subject, to prolong or abridge the period of their continuance, according to the nature of the circumstances which may present themselves; yet it does not appear to us why so many detachments are necessary, while the army under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming remains inactive, and confined to a single station, since the same services which are performed by the other detachments might be rendered with equal effect by this corps. These are our sentiments, formed upon your report of the state of the country, and the distribution of our forces in it; but we only state them as such, without grounding any orders upon them, as we cannot depend sufficiently upon our own information, and are satisfied to rely on your knowledge, arising from a nearer and more complete view of affairs; but we desire that you will report to us very minutely any arrangement which may be finally made after the receipt of this letter, for the defence and protection of the Vizier's dominions.

We

We approve of your conduct regarding Abdul Shuckoor, the Kelladar of Allahabad; but the simple dismissal of a person for repeated disobedience of orders, aggravated by the disrespect shewn to this government in his contempt of its recommendations, was by no means a sufficient punishment for the offence: we think at least that a penalty equal to the sums he has taken against orders should have been exacted from him.

We desire that you will recommend it to the Vizier, to direct and enforce the strictest forbearance in all his officers from collecting duties on, or otherwise molesting any persons who may be possessed of his passports, granted in consequence of recommendations from this government, for proceeding to any part of his dominions to perform their religious ceremonies, as the influence of such acts might have an evil tendency over all our political connections in India, from the reports of the persons affected by them.

We approve of your conduct with respect to the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, and the transactions at Furruckabad. We desire you will inform us if any, and what means have been taken for recovering the balance due from the Begum at Fyzabad, and, if necessary, that you recommend it to the Vizier to enforce the most effectual means for that purpose.

We are, &c.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS,
EYRE COOTE,
EDWARD WHELER,
JOHN MACPHERSON,
JOHN STABLES.

Fort William,
3d March, 1783.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 6th March, 1783.

Read a letter, as follows, from Mr. Bristow:

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. Members of the
Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to enclose a copy of Major Palmer's letter to me of the 16th instant, mentioning the terms which he had settled with the Nabob Fyfoola Cawn.

I have represented the particulars to the Vizier, and am directed by his Excellency to inform you that he shall readily consent to the agreement proposed by Major Palmer, provided it meets with the approbation of your Honourable Board.

I am, with, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
23d February, 1783.

COPY of a Letter from Major William Palmer to Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the
Vizier's Court; dated Rampoor, 16th February, 1783.

I request you will be pleased to inform his Excellency the Vizier, that last night the Nabob Fyfoola Cawn came to a final agreement with me upon a disputed article in the treaty, respecting
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a military aid in time of war, to be furnished by him to the Vizier. He had before consented to give the sum of fifteen lacks of rupees, which I demanded for the remission of that obligation, but we had differed in the periods and amounts of the installments by which it should be liquidated. I required one half to be paid to me now upon the spot, and the remainder at the commencement of the next rubby collections; after much altercation, and various propositions from the Nabob for a longer time, and smaller kists, I at length consented to accept of five lacks in specie, to be immediately advanced to me, five lacks to be remitted to the Vizier at the beginning of the ensuing thurreef, two lacks more at the following rubby, and the remaining three lacks at the thurreef.

I flatter myself that the Vizier will approve of this adjustment, which appears to me a very beneficial composition for an aid not clearly defined, and which, if admitted in its most extensive construction, was not likely to prove of any material service to him.

I explained to Fyfoola Cawn the very liberal and important concession which the Vizier had consented to make him at the recommendation of the Board; and he professes to be fully sensible of the value of it, but declares that his poverty precludes him from availing himself of their generous intentions. He has perhaps different motives for declining so advantageous a proposal, and I did not think it for the Vizier's interests to urge his acceptance of it, being convinced that the principal objects of my commission will be attained without ceding the Vizier's sovereignty and property in the jagheer, since the compromise for the troops, and an engagement which I have exacted from Fyfoola Cawn not to receive or protect the Vizier's ryats, will effectually dry up the chief sources of uneasiness and apprehension on both sides.

The real state of the jagheer, the character and conduct of Fyfoola Cawn, and other matters of which his Excellency may wish to be informed, I shall explain to him at large, as they appear from the best observation and enquiry I can make, when I have the honour to attend him at Lucknow. In the mean time I think it necessary to assure him, in general, that I do not perceive the smallest symptoms of disaffection in Fyfoola Cawn, or means of making it alarming to the Vizier, if such really exist.

I shall set out on my return to-morrow morning.

A true Copy.

(Signed) J. NEAVE,
Assistant to the Resident
to the Vizier's Court.

Agreed, That the following letter be written to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. John Bristow.

Sir,

We have received your letter of the 23d February, enclosing copy of one from Major Palmer, dated at Rampoor the 16th February 1783, which contains the terms of his final adjustment with the Nabob Fyfoola Cawn, for the payment of the subsidy due from him to the Vizier by reason of the stipulation in the treaty, for the military assistance of the former.

As the Vizier delays signifying his consent to this adjustment, until he receives our sentiments upon it, we desire you will inform him that it meets with our entire approbation.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
the 6th March, 1783.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of Secret Letter from Bengal, dated 10th March 1783.

Par. 2. We have likewise the pleasure to acquaint you, that Major Palmer, who was deputed by the Vizier to Fysoola Cawn to propose and adjust a proper definition of that article of the treaty with him which enjoined the military aid of that chief, whenever it should be required by the Vizier, has obtained 15 lacks of rupees, which are to be paid by three installments, for relinquishing the stipulation. This is a valuable compensation for expunging an article of a treaty, which was of such a tenor, and so loosely worded, that the Vizier could never have derived any real advantage from it. The money will of course be received by the Company, in part liquidation of the Vizier's debt, and we are happy to believe that this arrangement will meet with your approbation, as it will prevent future disputes between the Vizier and the Rohilla chief. Our troops in Oude were paid up all their arrears, by the last accounts from the Resident.

EXTRACT of Bengal General Consultations, 7th March 1783.

Read the Company's General Letter, dated 28th August 1782.

On Paragraphs 4, 5, and 6.

The Governor General,

As I am already apprized of the sentiments and intentions of the members of the Board, what I shall have to say on the subject of the preceding paragraphs cannot in justice be imputable to a disrespect of the Court of Directors orders, to which in all cases I shall pay the most implicit obedience, with the single exceptions of such as shall in my opinion tend to the destruction of their own affairs. I have already afforded the strongest evidence, both of the respect and of the obedience which I profess, in the conduct which I have observed both to Mr. Bristow and to Mr. Fowke: Had it been dictated by that vindictive spirit which seems to have been imputed to me, I should have shewn it by vindictive acts; but neither can Mr. Bristow nor Mr. Fowke charge me with such a treatment of them, even in the slightest instance. Though the first instrument used and proclaimed for the dissolution of my authority, during the existence of a late influence, yet I have most studiously conformed to the orders of the Company respecting both, as far as I could do it without destroying the influence of my office and that of the government connected with it, by conforming to the letter of the Court of Directors with respect to the one, and the spirit of them with the other: As soon as an occasion afforded for the appointment of Mr. Bristow, under such circumstances as I thought would maintain the powers of this Government undiminished by it, I myself proposed his appointment; and to give it every possible effect in my power, I commissioned my own Secretary, Major Palmer, to introduce him to the Vizier as a man of my own choice, and in my own confidence. As a further proof of my temper, and wariness of my conduct in an occasion so delicate, I appeal to a fact in the knowledge of the members of this Board, and which Mr. Bristow himself will attest; but when I had privately declared to him my intention of recommending him for the appointment, I desired Mr. Bristow himself to write a Letter to the Nabob Vizier, mentioning my wish in this respect, and my further desire that it should be effected with his entire concurrence, which I considered as indispensable; at the same time I directed Rajah Govindram, the agent or vakeel of the Nabob Vizier, to inform him of the favourable sentiments which I at that time entertained for Mr. Bristow, lest he might be misled, by a contrary opinion, to withhold the declaration of his assent. I received his assent, and immediately proposed the appointment.

With respect to Mr. Fowke, when I conceived it an obligation of public duty to remove him from a station in which his continuance appeared to me prejudicial to the service, I proposed, and the Board made him a most ample compensation for the loss of it, by bestowing on him an office of higher emolument, and better adapted to his talents; and in that construction of the Company's

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Company's orders, I did conceive that I had conformed most exactly to the spirit, though not the letter of them. since it was impossible for me to believe, that the preference given by them to Mr. Fowke could arise from any consideration of his superior qualification. My present objection to his appointment I dare not put upon record; the members of the Board individually know it. I lament, that while the preservation of the Company's existence depends wholly and exclusively upon this government; while it has been acknowledged, even by the Court of Directors themselves, knowing me to possess no more power than any other member of the Council, pass their censures on me singly for many acts done by the Council at large; they should not be aware of the great danger to which they expose their affairs, by acts which disqualify me for the official discharge of my duty, which obviously tend to excite distrust in such of the powers of India who were disposed to be connected with the Company, and to invite their own subjects to rebellion. I forbear to say more in this place—the Board know what is due to their stations, under the conclusive ties by which they are bound to exercise the powers of this government, entrusted to them by act of parliament, for the preservation of the great interests of the Company, and the nations which are connected with it, and to obey the orders of the Court of Directors, enjoined by the same high authority; and they well know to which a preference shall be given, if in the present instance the latter shall appear to them incompatible with the former.

Ordered, That these paragraphs, with the Governor General's minute thereon, be circulated for the consideration of the members of the Board, that they may deliver their opinion at the next meeting in this department.

EXTRACT of Bengal General Consultations, the 10th March 1783.

The Board now record their different opinions respecting Mr. Fowke's appointment to Benares.

The order of the Court of Directors, regarding the appointment of Mr. Fowke to Benares, are positive and distinct, and in my opinion ought to be carried into execution immediately.

(Signed)

JOHN STABLES.

Mr. Mc. Pherson,

The ground upon which the Court of Directors are pleased to order obedience to their orders, relative to the appointment of Mr. F. Fowke to the Residency of Benares, is so strong that nothing remains with the Board, but to carry the orders into execution. I cannot at the same time but observe, that the conduct of the Governor General upon this occasion, in not soliciting, directly or indirectly, a concurrence with any opinion we may have upon this subject from any member of the Board, is much to his credit; as well as his conduct, in carrying into effect the appointment of Mr. Bristow to Oude, upon a late occasion, when that appointment had the countenance not of party, but of an united Council, supporting the wishes and orders of their constituents.

I am persuaded that the Court of Directors have been made to believe, that the removal of Mr. Fowke from Benares originated from motives of personal resentment towards Mr. Fowke, and a disrespect to their own authority, otherwise that they would not have ordered so positively an immediate change in the representative administration of a province so recently recovered from rebellion.

The

The future administrators of these provinces will acknowledge their obligations to the Governor General, in having on every occasion maintained the policy, as well as privilege which should vest in the immediate rulers of this, as of every state—the choice of their own agents; and had not the dispute about the filling the Residency of Benares originated at this Board, the Court of Directors would not, I believe, have taken so decided a line relative to the appointment.

Mr. Wheler,

Although it will require the peculiar attention of this government to avert the consequences which may reasonably be expected from so sudden and unlooked-for a revolution in the management of the Company's affairs at Benares, I am nevertheless of opinion, that the orders of the Court of Directors respecting the re-instatement of Mr. Fowke are restrictive on this Board; and I am the more confirmed in the propriety of carrying them into effect, from the knowledge which the Court of Directors possessed, at the time they wrote this letter, of the steps taken by the Governor General to conciliate Mr. Fowke to his removal from his Residency at Benares.

March 10th 1783.

Sir Eyre Coote,

It does not appear to me, that any consideration is allowed me in respect to the obedience required by the Court of Directors to the orders contained in their last general letter of the 12th July. The terms are such, as to leave nothing with me but acquiescence, and I am answerable for that only. In the case of Mr. Fowke, the words are most particularly and strongly pointed, viz. "That their reason for his re-instatement is to vindicate the authority of the Court of Directors."—After this declaration, I cannot think any alternative is left me; I therefore give it as my opinion, that the orders of the Court of Directors are to be carried into execution.

(Signed)

EYRE COOTE.

Governor General,

Since it is finally resolved, by the opinions which had been delivered by the members of the Board, that Mr. Fowke, shall be appointed Resident at Benares, it becomes me, and me peculiarly, to propose, that he be appointed with all the powers of his predecessor in that office, which I beg leave to recommend to the Board accordingly.

Resolved, That a Khelaut be given by Mr. Fowke to Baboo Juggerdeo Sing, the new naib or manager, in the name of the government, and with a promise of its patronage and support so long as he conducts himself properly, in order to confirm his authority in the country.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, 24th March 1783.

The following instructions to Mr. Francis Fowke are approved, and ordered to be sent to him.

To Mr. Francis Fowke.

Having appointed you to the station of Resident at Benares, we think it necessary to furnish you with the following instructions for your guidance in this trust.

Mr. Markham, the late Resident, has been ordered to deliver over to your charge, on your arrival at Benares, all the treasure, papers, accounts, and other documents, or dependencies of his office. By these you will learn the state of Rajah Mahipnarain's kistbundy for the present year, and you will continue to demand and receive from him, or his Naib Juggerdeo Sing, the monthly instalments which may become due according to his kubbooleat or agreement, a copy of which, together with the pottah granted him for the Zemindary, and his general kistbundeas, as settled by the Governor General at Benares, on the 14th September 1781, are enclosed.

Baboo Doorbejy Sing, the late Naib, having been guilty of gross mismanagement, and speculation of the revenues, was removed, and confined for payment of the amount due to the Company, which he had collected, and at the same time deprived of his jagheer, which was ordered to be re-united to the mulzuzang of the land paying revenue through the Rajah to the Company. Mr. Markham will give you the state of this account, and you will use your endeavours to recover the whole from him as soon as possible.

Baboo Juggerdeo Sing, who, with our approbation and confirmation, has been appointed Naib in the place of Doorbejy Sing, will in future be accountable for the rents of the Zemindary, agreeably to kistbundy, and you will treat with him in that character upon all subjects which may be committed to you respecting the Zemindary.

We directed Mr. Markham, on the 4th December last, to invest the new Naib with a Khelaut in due form, on the part of this Government, and to carry into execution certain orders and instructions given by the Governor General on the 29th September preceding. We enclose a copy of them, and desire that such points as remain unexecuted by Mr. Markham may receive your earliest attention and accomplishment of them. At all events, we think it proper, for the confirmation of the Naib, and to prevent any ill effects which the appearance of a change might have on his influence, that you should invest him with a Khelaut in the name of the Governor General, and we direct it accordingly.

We enclose copy of a paper of requests delivered by Rajah Mahipnarain to the Governor General while at Benares, with his replies thereto; by which you will perceive, that it was intended to deprive the new Rajah of every prerogative which denoted either sovereignty, or independence of the Company, for which reason the mint and the administration of justice were both separated from the Zemindary. The former was given in charge to the late Resident, with directions to ascertain the amount of the annual revenue paid from it to Rajah Cheyt Sing during the preceding five years, that the average thereof might be carried to the credit of the present Rajah, in the payments of his revenues to Government; and the Resident was ordered to erect proper offices for the function of Mint, and to continue the services of it until some future arrangement should be made respecting it. This office you will receive charge of from Mr. Markham, and likewise continue to execute the duties of it.

The administration of justice in the town of Benares, and the internal police of it, are separately committed to Ally Abraham Cawn, with whose province you are forbid all interference, except in instances requiring your protection and support of his authority: and that it may be clearly defined to you what his duties are, we enclose a copy of the regulations made by the Governor General for administering them.

You will follow the example of the former Resident, in making such advances of money for the payment of the troops at Chunar and Buxar as may be requisite; and in all payments of this kind, you will observe the rules prescribed by us in special letters written to Mr. Markham for that purpose.

The Governor General having made a regulation before he left Benares, concerning the future collection of the customs, and ordered that no duties should be levied in any part of the Zemindary, except at the stations of Myzapore, Benares, and Ghazypore, you will find a table of rates established by the late Resident, and corrected by us on the 8th April last for that purpose.

For the rest, you will receive such information from the late Resident, as will leave you at a certainty, whether any, and what duties remain to be performed in that station, and will attend to them accordingly.

You

You will keep us constantly advised of your proceedings, and of every occurrence you may think worthy of our information.

Fort William,
24th March, 1783.

We are, &c.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 24th March, 1783.

The Governor General desires to record the following letters, which he has received from Major William Palmer.

Sir,

I have at length come to a final agreement with Fyzoola Cawn, for the remission of the military aid which he is bound to furnish the Vizier. This is the only proposition upon which he was willing to treat; and I am well pleased to have escaped the dangers of so important a negotiation as that of ceding the Vizier's sovereignty and property in this valuable jagheer. I am at a loss to conjecture what can be Fyzoola Cawn's real motives for declining an acquisition of such magnitude. The reason he has assigned to me I cannot credit—it is an inability to advance the paisicush. I demand only thirty lacks for this important cession, in which every other would have been included, and he has given fifteen for the single one above-mentioned. I look back with self-congratulation on my offer having been rejected. I should have incurred much censure and suspicion if he had accepted it, from those who do not know the real state of things, and the liberal principles upon which your Board recommended the cession. There are no precedents in the ancient usages of the country, for ascertaining the nuzzerana or paisicush of grants of this nature, they were bestowed by the Prince as rewards or favours; and the customary presents in return were adapted to the dignity of the donor, rather than the value of the gift, to which it never, I believe, bore any kind of proportion. In my demand, I endeavoured to reconcile this practice with the object which the Board had in view, of some indemnification to the Vizier; and when you know that the chief claim, upon which it was supposed the Vizier had a right to compensation, was not formed, I am persuaded that you will approve my conduct; I mean the advantages which it was alledged Fyzoola Cawn had derived from the labours of the Vizier's ryats. I believe I have already informed you, that he has proved to me the error of the supposition, by producing receipts of various dates, and for great numbers of those people, surrendered upon requisition from the Vizier's officers. I trouble you with this vindication, lest it should be misintended, that I had an intention to sacrifice the Vizier's interest, but only wanted opportunity to carry it into execution; and besides, I think it as indispensable to you for my intentions as for my actions.

The sum which I have accepted for relinquishing the stipulated aid, will, I think, be thought an ample equivalent for such precarious service. I think myself that I have made an excellent bargain for the Vizier; and, at the same time, I believe Fyzoola Cawn is perfectly satisfied, since I have spent a month, in order to effect by argument and persuasion what I could have obtained in an hour by threats and compulsions.

The money is to be paid by the following instalments; five lacks in specie, to be delivered to me upon signing the release; five lacks at the commencement of the next Kuriol harvest; two lacks at the following Rabbey; and the remaining three lacks at the Kuriol ensuing.

The specie is Bareilly rupees of uncertain value, because fluctuating at Lucknow, at this time 10. or 11. per cent. below the recarrys of that place. I could not obtain better, and I believe that no person not known to possess your confidence and support, in the degree that I am supposed to do, would have obtained nearly so good terms: Fyzoola Cawn has invariably refused at the Vizier's durbar more than five lacks for this very condition.

I expected to have set out on my return this day; but the shroffing the money, and providing carriage for it, proves very tedious.

I have

I have taken from Fyzoola Cawn an engagement to afford no asylum to the Vizier's Ryotts.

I cannot conclude this letter, without once more recommending to your notice the indefatigable attention, the extraordinary abilities, and incorruptible integrity, of Jehfusal Hussein Cawn. He is to you an invaluable servant, and I sincerely wish he was employed where he might perform more essential service.

Rampoor,
17th Feb. 1783.

I am with respect, &c.

(Signed) W M. PALMER.

EXTRACT of Secret Letter from Bengal, dated 5th April 1783.

Par. 54. In the short letter, which we dispatched to you over land, we mentioned the issue of the Vizier's negociation with the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, through the agency of Major Palmer. We shall now be more particular on this subject. The above Nabob, after the conquest of the Rohilla country by the late Vizier, was allowed by treaty a jagheer of the district of Rampore, estimated at 15 lacks of rupees a year, and restricted in military force to the complement of 5000 troops; to which was added a clause, that he should send 2 or 3000 men to join the Vizier's force, or attend in person, in case it should be requisite. The late Vizier died very soon after the date of this treaty, and the present Vizier, his successor, never having derived any benefit from the stipulation for military aid, which, whenever required, was as often refused or evaded, the stipulation in fact became a nullity.

55. Frequent reports had been made to the Vizier to the prejudice of Fyzoola Cawn's fidelity. He was said to have enriched his Zemindary by the seduction of the Vizier's tenants from the adjacent countries; and with the wealth he had accumulated to be encreasing his military forces, in order to make himself independent. The late Resident and his deputy wrote us very alarming accounts of their suspicions of Fyzoola Cawn's designs, from the dangerous intrigues which he was said to be carrying on with the neighbouring Chiefs, for the invasion of the Vizier's dominions. They even applied to us for the detachment of a considerable military force to assist the Vizier in reducing him to obedience.

56. From the numerous enemies we had to oppose at that time, we thought it would be highly imprudent to encrease the number of our foes; and recommended a friendly and conciliatory conduct towards Fyzoola Cawn, unless he should be found in open rebellion, until our affairs should be in a better state to warrant forcible means, if they should be necessary.

57. On the appointment of Mr. Bristow to Lucknow, he was specially instructed to endeavour to ascertain the real situation and intentions of Fyzoola Cawn; and by a cautious, but effectual interposition, to explain the disputed clauses of the treaty, and to open a negociation with him, for the purpose of reducing his dependance on the Vizier's government to such specific conditions as might prevent any future disagreements between them.

58. The Vizier conceiving it proper to depute an English gentleman to Fyzoola Cawn for this purpose, and Major Palmer happening at that time to be at Lucknow, he was accordingly appointed, with instructions from the Resident, given under the Vizier's authority.

59. As the tenor of these instructions left Major Palmer at liberty to open the negociation or not, as he should find Fyzoola Cawn disposed to receive him, and appeared to us to be too indefinite to produce any immediate effect, we wrote a letter to the Resident, directing him to reduce them to the three following points:

1st. To offer to relinquish the Vizier's claim to the military aid which he was entitled to by treaty, and to require a compensation in money in lieu of it.

2dly.

2dly. To require that the Vizier's tenants, who had taken protection in Fyzoola Cawn's jagheer, should be restored to the lands of their proper sovereign. And,

3dly. To offer, for a proper consideration in money, to change Fyzoola Cawn's jagheer, which is a tenure for life, into an altum, which descends to successors.

60. The purport of our letter was immediately communicated by Mr. Bristow to Major Palmer, but did not reach him till his negotiation was nearly concluded. He had been well received by Fyzoola Cawn, who strenuously denied every infringement of the treaty which had been laid to his charge, but acquiesced in opinion, that the stipulation for military aid, contained in the treaty, was subject to misconstruction, and would constantly produce misunderstanding and inconveniences with the Vizier. He therefore declared his readiness to give a compensation in lieu of it, but his offer did not exceed five lacks of rupees. Major Palmer demanded 20 lacks; and after many tedious and difficult discussions, settled the terms at 15 lacks, 5 of which were to be paid immediately, and the remainder in three installments, at the seasons of the harvests; and a treaty has accordingly been executed, which also precludes Fyzoola Cawn from granting refuge to the Vizier's tenants, and consequently includes our second proposition; but in order to confute the allegation upon which it was founded, Fyzoola Cawn produced to Major Palmer receipts of various dates from the Vizier's officers, for a great number of tenants delivered up to them, upon their requisitions. With respect to the third article, Fyzoola Cawn was wholly unwilling to treat upon it, declaring his inability to advance the additional compensation required, Major Palmer having fixed the sum of 30 lacks of rupees for the whole.

61. We cannot conceive what could have been Fyzoola Cawn's real motive for rejecting an offer which must appear to every one to be so valuable for an old man—the confirmation of a rich inheritance to his son; but we are full as well pleased that he did not accept of it. Upon the whole, we conceive that the Vizier has obtained a very ample equivalent for relinquishing his claim to a precarious and unserviceable right; and we must add our satisfaction that the affair has terminated in this manner, because, in your letter of the 12th July, 1782, paragraph 62, you express some apprehension for the event of the requisition made from him for his quota of troops; and proceed to intimate your wish rather to be considered as the guardians of the honour and prosperity of the native powers in India, than as the instruments of oppression; and hope and trust that no hostile steps have been taken against that Rohilla Chief.

62. Before we quit this subject, we think it necessary to add, that Major Palmer, on his arrival with Fyzoolah Cawn, found that the rumours which had been spread of his hostile designs against the Vizier were totally groundless; and that if he had been inclined, he had not the means to make himself formidable; on the contrary, being in the decline of life, and possessing a very fertile and prosperous jagheer, it is more natural to suppose that Fyzoola Cawn wishes to spend the remainder of his days in peace and quietness, than that he is preparing to embark in an active and offensive scene, which must end in his own destruction.

63. In the arrangement thus fortunately concluded with Fyzoola Cawn, we have adopted the ideas which we stated to you in the 25th paragraph of our letter, in the secret department, of the 14th October, 1781; and such are the measures which we shall ever wish to observe towards our allies or dependants upon our frontiers.

EXTRACT of the Secret Proceedings of the Honourable the Governor General and Council; dated 21st April, 1783.

The Governor General lays before the Board the accompanying letters and papers received from the Nabob Vizier and his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn, and containing various complaints and charges against Mr. Bristow, for acts said to be done by him in his official character, since his last appointment of Minister at the Court of Lucknow, and grounded on the instructions given to him by the Board, through the Governor General.

The Governor General desires the Board to consider the delicate situation in which he stands, both with respect to the Nabob Vizier and Mr. Bristow, and which they well know to be particularly distressing on an occasion of this nature.

He wishes, for this reason, to follow the line which they may prescribe, rather than recommend what, in his judgment, may be requisite to the several points offered to their deliberations in these papers; and shall wait for their opinion upon them, before he delivers his own, if the Board, in relief to him, will admit of this mode for the discussion of the general subject.

The Governor General desires that his instructions given to Mr. Bristow, which were read to the Members of the Board, and minuted in consultation on the 24th October last, may be now entered, and prefixed to the accompanying letters.

A true extract.

E. HAY,

Acting Secy to the Secret Dept.

From the Nuwaub Vizier to the Honourable the Governor General: Received March 28th, 1783.

Usual introduction.

From the commencement of the friendship between the late Nuwaub and you and the Gentlemen of the Council, on this side there has been no deficiency. In consequence of the interchange of Turbans between you and the late Nuwaub, I look up to you as to the brother of my father; my country and my dwelling are yours. I have, on all occasions, studied your pleasure, and the satisfaction of the Gentlemen of the Council; you on your part have still acted in a manner corresponding with the duties of friendship and affection, and I feel and acknowledge the obligation.

The disposition and conduct of Mr. Bristow were formerly known to you. You lately wrote to me, that having included him in the number of your chosen and select friends, you had sent him here; and Major Palmer, agreeably to instructions from you, returned from Cawnpore to Lucknow, to advise and encourage me; this, he did, recommending attention and regard to the inclination and satisfaction of Mr. Bristow.

Mr. Bristow, at his first interview, assumed the disguise of affability and kindness. His first proposal was, that I should entrust him with the management of my household: if I would, he said, he would conduct the business of that department in such a manner as should give me infinite satisfaction. I replied, that for the interest of the Company's service, he had full public powers; and that I approved of them, from my heart, as the means of confirming and strengthening the friendship between the Company and me; and that I would comply with every thing he might

might propose for the benefit of the Company's furcor; but that in my household concern there was not any thing of such importance as to render it necessary to trouble him.

In a few days he assumed a line of conduct correspondent to his disposition: to attempt a particular and minute account of it would be vain and fruitless. Not one circumstance which could be productive of indignity, contempt, or the annihilation of my authority, has he left unperformed. Shocahs, respecting the regiments and other matters, he has caused to be written, through Hyder Beg Khawn, without my knowledge. He has sent a fuzzauwul to Furrukhabad, contrary to my inclinations, and is preparing to send fuzzauwuls to other places. He has strictly forbid my ministers from writing to you on the state of things; declaring, that if any one presumed to write a single circumstance of the transactions here to Calcutta, he would call him to a severe account. He sent a message to me, directing me to appoint a treasurer and comptroller of his chusing; that the monies from the Mahalauts assigned for the expences of my household establishments and domestics should be paid in to the above-mentioned treasurer and comptroller, and kept in a separate house allotted to that purpose, that people sent by him should be stationed there for its protection; and that what was necessary should be expended with his knowledge, and under his direction.

I replied, that every one throughout the whole empire, from the highest to the lowest, had the direction of his own household establishments and domesticks; and desired to know whether he would deprive me of that authority also. He answered, that such were the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council, and he would execute them. I represented to him, in the most earnest and forcible terms, by message, that this measure could be of no benefit to him, but that it would cover me with indignity and dishonour in the eyes of all mankind; that it would be said, the Nuwaub Vizier was so completely divested of all power and authority, that, by the appointment of a treasurer and comptroller, he had no longer any command over his household establishments and domestic servants. This message had no effect; he came to visit me, and asked why I entertained apprehensions from the appointment of a treasurer and comptroller? That he proposed it with a view to the regulation of my affairs. He had said, at first, that neither he nor Hyder Beg should have any concern in the appointments of the treasurer and comptroller, but that I should appoint whom I thought proper; I replied, that the appointments of treasurer and comptroller to my household would be a disgrace to me. After that he proposed that I myself should take upon me the management of *all* my affairs, and that the ministers should be dismissed. As I knew that this proposal for the dismissal of the ministers was made with a secret view to the full establishment of his own authority—in order to sound his intentions, I observed that in the time of Mokhtaur u Dowleh similar conversations had passed between us, and that when I wanted to do it he himself protected him; he replied, that I might now do whatever I thought proper, with respect to the ministers; that he would give it under his hand and seal, that they should not receive protection either from him or from the Gentlemen of the Council. I said, that the ministers had hitherto committed no crime worthy of dismissal, but that I wished he would give up the intended appointments of comptroller and treasurer; he replied, that he had orders to that purport, and that it was not in his power.—Here the conversation ended, and he retired.

Again he repeated his message for the appointment of the treasurer and comptroller. I said, in answer, that the jaghires of my parents, my relations, my friends, and my officers, were all sequestered; that they had no means of subsistence; and that it was my wish to admit them all to a participation in the little which remained to me, but that he would not permit even that; that he threw a cord about my neck to prevent my eating my morsel in ease and comfort; that the miseries of my friends, relations, and jaghiredars, filled me with the deepest distress—that he added these disquietudes; and entreated him, for God's sake, to leave me at rest.

He again visited me in person, saying, "I desire you to appoint a treasurer and comptroller; your Highness refuses to acquiesce. To-day, I tell you plainly, that my orders are peremptory; that whether you may be pleased or displeased, I will, at all events, appoint a comptroller and a treasurer—will call in the money from the Janidauds—and will issue it under my own authority, for the expences of your household." I replied, "In whatever you may propose for the benefit of the Company's furcar, I am ready to acquiesce; but to an arrangement of my household, so disgraceful and pernicious, I also will never agree: I will not consent to be deprived of my proper authority, and to receive from your hand the subsistence for my domestic servants, and the animals of my household. If your orders are peremptory, give to me a copy of the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council; my seal is forth-coming, I will send it to you, and you may do by violence whatever you may think proper. I will shut up the doors of my house; there I will sit, and seclude myself from all society." He replied, it was

was well; he would give me a written copy of the orders from the Gentlemen of the Council; I might send my seal; he would, at all events, execute the measure. He then rose, and retired.

For two days repeatedly I sent my seal to him by the Moulurri, that he might do whatever he thought proper; and then he said, that if I would not affix my seal voluntarily, my seal was unnecessary; he would send letters under his own seal, and would himself appoint a treasurer. To which I returned no answer. Accordingly: the tunkhau monies which came in he delivered to Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Cooper appointed a man named Dechait to the office of treasurer.

Whatever he chuses to have written to any one, he causes drafts of the shocahs to be made out by his own moonshee, and sends them by Sheikh Shuffee Ullah; Sheikh Shuffee Ullah's Khidmutgar causes them to be written by my moonshee, and having caused my seal also to be affixed to them, carries them away. Hence you may form a judgement of the extent of my authority, and of that of my ministers.

He brought forward and carried into execution a reduction of the troops, and that too without consulting me, even as a common fura-reshtehdar. He threatens my ministers, telling them to act as he directs, otherwise he will cause them to be turned out of their offices. The ministers, influenced by the terror of this menace, obey him; and *this* he construes into the management of affairs with the advice and approbation of the ministers of my furcar.

The whole city, and many of the gentlemen here, are acquainted with the indignities I suffer. My situation, my friend, although I am every way devoted to your pleasure, is wretched beyond measure. My friends and my relations, the jagierdars and the officers of my government, are starving: by inquiry inform yourself of the actual situation of these people. Such is my own condition, that Mr. Bristow throttles me, as it were, in order to force the morsel from my mouth.

I am made wretched to extreme by this conduct of Mr. Bristow. If you will give me leave, and write to me to that purport, I will come to you. Allow me not to be rendered contemptible in this country, where we have lived for three generations in honour and prosperity. I will come to you, and I will make no complaints: either do this, or deliver me from the hands of this man. I am devoted to your pleasure, I will not object to any thing; whatever you may direct, agreeably to that I will act. If you are solicitous to promote my prosperity, confer upon me discretionary power over my country, and for the payment of the monies to the Company. By heaping these miseries and indignities upon me, Mr. Bristow has engaged for the payment of certain sums. After obtaining a perfect knowledge of my situation, whatever may be the mode on which you shall determine, be pleased to inform me thereof, and I will cause the monies to be paid to you through the hands of my ministers. If any deficiency or default of payment shall arise, do on the instant whatever you shall think proper. In freeing me from these indignities you will procure a lasting reputation to yourself.

Concludes as usual.

P. S. In the Nuwaub Vizier's own hand.

My distresses and unhappiness, my friend, exceed all bounds. This is the time for kindness and generous affection.—I entreat that I may either obtain my request, or that you will call me to you.

A true Copy of the Translation.

E. HAY,
Acting Sec. to the Secret Dep.

From

From the Nuvvaub Vizier to the Honourable the Governor General: Received April 7th,
1783.

Usual introduction.

I have already informed you fully of the persecutions and indignities which I have suffered from the hands of Mr. Bristow. The contumely and deprivation of authority which I experience at his hands is redoubled daily. I am every way disposed to fulfil your pleasure. The payment of the Company's demands I consider as an object superior to all others, and wish to discharge them in preference to every other appropriation.

I entreat you by enquiry to make yourself acquainted with the conduct of Mr. Bristow. The measures on which he has determined, and which he is carrying into execution cannot, I am certain, correspond with your sentiments and intentions towards me, or with those of the Gentlemen of the Council.

He declares that the Government of this country is his by right, for he has brought orders of authority from Europe; that he will take the entire management of it into his own hands, and with his own hand give what is to be given. It is his intention to reduce me to the state of a servant, dependant upon him. I am oppressed to the last extremity, and my life is become a burden to me.

I am ready and willing to pay the Company's monies. I entreat, as a favour, that you will recall Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cooper, and permit me the exercise of discretionary power for the management of my country, and the payment of the Company's monies. I will cause payment of those monies to be made through the hands of my ministers, in the manner hereafter mentioned.

That is to say:—Whereas Mr. Bristow has declined taking bills from the Mahajins, for the balance of teep for 26 lacks given by them; and has taken the jaidauds assigned to those Mahajins into his own hands, and declared that he himself will collect the amount, and remit it to the Company's treasury; the truth of which you may ascertain from the Mahajins who have given teep, and who declare themselves ready to grant bills for the same, if put in possession of the jaidauds originally assigned to them. When your orders, establishing my authority for the management of my country, and the payment of the monies, shall arrive, and Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cooper be recalled from hence, I will procure bills to be granted by those Mahajins to the amount of the balance of the teep, and transmit them to you; and whatever sums may remain due on the bills for 26 lacks granted by Gopaul Daus Sahoo, from whom Mr. Bristow has taken by violence my minister's tumultook, and substituted his own in the place thereof—I will take back Mr. Bristow's tumultook from the Gomaushtes of the afore-mentioned Sahoo, and cause it to be returned to Mr. Bristow; and for what shall remain due to the said Sahoo, I will cause such good and substantial securities to be given to his said Gomaushtes on the spot, that no cause for suspicion or doubt shall remain. And with respect to the present year Fussulli 1190, and the jaidauds for the Company's money settled and received by Mr. Bristow, and for the amount of which he has taken tumultooks from the Aumils of the said Jaidauds, let him be directed to deliver up the tumultooks of the said Aumils to me, and whatever sums may remain due from the said Jaidauds, and payable by the said Aumils, the same shall be remitted to you in bills, kist by kist, by my ministers; and whatever sums you shall direct to be paid here from the amount thereof, for the use of the Company's troops, the same shall be paid here monthly to the commanding officer of those troops. And for the ensuing year 1191 Fussulli, whatever plan or mode you shall please to dictate or determine, that plan or mode, on your informing me thereof, shall be received and strictly followed. I will not object to or hesitate to fulfil your pleasure in any respect whatever, if you will please, as a mark of your friendship, to recall Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cooper, and confer upon me discretionary authority for the management of my country, and for the payment of the Company's monies; with God's assistance, I will cause those monies to be furnished and remitted by my ministers, agreeably to what I have written. If any defect or deficiency shall happen, you will, on the instant, take whatever measures you shall think proper.

Concludes as usual.

In the Nuvvaub Vizier's own hand.

I hope, my friend, from your kindness, that I shall be delivered from these distresses, and obtain my request.

A true Copy of the Translation.

E. H. A. Y,

Acting Secretary to the Secret Dep^t.

From Hyder Beg Khan to the Honourable the Governor General: Recd April 7th, 1783.

Usual Introduction.

I formerly represented to you the particulars of the persecutions exercised towards his Highness by Mr. Bristow, and the unhappiness and distress of mind under which his Highness laboured.— A repetition of the same circumstances must also have reached your ears through other channels, inasmuch as they have come to pass in so public a manner as to be known almost to every body.

Relying on your goodness, his Highness has requested the removal of Mr. Bristow, and the grant of discretionary authority to him in the management of his country: And for the payment of the Company's monies, if you should be graciously disposed to comply with his request, and at the same time so far to favour me as to appoint me from yourself to the management of affairs here, agreeably to the proposals here made to you by his Highness, both respecting the sums remaining due on the teep, and on Mahajun's bills, and with regard to the present year 1190 Fulsly, and for the ensuing year Fulsly 1191, in any manner you shall please to direct, I will engage, in obedience to your orders, to remit the same to you kist by kist, in bills; and as much thereof as shall be necessary for the payment of the Company's troops in this quarter, so much, on receipt of your orders, I will pay on the spot to such commanding officer of troops as you shall please to direct. As I was originally raised from your hand, and am debtor to you for the rank and reputation, so now also, aided by your favour and protection, by your patronage and support, I shall be enabled to effect these objects. If you shall please to honour me with this appointment, as your particular and immediate dependant, with God's assistance I will not be deficient in conducting the affairs of the Company's sircar, or in obedience to your commands.

Concludes as usual.

Ordered, That these papers lie for consideration.

Ordered, That all the letters from the Vizier and Hyder Beg Khan regarding Mr. Bristow, since his last appointment, be laid before the Board.

From Hyder Beg Khan to the Honourable the Governor General: Received March 28th, 1783.

Usual introduction.

At the beginning I was raised by the hand of your favour, and from that period to the present, you have uniformly protected my honour, and by your countenance conferred respectability upon me. Affixed by such patronage and support, and deeming my fidelity and attachment to the Company, and to the Nuvvaub Vizier, as duties which admitted of no distinction or separation, I have, as is well known to you, unremittingly persevered in exerting my services for the benefit of both sircars.

At this period, and for some time past, various circumstances and events have come to pass, which in consequence of strict injunctions, that no one shall presume to inform you of the state of affairs here, my apprehensions have hitherto deterred me from communicating; hoping at the same time, that you might learn them from public report, and that the necessary remedies would be applied; or that Mr. Bristow would himself adopt more favourable dispositions.—As neither of these events has happened, I see no remedy or expedient whatever, except in a representation to you of all that has passed; and am therefore necessitated to make this communication.

In consequence of the receipt of your frequent and iterated informations and declarations, both to his Highness and to me, by letters immediately from yourself, and also through the medium of Major Palmer, who returning from Cawnpore did personally, at various interviews, and repeatedly through the medium of others, communicate your sentiments respecting obedience to the desire, and attention to the satisfaction of Mr. Bristow declaring that in the firmest reliance on his conduct,

conduct, you had vested him with ample powers in the arrangement and regulation of the Nuvvaub's affairs, and as your chosen and selected friend had appointed him to the execution of this office; that we should not deviate in the minutest degree from his directions, or in the smallest point neglect or disregard his pleasure; and that we should pay the same attention to his satisfaction as we would to yours. In consequence of the foregoing, as his Highness and myself regard an implicit respect and obedience to your advice and directions as the first and only objects of our attention, therefore, agreeably to your commands communicated by letter, and by Major Palmer, I have in every particular obeyed the directions of Mr. Bristow, from the hour of his arrival down to the present moment.

Papers which he demanded I have delivered, contrary to the pleasure of the Vizier; in no point whatever have I been deficient in obedience and submission. Whatever he has directed, on whatever subject, I have considered a compliance with his directions as obedience to your commands, and, without difficulty or hesitation have fulfilled them. Volumes would be insufficient to contain the particulars on this ground, to relate them circumstantially is therefore impracticable; and you must already be well and fully informed on the subject, as many of the gentlemen residing here are perfectly acquainted with most of the circumstances. Notwithstanding this entire and implicit obedience and attendance on his will, every mark of attention, and every instance of support, which you, in your solicitude for the happiness and well-being of his Highness, and from your regard for the honour and respectability of his ministers, have always and uniformly shewn, which the gentlemen heretofore appointed to this office, in obedience to your pleasure, were wont to exhibit, have been totally neglected and disregarded by Mr. Bristow. The first order that he gave on his arrival was, that I should deliver up my papers to him. He examined them, and after an interval of some days, declared that he was to take all the affairs of this country, all the officers, household establishments, &c. and all the troops in the service of his Highness, under his own immediate management, and make the disbursements to each with his own hand; that as the military expences, those of the household, of the jageerdars and tunkhardars of the sircar, appeared to be very considerable, an addition to the ways and means would be wanting, and therefore I must give 25 lacks of rupees from my own private property, to enable him to pay the troops, the household establishments, jagheerdars, &c. I represented to him, that from the moderate ruzoom granted and confirmed to us, under the sign manual of his Highness, I had annually advanced more or less to the Nuvvaub Vizier, in proportion to his necessities; and that what remained had been disbursed in defraying my own necessary expences; that the accounts respecting the ruzoom, from my first appointment to the Neabut, were forth-coming, which he might examine. He replied, that accounts were useless; that I had accumulated great wealth; if I would give the sum he had mentioned it was well, if not he would, by a change in the office of Neabut, find means to procure the money. I asked him, Whether the money would be procured by making that change? He replied in the affirmative; and I retired from his presence.

By one of his friends I afterwards sent him the following message:—That the Neabut, and the respectability which I possessed, were the gifts of the Governor General; that his Highness, with his usual benevolence towards his servants, had shewn me favour; and that to the present time I had not been wanting or deficient in my duty to either Surcor; that as he, Mr. Bristow, had been induced, at the instigation of my enemies, to make the preceding declarations, if he was really and positively determined, in consequence of such advice, to dismiss me from my office, it was well, I would retire with my family to Calcutta. His friend replied by message, that what he, Mr. Bristow, had said, had proceeded from the impulse of a violent temper, worked upon by the advice of several mischievously-disposed persons; and that it would in the end subside. I returned for answer, that I would wait upon Mr. Bristow the next day, and never quit him, day or night, until I had succeeded in removing the idea which he entertained respecting my wealth. With this intention I waited upon him on the following morning: What conversation had passed between him and his friend I know not; but immediately on my arrival at his house, he sent me a message, adjuring me to lay aside all appearances of anger, as inconsistent and improper; and proposing that we should meet, and confer together upon affairs as usual.

Deeming it in every respect necessary to obey, I conducted myself as he had desired; and, without entering upon the subject, delivered to him the accounts, written at large, of the receipts of ruzoom for the last six years; observing that the country and the Aumils, both those in and those out of employment, were forth-coming, and that he might oppose and compare these with their accounts. He replied, that at all events money must be raised. I answered, that I should not have been backward, if the means had been in my possession.

After

After the preceding affair, he brought forward the business respecting the stationing of the regiments, saying, that I must procure a shoccah to be written by his Highness on that subject. I observed, that it would be necessary to communicate the matter to the Nuvvaub Vizier, and obtain his consent. At first he agreed, and said, he would speak to his Highness on the subject.—After some days employed in conferences on this business, deeming it improper to mention it to the Nuvvaub, he told me that it was altogether unnecessary; complained at the same time, that on all occasions I was wont to introduce the name of the Vizier, demanding my reasons for so doing. I replied, that every measure which was carried into execution without the Vizier's knowledge must ultimately draw the displeasure of both parties upon me. He asserted the contrary, saying, he had it in command from the Governor General and gentlemen of the Council, to act as he should deem proper, without waiting to inform the Nuvvaub, or allowing his measures to depend on his Highness's pleasure or displeasure, and ordered me to cause the shoccahs to be written.

As I consider his Highness's well-being and prosperity to be promoted by my attachment to the Company, and esteeming it a duty, in obedience to your commands, to obey Mr. Bristow, I thought it improper to say any thing further to him on the subject; and therefore I did as he had directed, and without the Vizier's knowledge caused the shoccah to be written, and delivered it to Mr. Bristow. In the same manner, from the apprehension of suffering disgrace, I was induced to write and deliver to him, by his orders, several other shoccahs, without his Highness's knowledge. At length the Vizier obtained information of these particulars, and I fell under his displeasure. Still considering my duty to the Company's Surcar and my duty to his Highness as inseparable from each other, and looking up to you for favour and protection, I continued to exert myself as usual.

The preceding was followed by an order from Mr. Bristow, to make out and deliver to him an account of the expences of the Nuvvaub's kitchen, horses, elephants, camels, &c. &c. I represented that he had never, during his former residency, demanded these papers, nor had they ever been demanded by either of the gentlemen who succeeded him; and that if I should now presume to deliver them without his Highness's consent, he would certainly resent it. To which Mr. Bristow replied, in every business you still introduce the name of his Highness—it will not be well for you; I have orders to take possession of all papers. Without remedy I delivered to him the accounts above-mentioned. He then demanded the military accounts; and those also I delivered. This was followed by an order to write, and send to him, muster rolls of the troops, both the Mootaiya-neh and those attending the presence. I represented to him, that he had already taken from me the whole of the revenue accounts; that a full statement of the Mootaiya-neh was included therein. He replied, that I must write and deliver separate muster rolls of the troops to him. I requested a respite of a few days for this purpose. He answered, No—that would be improper; that the Mootasudees must be sent to his house, and write there. Accordingly, he gave orders to Mr. Cooper to assemble them there, and there they continued, in the style of prisoners, writing from sun-rise 'till nine at night, for the space of seven or eight days. When the register or muster roll was finished, Mr. Bristow ordered four thousand horse and seven thousand foot of the Mootaiya-neh to be discharged; saying, that if the Aumils should have occasion for more troops, he had sent for fifteen thousand stands of arms from Calcutta—he would raise sepoy; and in lieu of the troops dismissed, he would send those sepoy entertained by himself to the Aumils. I replied, that he was master, and possessed of supreme power—he was to act as he thought proper. Some time after he told me, that the arms which he had sent for from Calcutta were not arrived; that at the commencement of the year he should set on foot an establishment here for the repairing and making of arms, and raise troops, as he had said before. It was now become necessary for me to approve and acquiesce, with entire submission, in every thing which he was pleased to say or direct.

Mr. Bristow now declared, that a Treasurer and Comptroller must be appointed to the Nuvvaub's household. This measure he at first proposed to his Highness through the medium of other persons: At last he himself visited the Nuvvaub, and on this occasion communicated to his Highness certain arrangements, implying advice, or proposals for my utter expulsion from office. To which the Nuvvaub replied, "On a former occasion I was prevailed upon by your counsels to adopt a conduct similar to that which you now recommend towards Mochtaur ul-Dowlah, and afterwards you yourself stood forth to aid and protect him—What are your real intentions now?" Mr. Bristow replied, that his Highness might set his heart at ease with respect to him; that he would be a surety, and would give an engagement in writing, under his seal, that on this occasion no protection or assistance should be afforded to his Highness's ministers on the part of the English; that his Highness, in changing the said ministers, and substituting others, might take whatever steps he thought proper.

As the Nuvvaub did not acquiesce in this measure, but on the contrary made objections to the appointments of treasurer and comptroller, Mr. Bristow applied to and directed me to prevail upon his Highness to make those appointments. Agreeably to his orders, I waited upon and made the necessary representations to the Nuvvaub, who in reply said, "Mr. Bristow, the day before yesterday, declared to me, that Hyder Beg Khawn should have nothing to do in these affairs—after what manner was it possible for him to communicate this message to you?" I answered, that, except by the directions of Mr. Bristow, I could not have brought the message. His Highness commanded me to return to Mr. Bristow, and to represent to him, in terms the most forcible, that he (Mr. Bristow) could obtain no benefit by the appointments of treasurer, and comptroller; but that those appointments would reflect disgrace and contempt upon his Highness, since it would become apparent that the Vizier possessed no authority whatever, even over his household establishments, domestics, and beasts of carriage and burden; to ask him why he thus persecuted and depressed him—adding, "The little which falls to my lot, even that he will not allow me to eat in peace and quietness." This declaration was accompanied by tears of anguish.

I delivered his Highness's message to Mr. Bristow, and represented to him all that had passed, and the state of mind in which he was. Mr. Bristow replied, that with respect to the Nuvvaub's crying, such tricks and artifices were of no avail with him. That the Nuvvaub knew him well—knew him to be *that* Mr. Bristow who always did that which he had said and declared he would do; that he should do so on the present occasion: That he had laboured hard for six years; that the gentlemen in Europe would have appointed him to a seat in the Supreme Council, but he had refused it; he had been labouring to obtain this office—the government of this country; that all people, and all his friends, had told him he would never obtain it. Yet at last he was come, and he had positive orders to act in every respect as he thinks best; that he was possessed of a full and complete authority; that he should cause the treasurer and comptroller to be appointed this year, and from the beginning of the next he would take the total revenue or treasury of the whole country into his own hands, and would himself issue in specie such sums as should be necessary; that such expences for elephants, horses, &c. were extravagant; that the number of domestics was immoderate, and that there was more victuals than was necessary dressed in the Nuvvaub's kitchen; that he would not permit or suffer such expences. I asked Mr. Bristow, if I was to communicate what he had said to the Nuvvaub? Yes, he replied, and that I should tell his Highness what he had said in plain terms; that he also would go face to face, and tell him so. Accordingly, at the end of two days, he came to the Nuvvaub, and desired him to make the appointments of treasurer and comptroller; adding, that they were points which he never would give up, that his orders from the gentlemen of the Council were peremptory.

His Highness replied, "If you have peremptory orders on this subject, give to me a written copy of those orders; my seal is forthcoming, take it, and do by force whatever you think proper. I will shut up the doors of my house, and there will I sit, and seclude myself from all society."

Mr. Bristow replied, that he would give him a written copy of the orders from the gentlemen of the Council; and with regard to his seal, which he offered to send, he might send it.

For two days after the preceding conversation the Nuvvaub sent his seal by the Mouluyee, along with me, to Mr. Bristow; in consequence of which Mr. Bristow said, that if the Nuvvaub thought proper, he would act as he (Mr. Bristow) had desired, and in that case himself affix his seal to the Shocahs; if not, he would not allow the business to depend upon the Nuvvaub's seal; he would send letters under his own seal to the Aumils, directing them to transmit the money to him, and would keep the treasury in his own hands.

The having wrote those letters is mentioned by Mr. Bristow in his letter to me (vide copy No. 4) to such a degree as he depressed and degraded the Nuvvaub. The conversations which have passed, and an account of the oppressions exercised towards his Highness, will be made known to you by his letter. When the Nuvvaub made objections to the appointments of treasurer and comptroller, grounded on the indignity and contempt which those appointments would bring upon him, Mr. Bristow directed his suspicions towards me, and wrote me a letter, to which I replied. Copies of both letters are submitted to your inspection (vide copies No. 4. and 5); thence my culpability or innocence, together with Mr. Bristow's declarations respecting my dismissal from office, and other particulars, will be made known to you. As my letter in reply contained a matter of fact recapitulation of all that had passed, Mr. Bristow did not comply to or contradict it.

The next time I waited upon him, he proposed that we should be reconciled to each other. I said that I was obedient to his pleasure; that I had not hitherto been wanting in obedience, and that in future I should not; but that kindness on this part was also necessary. He replied, that reconciliation on his part would depend upon my not having wrote to the Governor General any information of what was passing here. I replied, that I had nothing to do with writing accounts of what passed here; but that those things which he had done, and those which he intended to do, were known to people of all descriptions in this city. That Mirza Ismael Beg, who was his counsellor and manager, had published them to every one, and that people spoke of them without reserve to each other. Mr. Bristow answered, that he had never mentioned any thing on these subjects to Ismael Beg. I said, "If that be the case, why does he presume to tell the people that you will turn out the Nuvvaub's Aumils, and appoint Aumils of your own? Many to whom he has made this declaration are ready to bear witness to the truth of it." On hearing this, he coldly replied, that he had never said so; for, as Ismael Beg had propagated these reports agreeably to Mr. Bristow's inclinations, he did not think it proper to call him to any account for them.

Such is Mr. Bristow's disposition, that he outwardly professes and caresses, while in reality he is endeavouring to expel me from my office, and then frequently denies or contradicts his own declarations. In the representation which I have made, I have not, in any one instance, deviated from the truth; and it is a positive truth of the reality of many of the particulars, that Mr. Bristow did not reply to those which are stated in my answer to his letter; but at our next interview assumed appearances of affability and good-will. All persons of rank and condition in this city are fully acquainted with the foregoing circumstances. The absolute power assumed by Mr. Bristow in the affairs of this Surcar, is arrived at such a pitch, that, to consult the pleasure of the Nuvvaub, or to advise with me the conduct of affairs, are circumstances which he totally disregards. Thus the appointment of Mahummed Beg, a trooper under Mirza Aboo Taulib, the intimate of Mr. Johnson, to the suzzauwulli of Furruckabad, by the removal of Mahummed Saied Cawn, and through the interposition of Ismael Beg, which some time since took place, is a circumstance known to all mankind. I represented to Mr. Bristow, that his highness did not approve of the appointment; but my representation was disregarded, and he positively obliged me to write and deliver to him a shocchah appointing Mahummed Beg. In the same manner he has resolved, and intends to send out suzzawuls from himself to all the Mahaulauts. He moreover, on all occasions, both in private and public, declares, and has repeatedly said the same to me, that at the commencement of the ensuing year he will turn out all the Nuvvaub Vizier's Aumils, and appoint Aumils of his own; that he will order the whole of the revenues to be paid in to him; and that he will issue to the Nuvvaub in specie, with his own hand, what he himself may think necessary for his Highness's expences; and that he will not suffer the authority of this surcar to remain in a single Mahaul. He frequently says, "Why does the Nuvvaub keep so many elephants and horses? Why are such quantities of provisions dressed in his kitchen? Such numbers of domesticks are unnecessary; I will curtail the whole."

With respect to us, who are your dependents, and the ministers of his highness, our credit and executive authority in all affairs is utterly annihilated. Like the Household servants of Mr. Bristow, we are day and night attending his commands; yet even by this conduct he will not be prevailed upon to govern with candour and complacency: Notwithstanding all that we do, our hours are filled with unremitting alarms for the safety of our honour. We have no resource, but in your benevolence; no prospect of redress, but from your equity and justice. Impelled by the most urgent necessity, his highness has written to you a narrative of his situation; and I, your devoted servant, have thus represented all that has passed under my observation, to the present time, without addition or diminution, that we, the ministers, may not hereafter be deemed guilty of neglect in withholding the necessary information of the present state of things here. The happiness and prosperity of the Nuvvaub depend upon your favour and kindness; our honour and stability on your bounty and support. Whatever may be your determination in behalf of this Surcar, it will be received with joy and respect. Deeming it a duty to make this representation, I have thus laid it before you. It was heretofore the established custom with the gentlemen appointed to superintend the Company's affairs at this court, to take jauledids to the amount of the Company's demand, and to leave the balance of revenue, arising from the remainder of the country, at the disposal of his Highness; in consequence of which, more or less was forthcoming to the tunkhaudars, jauguedars, and huzzoaree troops, and for the expences of the Nuvvaub's household establishments, elephants, horses, camels, &c. In the present year, Mr. Bristow, after taking the Company's jauledaud, gave orders, that from the remainder of the revenues of this country, no money shall be issued to any person whatever: That, having appointed a treasurer and comptroller, he would call in the monies, and direct the disbursements

disbursements himself; in consequence of which, to the present period, no subsistence whatever has been received by the tunkhaudars, jagurdars, hindostan troops, or people employed in the offices of government, and they are one and all calling out for redress and justice. Such is the situation of things here, that all mankind are reduced to a state of despair by the hand of Mr. Bristow.

We, the ministers, owe our present stations to your bounty. His Highness also is devoted to your pleasure in all respects; and from the interchange of turbans between you and the late Nuvvaub, he considers you as the brother of his father. Whatever may be your pleasure in behalf of his Highness, and with respect to the well-government of this country, which in a peculiar manner appertains to you, his Highness does in no respect whatever object; whatever directions you may give, those directions he will obey.

If, from the kindness and affection which you bear towards his Highness, you shall please to confer upon him discretionary powers for the discharge of the Company's demands, whatever may be the sum stated by Mr. Bristow to you as payable and to be paid in the course of the current year, his Highness, on receiving information of the amount, is ready and willing, with such powers, to discharge the same; and we, the ministers, in obedience to your pleasure, and strengthened and supported by you, will, at all events, raise the necessary supplies for the payment thereof: And for the ensuing year, agreeably to such plan or system as you may determine upon for the payment of the current demand, with discretionary power to his Highness, we will take measures for the payment of the same in such manner that under the favour of God, and with your protection, the sums payable to the Company's sarcar shall be punctually received. By such a system your fame, and the fame of the English people, shall extend throughout this empire, and due regard to your controlling power, and submission and obedience to your orders, The success of these proposals depends upon your favour: With you it must rest to form such a plan for the payment of the Company's demands as may be consistent with the honour and the dignity of the Nuvvaub Vizier; and whatever mode you may please to point out, with the blessing of God, agreeably thereto your pleasure shall be fulfilled, without the smallest deviation. Through God's favour, your knowledge and experience are celebrated among men; you are the support and protector of your friends, and affairs of every description are familiar to your penetration. It is apparent, that in case his Highness's authority shall be restored, bankers, merchants, friends, and connections—all will be filled with confidence. Looking forward to future benefits, every one will consider his difficulties as objects of indifference or satisfaction. The payment of the Company's demands, and the fulfilment of your pleasure, will be the first objects of their views and wishes. No man will complain of hardships; but in the expectation of future prosperity, one and all will with gratitude acknowledge your goodness, and cheerfully submit to every possible saving, for the purpose of discharging the debt to the Company. With respect to these arrangements, whatever may be your pleasure will be proper and just, and our obedience is unlimited. Redress and protection in behalf of his Highness, from the hand of Mr. Bristow, under whom the most unbounded oppression is experienced, peculiarly depend upon your benevolence. Whatever may appear to you most proper, let us be favoured with your orders, and they shall be obeyed.

Concludes as usual.

Memorandum.

The Nuvvaub Vizier and Hyder Beg Khaun declare that, disgraceful as it is held amongst Mahummudans of their rank to prove facts upon oath, they will submit to it with respect to the contents of the preceding narratives, if the Governor General and Council require it.

A true Copy of the Translation.

E. H A Y,

Acting Secretary to the Secret Deputy.

NARRATIVE

NARRATIVE of the Substance of different Conversations respecting the Appointment of a Treasurer and Comptroller for the Nuvvaub's Household establishments.

Altercations have been for some time past carried on between the Nuvvaub and Mr. Bristow, respecting the appointment of a treasurer and comptroller, under the authority of the latter, to the Vizier's household establishments, and for issuing pay to the toorkfuvvaurs. What has lately occurred on this subject is as follows: I represented to the Nuvvaub that as Mr. Bristow proposed those appointments in consequence of orders from the Governor General and Council, it was necessary and proper that he should comply with the pleasure of the Governor. His Highness replied, "In this case I shall be deprived absolutely of all power and respectability. I cannot believe that the Governor has given such directions with respect to me." I represented, that as Mr. Bristow declared them to be the Governor's orders, he should consent; that information should afterwards be transmitted to the Governor General, with whose pleasure, if it should prove to have been so, he would of course cheerfully comply; on the contrary, if it should turn out to be otherwise, the Governor himself would forbid the measure. His Highness wept immoderately; he said he was persecuted day and night; that Mr. Bristow did not allow him a moment's respite; that he now wanted to prevent his enjoying in peace and quietness even the little which he did get; that his friends and relations did not obtain the least provision in lieu of their sequestered jagheers; that Mr. Bristow had forbid him to write his situation to the Governor, telling him he must not correspond on these affairs; that he was without resource; that as Mr. Bristow formerly told him that neither he nor Hyder Beg should interfere in the appointment of the treasurer and comptroller, or in the disbursements, but that he, the Nuvvaub, should make those appointments by his own authority; that he would go himself, and in person answer Mr. Bristow on this subject.

His Highness went accordingly, and told Mr. Bristow, that by nominating and appointing a treasurer and comptroller, he disgraced and rendered him, the Nuvvaub, contemptible, and that without obtaining any thing for himself but a bad name. Mr. Bristow replied, that such were the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council, and that his Highness must appoint Sectul Raum treasurer, and Tohokoor Daus comptroller, as the persons fixed upon and recommended by him, Mr. Bristow. His Highness answered, that Tippur Chund was the old and established treasurer to the troops, and desired that he might be continued; that the issuing pay to the toorkfuvvaurs, &c. had all along been in his hands, and therefore proposed that he should continue to issue it; and with respect to his proposed appointment of Tahakoor Daus to the comptrollership of the household, that Mirza Mahommud Hussun was the comptroller; that Tahakoor Daus might be appointed his deputy or manager; that the money for the payment of the toorkfuvvaurs should be paid to him, the Nuvvaub; that he, as heretofore, would send it to the Raja Tippur Chund, and that Tippur Chund would issue it. Mr. Bristow, it appears, consented to this arrangement: I was not present at the preceding interview. Some time afterwards Mr. Bristow gave the charge of the money for the payment of the toorkfuvvaurs to Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Cooper appointed a treasurer on his own part to issue it to them; and caused shoccahs to be written to the Aumils, directing them to include the tunkhau monies for the payment of the toorkfuvvaurs in the amount of the Company's Tunkhau, and remit the whole to Mr. Bristow.

Mr. Bristow ordered me to cause the Nuvvaub's seal to be put to those shoccahs; and further directed, that I should cause a house in the city to be procured, where the treasury for the disbursements to the household establishments should be kept; and said, that he would station a subadar and guard of his own, for the protection of the treasury.

In obedience to Mr. Bristow's order I affixed the seal to the shoccahs, which drew upon me the Nuvvaub's displeasure. He observed, that Mr. Bristow had first agreed that those offices should be under his, the Nuvvaub's, authority; that he had now caused shoccahs to be written, as just related, and had given them in charge to Mr. Cooper; that Mr. Cooper had appointed a treasurer under him; and that money which had arrived for the payment of the toorkfuvvaurs, had been delivered to Mr. Cooper's treasurer; that Mr. Bristow had demanded a separate house for the household treasury, where he would place a subadar and guard of his own: hence it was evident he had broken his engagements, and was about to divest him of his government altogether;—that he would not consent to it.

The Nuvvaub sent the following message to Mr. Bristow, by the people who came from him to confer with his Highness on that subject—That Mr. Bristow had agreed with him upon other arrangements, and that he had now introduced others very different; that to such arrangements he

he would not consent. From the time when Mr. Bristow declared to the Nuvvaub that I should not have any concern in those affairs, but that he, the Vizier, should settle and manage them at his own pleasure and discretion, I had withdrawn myself altogether.

When the Nuvvaub sent the preceding answer, Mr. Bristow addressed himself to me—said, the Nuvvaub had broke his promise; that he, Mr. Bristow had proposed Seetul Raum to fill the office of treasurer, and that the Vizier had mentioned the Raja Tippar Chund for the head of the public treasury, but that he now insisted he should only have the payment of the troops: that he, Mr. Bristow would not consent to this. That it was the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council, that all the disbursements should be controlled and directed by him, and therefore he would take the whole of the treasury department into his own hands. I replied, that as he had himself declared to the Nuvvaub, that I should have no concern or authority therein, I had declined all interference. That I had written and delivered to him the shoccahs respecting the toorksuvaurs, in obedience to his orders, and that the Nuvvaub also was displeased with me on that account; that I was unacquainted with what had passed between him and the Vizier. I added, “The Vizier says that you had left the whole to his management—that you afterwards broke through that engagement, and caused shoccahs to be written, including the tunkhau of the toorkluuvaurs, in the tunkhau of the Company; and that you have given the monies received in charge to Mr. Cooper, who has appointed a treasurer of his own—and you declare, that the Nuvvaub has retracted his promise.”

Mr. Bristow in reply, told me, that I must inform the Nuvvaub, that he would act as he had declared—that he had the positive orders of the Gentlemen of the Council in this respect—that the treasury and disbursements should be under his management. I answered, that such were the messages he sent to the Nuvvaub by me; while he, on the contrary, told him, that he should use his own pleasure in the conduct of affairs—that I would carry the message agreeably to his orders, and desired to know his pleasure, in case the Nuvvaub should not be pleased to consent. Mr. Bristow replied, that at all events he would do as he had declared, let the Nuvvaub be pleased or displeased—and demanded whether I would or would not pay obedience to the orders of the Governor General and the Gentlemen of the Council? I answered, that while I had life I would comply with all such directions as he should give to me, agreeably to the orders of the Governor General and Council—that I was obedient to his authority—that I had hitherto fulfilled all his commands, and that I was still ready to obey them.

Agreeably to Mr. Bristow's orders, I delivered his message to the Vizier, who said, in reply, that Mr. Bristow had deviated from his agreement with him; and that he would not consent: that he would go and answer Mr. Bristow in person. While we were engaged in this conversation, information arrived that Mr. Bristow was coming to the presence.—He and Mr. Cooper came shortly after, and I retired.

The Nuvvaub and Mr. Bristow conversed for some time, and then the Vizier ordered me to be called. What had passed previous to this I am unacquainted with; but on my return, Mr. Bristow told the Nuvvaub before me, that by the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council, he was directed to take into his own hands all the disbursements for the Nuvvaub's household establishments, and the payment of the troops of the Sircar. The Nuvvaub replied, that Mr. Bristow had told him that neither he nor I should have any concern in these affairs; but that he, his Highness should himself appoint both the treasurer and comptroller, and order his own disbursements at his pleasure. That now Mr. Bristow had given the money for the payment of the toorksuvaurs in charge to Mr. Cooper, who had appointed a treasurer to act under him; and that he had caused shoccahs to be written to the Aumils without his knowledge, directing those monies in future to be included in the Company's tunkhau. That Mr. Bristow had agreed that the payment of the household establishment, expences, and servants, should be at his disposal—had agreed to the comptrollership of Mirza Mahummud Hussun—and to the deputy comptrollership of Tahakoor daus. That now he insisted on the name of Mirza Mahummud Hussun being struck out, and that those offices should be subject to his authority. “Hence,” added the Nuvvaub, “it is evident to me, that you are about to divest me of my rights altogether.” If such are the orders of the Gentlemen of the Council, give them to me in writing, and I will act in obedience to those orders—My seal is at hand, I will send it to you, and may manage as you think best. I will shut up the doors of my house, there I will sit, and seclude myself from all society.

Mr. Bristow replied, that the divesting his Highness of his rights was not intended—That what he said proceeded from a regard to his welfare—That it would be better for his Highness to comply with willingness—That he would give to him in writing the orders he had received

from the Gentlemen of the Council—That if his Highness would not comply willingly, it was well; he might send his seal to him, and he would carry those orders into execution. I represented to the Nuvvaub, in the presence of Mr. Bristow, that such disputes between them were improper; that it would be better to act with harmony, and in conjunction with each other. The Nuvvaub turned to me in rage, and replied, “He made agreements with me, and is acting in opposition to those agreements. Nay, he even now says, that he will act thus. You seize me by the throat, and will not suffer me to speak.” In a word, at the conclusion of this conversation, Mr. Bristow got up in displeasure, and returned home.

I waited upon him there. He told me that at all events he must carry this measure into execution; that his Highness had refused to give the shocahs; that he himself would write letters to the Aumils, and that I must write letters also. I replied, that I was in every respect ready to obey his orders, but desired to know his determination in case I should fall under the Nuvvaub's displeasure. He replied, that in that case he would support and protect me. I desired to know whether, if the Nuvvaub should deliver his seal, I should bring it? He replied, “If the Nuvvaub gives you his seal, bring it; if not I will write the letters from myself. The orders of the Gentlemen of the Council to me are positive, that whether the Nuvvaub is pleased or displeased I shall, at all events, carry this measure into execution, and I will now execute them.” I answered, that, agreeably to the orders I had received from the Governor, I was obedient to his directions; here I took leave, and returned home. As Mr. Bristow's disposition is violent and precipitate, he wrote me a letter on the evening of the same day; a copy of his letter, together with a copy of what I wrote in reply, accompany this (vide No. 4 and 5). In the morning I waited upon Mr. Bristow again; he said to me, that at all events I must obtain the Nuvvaub's consent; that delay in the execution of the measure he had proposed reflected disgrace upon him. I observed, that he refused to comply with the Nuvvaub's proposals. He replied, the object was to do the business effectually; that the name of Mirza Mahummud Hussan should be erased; that Tahakoordaus should be the comptroller to the household establishments, that Dewurgeerdas should be the treasurer, and that Raja Tippur Chund should be treasurer, as heretofore, for the payment of the troops. I went and communicated the foregoing to the Nuvvaub: his Highness replied, that he should be disgraced by these new appointments of treasurer and comptroller, but he was without remedy, he would comply with Mr. Bristow's pleasure on certain conditions, viz. that as he forbid him from writing his situation to the Governor, he, Mr. Bristow himself should write in his behalf, and represent the state of the case to the Governor General. That his Highness by his importunity, had been forced to comply, but that the measure was not agreeable to him, and he should intreat the Governor's permission to abolish the new appointments of comptroller and treasurer; that Mr. Bristow should send the money for the payment of the toorksurvaurs to him, the Nuvvaub, and that he, as formerly, would send it to Tippur Chund to be issued. I returned to Mr. Bristow, and communicated the Nuvvaub's answer: Mr. Bristow consented that after the appointments had taken place, he would write to the Governor, and recommend the Nuvvaub's wishes; and that he would act agreeably to the orders he should receive from the Governor in reply.

According to the pleasure of Mr. Bristow, Dawaurgau Daus has been appointed treasurer, Tahakoor Daus, comptroller of the household, and Rajah Tippur Chund, paymaster to the toorksurvaurs, &c. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Bristow will write to the Governor agreeably to his promise, or not. Whatever may be the Governor's pleasure, his orders shall be complied with.

LETTER from Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Khaun.

Introduction as usual.

A list of the purwanehs issued by the Nuvvaub Vizier to the respective Aumils, on account of the tunkhau monies for the expences of the household, together with a statement of the particular sums, accompany this letter; but I have kept the purwanehs in my own hands, as they have not received the signature and seal of the Vizier.

If by another effort you can bring this business to a conclusion agreeably to my wishes, so much the better; if not, it will be necessary that letters, agreeably to the enclosed draft, be written by me and by you, and transmitted to the Aumils. In case his Highness should refuse his assent, you will write the letters from yourself, corresponding with the enclosed draft, and bring them

them with you, as I shall send them off to-morrow with my own letters, which are now ready, and written to the same purport to the Aumils.

The Governor General is at all events determined on the improvement of the Nuvvaub's affairs. From my reliance on you, I have been led to postpone this matter during a long period; but as I consider the further procrastination of it as a breach of the Governor General's orders, and as the cause of the disarrangement of all public business, therefore, from an attention to the regulation of affairs in general, it is out of my power to defer it any longer. Thus, in consequence of my friendship for you, I have not, down to the present time, which includes a period of three or four months, communicated the accompanying extract from the Governor General's letter, having still relied on you for the accomplishment of this business. Now, from absolute necessity, I write you plainly, to reflect and meditate with attention on the mischiefs which must follow [to you] from delay in such matters as these; such delay being the cause of the disorder and disarrangement of all affairs.

In short, you say that his Highness refuses to listen to your representations in this business; this too is full of danger with respect to you; you are the Nuvvaub's deputy, possessing unlimited authority, yet you represent, and lay before him measures of importance, and are unable to attain his assent to them. Whenever the confidence of the Nuvvaub Vizier is withdrawn from you, and necessary measures can no longer be carried into execution, the business is at an end. I am every way disposed to countenance and support you, but I cannot deviate from the orders of the Governor General: it is proper that you do not postpone this business, or the muster of the toorksvvairs, beyond our meeting to-morrow morning.

Let no one but you obtain a knowledge of the contents of this letter.

EXTRACT from a Letter from the Governor General to Hyder Beg, enclosed to him in the preceding letter by Mr. Bristow.

"The first is this, show how thin the veil is by which you attempt to cover this policy, and of course to convince you that I shall receive and construe every declaration, however made to me from the Nuvvaub, and every letter written in his name, tending to destroy or lessen the friendship subsisting between us, as your declaration, as your letter: the 2d is, that as I do not so much ascribe these articles to you as to the evil counsels and encouragements which you have lately received from other persons, whose names I need not mention, you may see and know on what terms you may expect hereafter to retain that friendship and support which I have hitherto given you. For the rest I refer you to Mr. Bristow, to whom, both verbally and in writing, I have communicated every tittle of my sentiments, intentions, and expectations upon this subject."

ANSWER from Hyder Beg Khaun to Mr. Bristow.

I have received your favour; agreeably to your commands I will make the representation what he may please to say in reply. The letters to the Aumils I will write and deliver to you, agreeably to your orders. You are pleased to say, "That from your reliance on me you have refrained hitherto. That if, possessing an entire authority and power in the Surcor of the Vizier, I declare that he refuses to attend to my representations, the worst consequences are to be apprehended therefrom to me, inasmuch as I am the deputy of the Nuvvaub, possessing unlimited authority,—yet represent and lay before him measures of importance, and am unable to obtain his assent to them. That whenever the confidence of the Vizier is withdrawn from me, and necessary measures can no longer be carried into execution, the business is at an end."—Although to reply to these particulars of your pleasure is to deviate from the respect due from the obedient, yet when, without cause and without fault, the hour of crimination arrives, to represent the real state of things becomes unavoidable. My power and authority in the Surcor of his Highness is the gift of

of the Governor General, &c. I have hitherto received the support and assistance of the gentlemen in power here; regardless of the enmity of people at this Court, and contemning their animosity, I have continued to do my duty; and in return for faithful services I have been included in the objects of the Governor General's favour. From you I hoped for an increase of support and assistance, of credit and of power. It must have proceeded from a change in my own fortune and not from any deficiency of favour on your part, that my representations, by the efforts of enemies, have been rendered ineffectual.

From the moment of your arrival, I have not in any manner whatever been deficient in obedience; but have in every business, and without hesitation, fulfilled your commands, of whatever nature they might be; as in the important business respecting the regiments at Futtty Ghur, the execution of which you were pleased to direct should not be suspended by attention to the Nabob's permission, or by the necessity of informing him thereof, in the same manner in every business whatever, on which I have received your orders, at whatever time received, and whatever the nature of them, I have paid the most implicit obedience to those orders, on the instant. From my first appointment to the Neabut, I have been enabled to conduct the affairs of both Surcars, which I have ever considered as one and the same, by the assistance and support of the gentlemen here, and have on all occasions acted in obedience to their directions. And thus I have repeatedly represented to you, that on condition of support and assistance, I would execute all your commands; and that in the affairs of the Company I was ready to fulfil the commands of the Governor General, those of the Gentlemen of the Council, and your pleasure, without hesitation or evasion, at the hazard of my life, inasmuch as I consider my own interest and prosperity as depending thereon.

When you formerly spoke to me respecting the toorksurvaurs, and the household establishments of the Nuvvaub Vizier, I then informed you, that I never had any concern in the management of those establishments—that this circumstance was known to the whole world, that they were under the direction of the Vizier's own people—and that he never would voluntarily consent to the measure. You told me in reply, "That the Governor General's orders were to be obeyed, and so I must inform the Nabob."

I, on my part, told his Highness, in the most pointed terms, that there was a necessity for his compliance with whatever proposals you should make by the Governor's order for the improvement of his affairs. But other people, at the same time, carried messages from you to the Nabob, importing that whatever his pleasure might be, you would act agreeably thereto; nay, you even went so far as to recommend in person to the Nabob, that I should not be employed in these affairs, but that he should conduct them as he thought proper himself. Other expressions dropt from you with respect to me, which I know not how to repeat, for such I never could have expected from you. This being the case, in justice consider, that having expressed yourself as you did express yourself, what authority, or influence, or respectability can remain with me?—The conduct of this business did not depend upon me, and therefore the delay cannot have arisen from neglect on my part. Several people have been employed in conferences on this subject with the Nabob Vizier, by your orders. Now that, from motives of kindness and favour, you have directed me to forward this business, and added declarations respecting support and assistance, I am, as I have always declared, ready to obey; to whatever you shall please to command, I shall never object; and every way ready to obey your orders in the execution of affairs, independent of the inclinations of the Nabob Vizier, if you will assure me of support and protection in case of his displeasure: I have never yet objected, nor will I now object. Devoted and powerless as I am, the increase of my respectability and influence depends upon your favour towards me, and their diminution proceeds from opposite causes. Thus I have ever acted; and this I have repeatedly declared, and I now repeat, that in the affairs of both Surcars I am ready to obey the orders of the Governor General, and the gentlemen of the Council, and your's, at the hazard of my life, and without evasion or excuse. The delay which has hitherto come to pass in this business has not in any manner proceeded from neglect on my part; the negociation of this affair did not depend upon me; whenever I spoke to his Highness on the subject, he always replied, "Mr. Bristow has told me that you must have nothing to do in these affairs; why then do you talk to me on the subject? leave it to me and Mr. Bristow." This particular I have heretofore fully and repeatedly mentioned to you. Now that, from motives of kindness, you have favoured me with your commands, I am ready to obey them, I will act agreeably to your directions; if you had favoured me with them formerly, they would have been instantly executed, no delays would have intervened.

I wished

I wished the day before yesterday to lay this representation of the state of things before you, but was deterred by my apprehensions of your aptness to anger. As I entertain the fullest hopes from your favour, I have at length ventured on this communication of my situation.

Concludes as usual.

A true copy of the Translation,

E. HAY,

Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Agreeable to the accompanying list, I have the honour to enclose complete statements of the Vizier's receipts and disbursements. Upon a scrutiny into the particulars, I am persuaded great savings may be made in the Motayenna; a large proportion of the charges under this head can only be considered as pensions. The number of 13,152 cavalry, and 48,715 infantry, do not exist; and it becomes a matter of the highest importance to the Vizier's affairs to regulate so evident an abuse. Ever since I took charge of my office, I have given uninterrupted attention to the obtaining the best information of the nature of the motayenna, and the means of retrenching so useless an establishment; I have also made it my study to ascertain the corps which really exist, and may be called upon service in case the peace of the Vizier's dominions should be interrupted, either by intestine commotions, or invasion by an enemy.

I am sorry to inform you that, by every enquiry I have been able to make, it does not appear the Vizier could assemble an army of ten thousand men. The whole are many months in arrears; there is neither ammunition nor stores of any kind ready to equip troops for service; and the late tumults and insurrections of Zemindars prove the motayenna unequal to the preserving the police of the country, much less able to act against a foreign enemy.

The Vizier can look to the Honourable Company only for the establishing his authority, and restoring his dominions to their former flourishing state. Agreeable to the stipulations in the treaty of Chunar, none but regular establishments were to be kept by the Vizier; and I shall now submit to your consideration the plans which I think it my duty to recommend to the Vizier, and that they should be executed with as much expedition as the state of affairs will admit.

The Turk sewars have been distinguished for gallantry and good conduct on many occasions. The officers of this corps are principally men who were originally in the Company's service, and are more accustomed to subordination than any other of the Vizier's troops. There are eight months arrears due to them, and as they appeared to me the fittest to be attached to the brigade in case service should occur, I have procured an assignment in their favour for nine lacks of rupees, the amount to be paid at Lucknow, and distributed to the men by proper paymasters, free of deductions, and in specie, as a gross abuse has often prevailed in paying them in goods instead of money. This corps being likewise on the spot, the Vizier may in person review and muster them, in which I propose having the honour to attend him. The state of their horses, arms, and accoutrements, may be minutely examined. Most probably a considerable reduction will take place of the men unfit for service, and in the establishment, as upon the certainty of regular payment in future, the rate of fifty rupees per month for every private trooper, is considerably above what they can fairly claim, and the establishments are loaded with supernumerary officers.

The gallant conduct of the Ruffaulah under the command of Abdul Rehman Cawn, now acting with Colonel Charles Morgan, and the encouragement given to that corps by your Honourable Board, have led me to exert my endeavours in favour of his brother Mahomed Saaid Cawn, who commands three hundred and twenty-one of the Vizier's cavalry. I have procured certain funds for the payment of his corps, and shall strongly recommend it to the Vizier, to withdraw the detachments of his ruffaulah from the interior parts of the country, collect it in force at Lucknow, and issue the pay upon the plan proposed with respect to the Turk sewars.

I shall, without further delay, advise the Vizier to abolish the practice of detaching troops in small bodies, which you will observe, by the statement of the motayenna, to have been carried so low as one in number. Whatever may be required in one district, ought to be composed of one corps; the ruffaulahs may be reduced to one or two hundred. This will secure many advantages, particularly in the case of defection, where an individual quitting the service with so inconsiderable a force will be of little consequence, and his place be easily supplied.

I must intreat your indulgence in regard to the immediate execution of the Honourable Governor General's commands of the 23d September 1781, directing that the Vizier should be advised to abolish the system of assignments to his motayenna. It may doubtless be gradually introduced; but if it were to be undertaken at the present time that such considerable arrears are due to the troops, it would, in my opinion, create a general spirit of discontent and mutiny, because they look to the assignment as the security for their pay; and I cannot devise any alternative that would satisfy them: when musters may be taken, and the establishments reduced to one general system, it may then be safely executed. I hope, upon examination of the perplexed state of the business, it will not be thought unreasonable that I should state a delay of some months, probably the end of the year, as required, before his Excellency will be able to abolish the system of assignments. In such instances, when it can immediately be executed, I shall exert my utmost endeavours to persuade the Vizier no longer to postpone so necessary a measure.

It is out of my power at present to explain the particulars of the proposed reductions. Unless the Vizier acts directly in the business, by making the circuit of such districts as are the most deserving his attention, and deputing confidential agents to the remainder, the evil would be a long time before it could be completely remedied. I shall, in the course of the execution of my duty, meet with great opposition in the misrepresentations of the persons interested against the reform. I hope the advantages to be derived from it will appear so evident to his Excellency, that he will not only sincerely and heartily assent to the measure, but support it by every exertion of his authority.

I have reason to believe all the accounts of the motayenna, as well as other expences attending the Vizier's government, have not been furnished me. If, after enquiry, any omissions should have been made, or charges incurred on the same account twice inserted, I shall submit the particulars to your consideration.

I beg leave to inform you, the allowances on account the jagheers and tuncaws were recorded upon the Vizier's books at the following annual amount:

The jagheers	-	-	-	-	-	39,38,054	4	6
The tuncaws	-	-	-	-	-	17,19,610	0	0
						56,57,665	4	6
The proposed allowance on account the tuncaws, as per statement, No. 1								
	-	-	-	-	-	10,25,214	12	0
The proposed allowance on account the jagheers, as per statement, No. 2								
	-	-	-	-	-	22,68,671	0	0
						32,93,885	12	0
Reduction per annum	-	-	-	-	-	Rupees	23,63,779	8 6

Even in the present reduced state the amount is very high; but, considering the persons to whom they are granted, being principally the Vizier's relations, the old dependents of his family, or the servants of Government, it would be difficult to make further reductions, particularly as most of them were persons living in great affluence, and now depending solely upon the bounty of the Vizier for subsistence. The funds for the payment of these allowances can only be procured by the savings and reductions of useless and unnecessary expences in all arrangements; however, the Vizier's personal charges, the army, and the Honourable Company's claims, will be first provided for.

The

The Honourable the Governor General, in his instructions at Chunar, dated 23d September, 1781, directed the late Resident to carry into execution the stipulation the Vizier had entered into for the regulations of his personal expences: no measures have yet been taken in this business; and I now beg leave to submit to your consideration the heads of the plan, which I have recommended to the Vizier, viz.

- 1st. That the sums appropriated for defraying the wages and allowances of the Vizier's servants, and the departments of his household, should be deposited under the charge of a treasurer.
- 2d. That the monthly expence of the Vizier's servants and the departments of his household should be fixed, and paid by the same treasurer, without fee or deduction.
- 3d. That no monies should be issued except by the Vizier's warrant, and the official attestations of the acting minister.
- 4th. That persons holding the great offices of the Vizier's household shall not be entrusted with other employments, or be farmers of, or any way concerned in, the collection of the revenues.

In explanation of the first head, I beg leave to inform you the Vizier's servants have constantly suffered great distress from the irregular payment of their wages and allowances. Arrears of many months are due to the greatest part of them; a few only have received their right, and they are principally the persons at the head of the departments. Money is often procured with difficulty for the stables, kitchen, elephants, buildings, and other current disbursements. The acting minister asserts, that the sum of forty-nine lacks was last year appropriated to the Vizier's expences; out of this were paid not only the charges of his household, but part of the allowances of his Excellency's relations, compensations to persons whose jaghires were resumed, and also pensions to the dependants of the Vizier's family, many of which originated in the reign of the late Nabob Sujah Ul Dowlah. In proposing that the funds on account of the Vizier's household "shall be deposited under charge of a treasurer," I mean in a public chest, agreeable to the Honourable Governor General's instructions, and that one key should be kept by the treasurer, and one by the acting minister, or any great officer of state to whom you may direct me to advise the Vizier to intrust so important a charge.

The second head entirely conforms to the Honourable the Governor General's instructions, and needs no explanation. On the third head I would submit to your consideration, whether an officer in the character of an aumeen should not be appointed to see the establishments were not encroached upon; and on his stating objections, that payments might be stopped until the Vizier's pleasure should be known; and if his Excellency, on consideration, repeats his orders for his warrant passing the Treasury, it should then become valid.

The evils which the fourth head proposes to correct, is the principal cause of the mal-administration of the affairs of the Vizier's household; the same men being farmers of revenue or aumeens, and superintendants of departments about his Excellency's person, make a confusion of accounts, and give them an opportunity of withholding payment, and often appropriating the funds to the support of expences, which are not to be considered as requiring the first supplies; for instance, I think buildings, matters which relate merely to state, such as kelaats, &c. should be provided for after the payment of the servants wages, the kitchen, stables, and other particulars, which may be stated in the light of necessities.

This is the outline of the plan I have proposed for the regulating the Vizier's household; and I entertain great hopes, that from a less sum than has hitherto been appropriated on that account every department will be amply furnished; probably a saving will accumulate at the end of the

the year, from the mode of issuing the disbursements, now estimated at the sum of thirty-two lacks of rupees.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court,

Lucknow,
21st January, 1783.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following letters from Mr. Bristow to him dated 12th December, and inclosures, 30th December, 4th and 31st March, and 8th April.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General.

Honourable Sir,

Your instructions of the 23d October have been the invariable rule of my conduct; and now I have held my office a sufficient time to speak with some degree of certainty to most points, I shall enter upon an explanation of the state of this government.

Your observation, that your new measures will require a long time to execute, is but too true. The total want of system, and lawless habits which prevail, must be corrected by progressive means; the peace and security of the country, and regularity in the several departments of the state, will be gradually established. I beg leave to answer the several heads of your instructions in the same order in which you have placed them.

Immediately after my arrival I urged the acting minister to devise, and recommend arrangements for the complete discharge of the balance at the conclusion of the year. To relieve myself from censure in case of failure in this essential point, it is necessary I should explain the transaction with the bankers. The balance at the end of last year was not in fact paid, but transferred to the bankers, and increased by the load of a very high interest. There were two distinct engagements;

One for bills immediately granted on the presidency for - - - 26,50,000

Another for teeps promising bills, to be delivered by installments at the following periods, and in the following proportions, viz.

Bhaudun	-	-	1189	-	6,50,000
Cooaur	-	-	1190	-	6,50,000
Cautick	-	-	Do.	-	6,50,000
Aughun	-	-	Do.	-	6,50,000
					26,00,000

By this statement, you will observe the revenues of the present year have been anticipated in the sum of - - - 52,50,000

Bearing an interest of 2 per cent. per mensem. I enclose an estimate (N^o 1) of the whole demand upon the Vizier, on account of the Honourable Company and the bankers, by which it appears his Excellency has to furnish this year the sum of one crore forty-one lacks two thousand five hundred and seventy-eight rupees (rupees 1,41,02,578). Mr. Middleton gave his bond to the bankers, on account the first engagement, rupees 26,50,000, for bills on the presidency, engaging to see them repaid their money. The revenues of certain districts were assigned to him on account of the bankers, and were, as collected, to be paid to them.

When

When Almas's Ally Cawn returned to Lucknow, a negotiation was set on foot to transfer the security from Mr. Middleton to him, and concluded a few days before my arrival. The bond was returned to Mr. Middleton, and Almas's granted in lieu of it. The additional districts proposed to have been entrusted to Almas, were part of those assigned to the bankers; and the Vizier's orders, and other documents, had passed for putting him in possession, a few days before my arrival; I was soon expected, and Almas, of his own accord, deferred taking charge, as I have already informed you and the Board, untill the measure should, through me, receive your sanction.

When I considered the power possessed by Almas, and your instructions to reduce it, if possible, I did not hesitate to reject every idea of extending his authority; a difficulty occurred about the bond he had granted, and a payment he had made to the bankers, of three lacks seventy-five thousand rupees (rupees 3,75,000); the latter point was easily settled, by giving him credit for that sum, on account the revenues of Etwa, Cora, &c. but the bankers refused any security except mine, in lieu of the bond. The bills of exchange had actually been transmitted to the Board, and were in course of payment; to have annulled the engagement would have disappointed you of a resource, and hurt our credit with the bankers; it was absolutely necessary that Almas's bond should be returned to him, I was therefore induced to take the engagement upon myself, and I am happy to find, by the Board's letter of the 22d ultimo, that my conduct has been approved.

Although my attention has been principally directed to the liquidation of the balance, I have hitherto found it utterly impossible to procure assignments equal to the amount required. Districts have been over-rated to me; and before I can conclude a fair engagement with any aumil, I am obliged, in every instance, to separate fictitious from just estimates, which takes up time, and is the cause of my not sending the accounts.

I have been endeavouring to prevail upon the Vizier to fix his disbursements within his income: if I can accomplish this point, I shall be careful that the establishments shall not be hereafter encroached upon; the particulars will of course be transmitted to you.

I have repeatedly informed the minister, no excuses will be admitted in the exculpation of a balance at the conclusion of the year; that the whole must be paid, and the means rest with him.

You will observe, by the estimate of the demands upon the Vizier, fourteen lacks were mentioned by Mr. Middleton as the balance. The acting minister expected he could prove claims nearly to this amount, due from the Company to the Vizier, which would liquidate the account. I have explained this matter fully to him, and believe he is now convinced of the justness of the corrected account. An examination however into the disputed points should, in my opinion, take place, and any trifling difference that may be established, allowed to the Vizier. This I submit to your consideration: in the mean time I shall persist in my endeavours to realize the whole amount.

First, *their government.*

Despotism is the principle upon which every measure is founded, and the people in the interior parts of the country are ruled at the discretion of the Aumil or Phouklar, for the time being. They exercise, within the limits of their jurisdiction, the powers of life and death, and decisions in civil and other cases, in the same extent as the sovereign at the capital. The forms prescribed by the ancient institutions of the Mogul empire are unattended to, and the will of the provincial magistrate is the sole law of the people. The total relaxation of the Vizier's authority, his inattention and dislike to business, leave the aumils in possession of this dangerous power, unawed, uncontrouled by any apprehension of retrospection, or the interference of justice. I can hardly quote an instance, since the Vizier's accession to the musnud, of an aumil having been punished for oppression, though the complaints of the people and the state of the country are notorious proofs of the violences daily committed—it is even become unsafe for travellers to pass, except in large bodies.—Murders, thefts, and other enormities shocking to humanity, are committed in open day.

Every Zemindar should be constituted the magistrate in his Zemindary, and collect the revenues, according to certain established rates recorded in the cutcherry, and published throughout the district. The aumil should be the controuling power between the Ryot and the Zemindar; should enforce the regulations, see peace and good order preserved in the several Zemindaries, and make the Zemindars accountable for all tumults, thefts, and murders, within their jurisdiction—in great towns there ought to be a cutwall, or haakeem, to distribute justice.

Such has been the system of this government, that the oppressions have generally originated with the aumils. They have been rarely selected for their abilities, or integrity, but from favour, or the means to advance a small sum upon being appointed to their office. The aumil enters upon his trust, ruined in reputation and fortune; and unless he accomplishes his engagements, which is seldom the case, disgrace and punishment follow. Though the balance of revenue may be rigorously demanded of him, it has not been usual to institute any enquiry for oppression. The Zemindars, thus left at the mercy of the aumils, are often driven to rebellion. The weak are obliged to submit to his exactions, or fly the country; and the aumil, unable to reduce the more powerful, is compelled to enter into a disgraceful compromise. Every Zemindar looks to his fort for protection, and the country is crowded with them. Almas Ally Cawn asserts, there are not less than seven hundred in his districts; hence it has become a general custom to seize the brother, son, or some near relation or dependant of the different Zemindars, as hostages for the security of the revenue. A great aumil will sometimes have three or four hundred of these hostages, whom he is obliged to confine in places of security.

A few men, like Almas Ally Cawn and Coja ain ul Deen, have, from their regularity in the performance of pecuniary engagements, rendered themselves useful to the Vizier. A strict scrutiny into his affairs was at all times irksome to his Excellency; and none of the ministers or officers about his person possessing the active persevering spirit requisite to conduct the detail of engagements for a number of small farms, it became convenient to receive a large sum from a great farmer, without trouble or deficiency. This system was followed by the most pernicious consequences; these men were above all controul; they exacted their own terms, and the districts they farmed were most cruelly oppressed. The revenue of Rohilcund is reduced above a third, and Almas Ally Cawn's administration is well known to have been extremely violent.

The foregoing representation of the state of this government will, I hope, satisfy you of the difficulty in collecting the revenues. A very strong military force will be required to preserve the country in peace. The number for which funds are at present allotted would, in my opinion, amply suffice, if it existed; but I suppose not two thirds of the men kept upon the books are actually entertained. The discipline and proper application of this force will become a matter of serious consideration: I do not mean to propose, they should be put under the command of British officers, as a very extraordinary expence would attend that measure; and I do not think the service of the collections would be so well executed. The troops now in the Vizier's service are ill paid and ill appointed, not owing to the want of means; as I think, when I shall forward you the statements I have been so long endeavouring to complete, you will judge them adequate to every service, if not dissipated and squandered away. The evil originates in the want of checks upon the disbursements to the army, of proper officers and commissaries to see them duly appropriated.

The same inconveniences exist in the receipts of the Vizier's revenue, and other branches of his government in the general department. Offices of collections and treasury, and courts for the administration of justice, ought doubtless to be established. In a duty of so delicate a nature, as the execution of your commands on this head, I must necessarily expose myself to the opposition of persons interested in the continuance of the abuse.

Second, military defence, and distribution of the Nabob's force.

Third, revenue.

I have in the foregoing representation in part answered these heads. I beg leave to defer what remains to be said on them till I forward you the statements.

Fourth,

Fourth, Zemindars, and means taken to restore peace.

The collection of the revenues under the controul of the Aumils is entirely in the hands of the Zemindars, the lands throughout the country being granted in Talooks and Zemindaries.

The means taken to restore peace are explained in my letter to the Board of the 1st instant. The detachments from the Honourable Company's troops I consider only a temporary expedient. I propose recommending, that a separate plan for the administration of justice in all matters of revenue should be formed, and carried into execution. You may perhaps make this branch part of the duties of the office of collections, and the Decan will act in it, and appoint deputies in each aumildarry.

Peace is by no means restored, for if the Company's troops were relieved from the places at which they are now stationed, I should expect the commotions would be renewed. Gorroockpore, Bairaitch, Sultanpore, Asemgur, Gonda, and all the frontier, are provinces in which the Vizier's authority is ill established. In some of them there are troubles at this time. New detachments of the Honourable Company's troops might be adviseable, if the state of affairs in other respects did not render the appearance of a formidable force on the frontiers necessary, as well to awe foreign powers, as to keep Almas Ally Cawn, and Khoja Ayn ul Deen, within the line of their duty.

Fifth, character and credit of the principal aumils.

When I forward the statements of the revenue, I will take the names of the aumils in order, and answer you upon this head.

Sixth, Whether the sums lately levied have been drawn from the country, or borrowed, and assignments given for the re-payment on the revenues of the last, or by anticipation of the current year.

Seventh, By what means were those collections made?

By anticipation, as I have already explained under the head of balance and assignment.

I have communicated your commands to Hyder Beg Cawn. He urges, in excuse for the letters which have been written in a tone of reproach and resentment, that they were forwarded unknown to him, that the Vizier has people about him who are happy at an opportunity of giving trouble, and wish to overset the influence of the English in this government. He professes a just sense of the confidence you have placed in him, of his entire dependance upon you, and that without your protection he should lose his office, his property, and possibly his life. He assured me of his utmost endeavours to prevent a repetition of letters in a similar style, and that he is ready to give proofs of the sincerity of his attachment to the Company.

I used the discretion you allowed me of not delivering your letter to Hyder Beg Cawn. I found, upon my arrival, as you informed me, all the influence of this government vested in his hands. I was under the necessity of having recourse to him for information and accounts; and it appeared unadviseable to raise doubts in his mind of my good intentions, or to express an inclination to institute a retrospection into his conduct: I previously wished to obtain his confidence, to convince him that I acted upon public grounds, and if possible, persuade him to unite heartily with me in every measure. I could then deliver the letter, informing him of the view with which I had acted, and not be liable to any suspicion of having solicited it. In the mean time I endeavoured to acquire a knowledge of the business, that I might be enabled to report to you my opinion of his attachment to your Government, and of his zeal, ability, and integrity, in the discharge of his duty. I deferred presenting him the letter, until the 30th ultimo, and have left him to answer it without giving any advice.

He rendered me his assistance very heartily and willingly in Almas's business. A jealousy had long subsisted between Hyder Beg Cawn and Almas; the latter having been considered a pretender to the Neabut, it was supposed Hyder Beg intended to ruin him; his conduct in withdrawing is imputed by many who think favourably of him, to necessity, otherwise his fortune might have been endangered. A reconciliation took place between them, and they publickly continue upon the best terms, but I believe neither to be sincere. If I had expressed any dissatisfaction against
Hyder

Hyder Beg, he and Almas would probably have formed a combination, and I should have had new difficulties to contend with.

The accounts I have called for have many of them been furnished, and Hyder Beg has given me his information and opinion of every matter upon which I have asked them: I cannot help however complaining of the delays in transacting the most common business; this proceeds from no proper channels through intermediate offices being established; all accounts are framed by Hyder Beg; he plans and executes every measure; he proposes, and in short undertakes, matters which should be trusted to subordinate agents, and executed off hand. Any undue influence he may be thought to possess will be done away by the degree of consequence and support you may think proper to give to the new officers.

I have hitherto left Hyder Beg Cawn in the possession of his power, as being the acting minister, and entrusted with the executive authority so long as he might discharge his duty: I thought I conformed to your commands in supporting him, I have not failed repeatedly to expostulate with him upon the consequences of procrastination in the execution of the business. In the event of further delays, I shall continue my expostulations, and by exerting the powers with which you have invested me, avoid exposing myself to your censure for an appearance of neglect, which does not originate with me. I beg leave to remark, by being the instrument of establishing officers which are to serve as a controul over Hyder Beg's hitherto unparticipated and intire administration, I shall unavoidably expose myself to his jealousy and resentment

I beg leave to submit to your consideration the following persons to be nominated to the office you have thought proper to direct should be immediately established, viz.

The collections	- - - -	{ Rajah Soorut Sing, who was Dewan to the late Vizier.
The treasury	- - - -	{ Rajah Tipper Chund, who likewise held an office similar to this in the late Vizier's time.

Mr. Middleton informed the Board, under date the 17th of September 1782, of his having named Tuffia aveefes, or commissaries for mustering the troops. I purpose enforcing this measure, as I find the abuses in the Vizier's army prevail to an unaccountable degree; many corps are more than a year in arrears, and no part of it intirely paid up, notwithstanding the large sums annually charged on this account under the head of Mootayenna. I have already informed you of my hopes of attaching the cavalry, by being instrumental in procuring their pay.

The institution of adaulus will be attended with the utmost difficulty: The reasons you have yourself assigned are so forcibly, that I have only to trouble you with a few hints in corroboration of your own opinions

The Nabob, the ministers, and every man of rank at his court, will be interested in opposing the institution of courts of justice. The Nabob is surrounded by persons who, presuming upon the countenance they receive from him, commit every kind of oppression: They are generally men of low birth, suddenly raised to power and consequence, which they are ignorant how to use. The ministers have more creditable dependants, but they presume, in an equal degree, on their influence. The resumption of jagheers, and reduction of salaries, have unavoidably involved numbers of people in debts, which has led to the commission of acts of violence.

To institute courts of justice upon a respectable footing, they should extend to men of all descriptions: The favourites and dependents of the Nabob, and ministers long accustomed to live independent of all controul, will not easily be brought to submit to a regular jurisdiction. I would, however, propose that Molavee Mowbine, the man recommended by Mr. Middleton, should continue with the name of Sudder ul Huck. When regularity shall be introduced into other branches of the government, the extension of the powers of the Sudder ul Huck will form a part.

I am to speak to the characters of the Aumils in general, when I may forward the statement. Pledges for the personal appearances of Almas Ally Cawn, and Kauja Ain ul Deen, cannot be obtained. These two men are in charge of the frontier provinces of Cora, Etawa, and Rohilcund.

I have already explained my sentiments and conduct on this head, both to yourself and the Board.

Upon

Upon every occasion of tumults that have occurred since my arrival, I have recommended that the Vizier's shokes be issued, publishing his determination to apprehend and punish offenders with the greatest severity. But in the present state of the Vizier's government, with an ill paid army, and Aumils doubtful of their permanence in office, it is an impossibility to expect commotions will immediately cease. For other matters relative to the rebellious Zemindars, I beg leave to refer you to my answer to the third head of your instruction upon the government of the Vizier's dominion.

The minister has long since promised me an account of the revenues of these districts; when I obtain it you shall receive the fullest information.

I have obeyed your commands on this head

My letter to the Board of the 1st Instant will have informed you of the transactions at Ferockabad.

My letters to you of the 28th ultimo, and the Board of the 4th ultimo, will have informed you of my opinion and transaction with respect to Fyzoola Cawn.

The battalion at Fyzabad is recalled; and my letter to the Board of the 1st Instant has explained my conduct to the Begum. The letter I addressed her, a translation of which I beg leave to enclose (No 2) was with a view of convincing her that you readily assented to her being freed from the restraints which had been imposed upon her, and that your acquiescence in her sufferings was a measure of necessity, to which you were forced by her extraordinary conduct. I wished to make it appear this was a matter on which you directed me to consult the Vizier's pleasure, that it might be known you were the spring from whence she was restored to her dignity and consequence.

I have endeavoured to conciliate the Vizier, and never undertaken any measure but under the sanction of his orders. Hyder Beg Cawn did, upon my first entering on the business, mention his excellency's objections to the mode of receiving the Company's claims by assignment on the country; and founded me, whether it would not be practicable to induce you to make an alteration in the system: He even told me, the Vizier expressed his disapprobation of the detachment under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming. His Excellency had agreed to defray the expence of four regiments previous to my arrival, but he wished the troops might not be stationed in his dominions; of this transaction you have received information. The Nabob told me, at my second interview, that his country was in peace, and he did not require any further military aid from the Company: This language corresponded with what I had reason to expect, from your explanations. I candidly told Hyder Beg Cawn that I considered it dictated by him; when I afterwards furnished him with the estimate of claims upon the Vizier, he assented to the account, and assured me of his entire conviction of the necessity of the detachment, and that the Vizier would approve its being stationed in his dominions. Since this conversation Hyder Beg Cawn has not pleaded any objection by the Vizier as obstacles to my measure, but has obtained his sanction on every occasion that I have found it necessary in the execution of my duty.

Hyder Beg Cawn confesses to me that funds to the amount of forty nine lacks of rupees were last year appropriated to the Vizier's expences. From this sum he was to defray not only the charge of his household, but the pensions of the tuncawders and Jagheerdars, whose Jagheers were resumed. The nature of the disbursements you will understand from the statements.

I think the sums charged could not have been applied to the services for which they were allotted: The persons intrusted with the great offices about his Excellency's person must have abused the confidence reposed in them, as large arrears are due to the Nabob's servants;—to ascertain the fact will require time. I have recommended that the plan you have thought proper to direct in regard to the Vizier's expences be carried into execution; and shall in due time communicate the arrangements for your approbation. Notwithstanding the language occasionally held by the Vizier, I have every reason to believe he is sensible of the advantages he derives from his alliance with the Company, and of his inability to support himself without it. You are so fully acquainted with his character and disposition, that I shall not presume to trouble you with any particulars of his conduct. I only hope, in compliance with your directions, so long as I may have the honour to hold my present station, that I shall be able to obtain his confidence, and prevent expostulation which might interrupt the confidence and cordiality that ought to subsist between his excellency and your government.

I believe the principal object of the Vizier's expostulation was to prevent any interference in the government of his dominions, and to remove his apprehensions of the Company's placing him in

the same situation as the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowla. He one day expressed himself to me on this head in very strong terms. I assured his Excellency nothing of the kind was intended. I recommended it to him on no account to credit reports of this nature, and intreated him to withhold his confidence from persons who might endeavour by such insidious representations to alarm his mind. He had always, I added, received strong proofs of the respect and regard you personally entertained for him; and the steadiness of his conduct had tended to confirm and perpetuate the friendship and alliance subsisting between his Excellency and the Honourable Company. I beg leave, before I conclude this head, to inform you, an opinion had prevailed of there being divisions in the Councils of your government. I hope I have done my duty in representing, both to the Vizier and the ministers, that the whole is a palpable falsehood. It has been my study to render as public as possible my testimony of unanimity in the members of administration, that the shadow of a hope of evading or protracting the execution of your measures may not exist.

Agreeable to your commands, I founded Hyder Beg Cawn, and am convinced it is still his wish to establish the Nabob's claim of the resumption of the assignments. This measure would, he conceives, unite upon a firmer footing the authority he has hitherto possessed, both on the part of the Vizier, and the Honourable Company. He grounds this claim upon the pretence of relieving the Company from the embarrassment attending the present system of detail in the management of the business. I have been asked by Hyder Beg Cawn, in the name of the Nabob, if it would be possible to induce you to consent to a change; he informed me of the particulars which had passed between Major Palmer and him on the subject, and mentioned the encouragement you had given the proposition; insinuating from thence, that you might not be averse to it. I could only answer, that you were in every respect disposed to comply with the Vizier's requisitions. I could not speak upon this subject, having no instructions to enter into the consideration of a point of so much importance, and therefore the present system must be continued. When I asked his opinion, his only reply was, that he had expressed the Nabob's pleasure. I frankly told him, that I must consider every measure proposed by the Nabob as originating with him. This produced the strongest professions of attachment to you and the Company; and a declaration that all modes were the same to him, and that he would yield implicit obedience to your commands. This passed above a month ago; and the proposition not having been repeated to me, I conclude it is dropped, and Hyder Beg Cawn will be cautious of renewing it.

Does not require an answer

The confidence with which you have honoured me will ever make me cautious in the use of this power. The transactions at Furruckabad, and the continuance of the detachments of the Honourable Company's troops, are the only instances in which I may be said to have exerted it. With respect to Furruckabad, I was solicited by Muzaffer Jung to interfere between him and the Nabob, which I declined; and as I gave no advice, I hope my continuing the regiment, in compliance with the Vizier's urgent request, will not be interpreted into an extension of your orders. Muzaffer Jung's solicitations are still continued to me: I have answered, in general terms, that if my interference would tend to accommodate and conciliate differences, I should be happy to give it. My letter to the Board of the 1st instant will explain the motives of my conduct, both in regard to this matter, and the measure of continuing the detachments.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect,

Lucknow,
the 12th December 1782.

Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT from Mr. Middleton's general Letter of the 23d October, 1781.

The most material object I have to claim your attention to; is the collateral agreement concluded by me, on behalf of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, with the house of Gopaul Dofs Saw and others; for their security and reimbursement in the advance they were prevailed upon to make the Vizier, upon the credit and faith of this office, for the liquidation of his Excellency's debts to the Company; and which subject you will find stated in my address to the Board of the 7th ultimo.

The advance for which the house of Gopaul Dofs singly and exclusively engaged, was 26,00,000 rupees, which included the balance of the Vizier's account current with the Honourable Company, as it stood before the additional claim lately made by the Accountant General at the presidency, and sundry army debts of his Excellency's, for which, as they were an excess upon the original estimate, formed at the commencement of the year, no provision had been made. The other sum of 26,00,000, for which teeps were granted in partnerships by Gopaul Dofs, Butch Roaje, Fukeer Chund, and Kisseh Chund, payable by installments, as expressed in the teeps, was intended as a deposit in the hands of the Honourable Governor General and Council, for the liquidation of such part of the additional claim of 26,48,571. 3. 8. made out by the Accountant General, and transmitted to this office in October last, as the Board, after taking into consideration the counter claims and expectations of the Vizier, should deem equitable. For further information on this head, permit me to refer you to the contents of my address to the Honourable Board of the 7th September, to which I have received no reply. For both these sums, the Vizier has passed his separate obligations to the respective parties, and has granted assignments upon his revenue for the re-payment. But this alone, Sir, would have gone very little way towards inducing the Shroffs to hazard so large a property in the Nabob's funds, had not the faith of our government also been pledged for their collateral security; which has been done by the strongest verbal assurances it was in my power to give them in my official capacity; and in the case of Gopaul Dofs Saw, who is much deeper engaged than any of the others, a written engagement, to support him to the utmost of my power in the recovery of his debt, for which Almas Ally Cawn stands immediately and exclusively responsible. He has already paid him to the amount of nine lacks, promising four more in the course of fifteen or twenty days; and the remaining thirteen lacks he agrees to make good in equal kists in the ensuing three months of Aughun, Poole, and Maug, which I have not a doubt of his punctually fulfilling, if you think proper to confirm the assurances I have given, and yield your influence to the support of them, which I persuade myself you will see the propriety of, as well from a principle of common justice, as an inducement to similar future exertions, should the exigency of the Honourable Company's affairs at any time call for them. The other advance of twenty-six lacks being secured by assignments upon reputable Aumils, I have little fear of its being realized, without giving you any further trouble than that of giving your sanction to the measure, and occasionally making use of the influence of your station to expedite the payment of the kists, when the Aumils may shew a disposition to be tardy.

I must beg leave to refer you to my correspondence with the Honourable the Governor General, for a full account of the origin and nature of my transactions with the Begums at Fyzabad; and the letters which have passed between me and the officers who have severally commanded there, will severally shew you the progress and present state of that business. The balance due from the Bow Begum, upon her agreement made in January last, after allowing her credit for the trifling articles lately sent here by Major Gilpin, will be about five lacks; which, I apprehend, may be realized, if you deem it expedient to continue the restraints which have been imposed for that purpose. She had, indeed, given Major Gilpin the most satisfactory assurances of an immediate liquidation of this long depending account; in which I believe she was sincere: But, probably from an expectation of a change of measures upon my removal, she has lately retracted those assurances, and now declares her determination to make no further payments whatever, but upon the certainty of her jagheer being restored to her, which I could give her no hopes of, as the propriety of its resumption has been sanctified by the approbation of the Honourable the Governor General, who further expressly enjoined me, in his instructions of the 27th January, to exert my influence with the Nabob to prevent the conclusion of any final settlement between him and the Begums, until I should be furnished with instructions from him or the Board on that head. Not having, since the above date, received any directions from the Board or the Governor General relative to the Begums, I know not what may be their wishes in regard to them; but I thought it, at all events, my duty, conformably to the spirit of the orders I had received, to retain possession of the Kellah at Fyzabad, and the persons of the Bow Begums two principal eunuchs,

eunuchs, until the sum she had stipulated to pay was fully liquidated, or the Honourable Board should notify their further pleasure. And in this state, Sir, I commit the business to your future direction, expressing my sincere wish that you may find means to effect the recovery of this balance; which, among other balances, originally constituted a part of the securities made over to Gopaul Doss, for the re-payment of his advance to the Vizier for the Company's use, and should, I apprehend, if possible, be realized for Almas Ally Cawn, who has employed his own credit, upon the faith of those funds, for the immediate satisfaction of Gopaul Doss's debt.

Accompanying, you will be pleased to receive a list of the claims for the services of the current year, together with the assignments which have been granted me for the liquidation of them, amounting to rupees 67,31,578. I did not take assignments for the maintenance of the four additional regiments, which I recommended to have appointed for the service of the Vizier's collections, as I knew not how far the Honourable Board might be disposed to agree to the proposition; and secondly, because the ministers have engaged that the charge of such an establishment, if granted, should be defrayed from the further reductions which might in consequence take place in the Nabob's present military expences. If, as the Nabob seems to expect, the counter claims before alluded to should be admitted, and credit given his Excellency for the expence of Abdul Rehman's corps acting with General Goddard (on which subject you will find a letter from me to the Honourable the Governor General, under date the 9th September) the assignments obtained will considerably exceed the amount claim; and his Excellency was very pressing with me to withhold taking assignments for the balance of 14,00,000, and the annual charge of Rehman's corps, until the Honourable Board should have considered, and decided upon his expectations; but I thought it necessary, at all events, for the present to be guided in my demands by the list of claims, as they now stand, without reference to what may be the determination of the Board: As it is always much easier to relinquish superfluous assignments, than to obtain additional ones, you will observe I have included in the public claims the Nabob's debt to Mr. Fraser, in consequence of orders I received from the Honourable the Governor General for that purpose. The bonds are lodged in the office.

A true Extract, as received from Mr. Bristow.

E. H A Y,
Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council, at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Agreeable to the accompanying list, I have the honour to inclose compleat statements of the Vizier's receipts and disbursements. Upon a scrutiny into the particulars, I am persuaded great savings may be made in the Motayenna; a large proportion of the charges under this head can only be considered as pensions. The number of 13,152 cavalry, and 48,715 infantry, do not exist; and it becomes a matter of the highest importance to the Vizier's affairs, to regulate so evident an abuse. Ever since I took charge of my office, I have given uninterrupted attention to the obtaining the best information of the nature of the Motayenna, and the means of retrenching so useless an establishment. I have also made it my study to ascertain the corps which really exist, and may be called upon service, in case the peace of the Vizier's dominions should be interrupted, either by intestine commotions, or invasion by an enemy.

I am sorry to inform you, that by every enquiry I have been able to make, it does not appear the Vizier could assemble an army of ten thousand men. The whole are many months in arrears; there is neither ammunition nor stores of any kind, ready to equip troops for service; and the late tumults and insurrections of Zemindars prove the Motayenna unequal to the preserving the police of the country, much less able to act against a foreign enemy.

The Vizier can look to the Honourable Company only for the establishing his authority, and restoring his dominions to their former flourishing state. Agreeable to the stipulations in the treaty of Chunar, none but regular establishments were to be kept by the Vizier; and I shall now

now submit to your consideration the plans which I think it my duty to recommend to the Vizier, and that they should be executed with as much expedition as the state of affairs will admit.

The turksewars have been distinguished for gallantry and good conduct on many occasions. The officers of this corps are principally men who were originally in the Company's service, and are more accustomed to subordination than any other of the Vizier's troops. There are eight months arrears due to them; and as they appeared to me the fittest to be attached to the brigade in case service should occur, I have procured an assignment in their favour for nine lacks of rupees, the amount to be paid at Lucknow, and distributed to the men by proper paymasters, free of deductions, and in specie, as a gross abuse has often prevailed in paying them in goods instead of money. This corps being likewise on the spot, the Vizier may in person review and muster them, in which I propose having the honour to attend him. The state of their horses, arms, and accoutrements, may be minutely examined. Most probably a considerable reduction will take place of the men unfit for service; and in the establishments, as, upon the certainty of regular payment in future, the rate of fifty rupees per month for every private trooper is considerably above what they can fairly claim, and the establishments are loaded with supernumerary officers.

The gallant conduct of the ruffaulah under the command of Abdul Rehman Cawn, now acting with Colonel Charles Morgan, and the encouragement given to that corps by your Honourable Board, have led me to exert my endeavours in favour of his brother, Mahommed Saad Cawn, who commands three hundred and twenty one of the Vizier's cavalry. I have procured certain funds for the payment of his corps, and shall strongly recommend it to the Vizier to withdraw the detachments of his ruffaulah from the interior parts of the country, collect it in force at Lucknow, and issue the pay upon the plan proposed with respect to the turksewars.

I shall without further delay advise the Vizier to abolish the practice of detaching troops in small bodies, which you will observe, by the statement of the Mottayenna to have been carried so low as one in number. Whatever may be required in one district ought to be composed of one corps. The ruffaulahs may be reduced to one or two hundred: This will secure many advantages, particularly in the case of defection, where an individual quitting the service with so inconsiderable a force will be of little consequence, and his place be easily supplied.

I must entreat your indulgence in regard to the immediate execution of the Honourable Governor General's commands of the 23d September, 1781, directing, that the Vizier should be advised to abolish the system of assignments to his Mottayenna. It may doubtless be gradually introduced, but if it were to be undertaken at the present time, that such considerable arrears are due to the troops, it would in my opinion create a general spirit of discontent and mutiny; because they look to the assignment as the security for their pay, and I cannot devise any alternative that would satisfy them. When musters may be taken, and the establishments reduced to one general system, it may then be safely executed. I hope, upon examination of the perplexed state of the business, it will not be thought unreasonable that I should state a delay of some months, probably the end of the year, as required before his Excellency will be able totally to abolish the system of assignments. In such instances, where it can immediately be executed, I shall exert my utmost endeavours to persuade the Vizier no longer to postpone so necessary a measure.

It is out of my power at present to explain the particulars of the proposed reductions. Unless the Vizier acts directly in the business, by making the circuit of such districts as are the most deserving his attention, and deputing confidential agents to the remainder, the evil would be a long time before it could be compleatly remedied. I shall in the course of the execution of my duty, meet with great opposition in the misrepresentations of the persons interested against the reform. I hope the advantages to be derived from it will appear so evident to his Excellency, that he will not only sincerely and heartily assent to the measure, but support it by every exertion of his authority.

I have reason to believe all the accounts of the Mottayenna, as well as other expences attending the Vizier's government, have not yet been furnished me. If, after enquiry, any omission should have been made, or charges incurred on the same account twice inserted, I shall submit the particulars to your consideration.

I beg leave to inform you the allowances on account the jaghyres and tuncaws were recorded upon the Vizier's books, at the following annual amount.

The jaghyres	-	39,38,054	4	6
The tuncaws	-	17,19,610	0	0
		56,57,665	4	6
The proposed allowance on account the tuncaws, as per statement, No. 1	10,25,214	12	0	
The proposed allowance on account the jaghyres, as per statement, No. 2	22,68,671	0	0	
		32,93,885	4	6
Reduction per ann. rupees			23,63,779	8 6

Even in the present reduced state, the amount is very high; but considering the persons to whom they are granted, being principally the Vizier's relations, the old dependents of his family, or the servants of government, it would be difficult to make further reductions; particularly as most of them were persons living in great affluence, and now depending solely upon the bounty of the Vizier for a subsistence. The funds for the payment of these allowances can only be procured by the savings and reductions of useless and unnecessary expences. In all arrangements, however, the Vizier's personal charges, the army, and the Honourable Company's claims, will be first provided for.

The Honourable the Governor General, in his instructions at Chunargur, dated the 23d September 1781, directed the late Resident to carry into execution the stipulation the Vizier had entered into, for the regulation of his personal expences. No measures have yet been taken in this business; and I now beg leave to submit to your consideration the heads of the plan which I recommended to the Vizier, viz.

- 1st. That the sums appropriated for defraying the wages and allowances of the Vizier's servants, and the departments of his household, should be deposited under charge of a treasurer.
- 2d. That the monthly expence of the Vizier's servants, and the departments of his households should be fixed and paid by the said treasurer, without fee or deduction.
- 3d. That no monies should be issued, except by the Vizier's warrant, and the official attestations of the acting minister.
- 4th. That persons holding the great offices of the Vizier's household, shall not be entrusted with other employments, or be farmers of, or any way concerned in, the collection of the revenues.

In explanation of the first head, I beg leave to inform you, the Vizier's servants have constantly suffered great distress from the irregular payment of their wages and allowances. Arrears of many months are due to the greatest part of them; a few only have received their right, and they are principally the persons at the head of the departments. Money is often procured with difficulty for the stables, kitchen, elephants, buildings, and other current disbursements. The acting minister asserts, that the sum of forty-nine lacks was last year appropriated to the Vizier's expences. Out of this were paid not only the charges of his household, but part of the allowances to his Excellency's relations, compensations to persons whose jagheers were resumed, and also pensions to the dependants of the Vizier's family, many of which originated in the reign of the late Nabob Suja ul Dowla. In proposing that the funds on account of the Vizier's household "shall be deposited under charge of a treasurer," I mean in a public chest, agreeable to the Honourable the Governor General's instructions, and that one key should be kept by the treasurer, and one by the acting minister, or any great officer of state to whom you may direct me to advise the Vizier to entrust so important a charge.

The second head entirely conforms to the Honourable the Governor General's instructions, and needs no explanation. On the third head I would submit it to your consideration, whether an officer

officer in the character of an Aumeen should not be appointed to see the establishments were not encroached upon, and on his stating objections, that payments might be stopped until the Vizier's pleasure should be known; and if his Excellency, on consideration, repeats his orders for his warrant passing the treasury, it should then become valid.

The evil, which the fourth head proposes to correct, is the principal cause of the mal-administration of the affairs of the Vizier's household; the same men being farmers of revenues, aumils, and superintendants of departments about his Excellency's person, make a confusion of accounts, and give them an opportunity of withholding payment, and often appropriating the funds to the support of expences which are not to be considered as requiring the first supplies.—For instance, I think buildings, matters which relate merely to State, such as kelaats, &c. should be provided for after the payment of the servants wages, the kitchen, stables, and other particulars, which may be stated in the light of necessities.

This is the outline of the plan I have proposed for the regulating the Vizier's household; and I entertain great hopes, that from a less sum than has hitherto been appropriated on that account, every department will be amply furnished; probably a saving will accumulate at the end of the year, from the mode of issuing the disbursements, now estimated at the sum of thirty-two lacks of rupees.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, &c.

Lucknow,
21st January, 1783.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy.

E. H A Y,
Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General.

Honourable Sir,

The reduction of Almas Ally Cawn's power is an object constantly present to my view; and I beg leave to state the outlines of my plan.

I propose he should remain in charge of the districts he now farms until the conclusion of the year, when his dismissal will be followed with least danger and loss of revenue. Instead of granting the province of Etawah to one man, I recommend it should be given to three at least. Corah, Jagdispore, &c. may in the same manner be divided amongst a number, and the troops stationed with the new Aumils shall hereafter receive their pay in ready money; and the system of assignments be abolished, agreeable to your instructions.

In executing a measure of so much importance, the assistance of the Honourable Company's troops will be required, and I must solicit your instructions on this head. I submit to your consideration, that the two armies in the Vizier's dominions may be stationed at the places most convenient for preventing any assistance being given to Almas by foreign powers; as also to oppose the junction of his own troops, which will probably be scattered about the country in collecting the revenues. It is, in my opinion, not advisable at the present juncture to form any determination with regard to the stations, as they must be fixed according to circumstances.

I shall furnish both Colonels Morgan and Sir John Cummings with particular information of my plan, and the situation of Almas Ally Cawn.

Detachments from the Honourable Company's troops will be required, to establish the authority of the new Aumils. I beg leave to ask your permission, that I may apply to the commanding officers to furnish any number above what they may deem necessary to ensure the safety of the two armies in the field, and likewise act offensively, if the state of affairs should render it necessary. I beg also to be informed what force you may think proper to spare for this service from Chunar Ghur.

In

In your letter of instructions, under date the 23d September 1781, you observe, "That it would be better if the mootayna could be brought to consist only of cavalry, leaving no infantry in the Nabob's service but what may be necessary for his body guard; and to supply the deficiency, should any occur from such arrangement, our infantry may be employed, when infantry are wanted."

To carry this plan into execution, I must consider the detachments, ordered to support the new Aumils, will be hereafter rendered permanent commands. It will be probable that additional infantry must be raised, because a considerable body will be lost by the defection of Almas's. I beg leave to request that you will view the extent of country now farmed by him, and reflect how impossible it will be to awe the Zemindars (every one of whom almost has his fort) without a considerable force in infantry. The service of the collections must be conducted either by means of the above-mentioned detachments from the Honourable Company's troops, or by your agreeing to the Vizier's raising battalions of infantry, sepoys, or matchlock men to supply the place of Almas's troops.

I have urgently solicited funds to be appropriated to the regular payment of the Vizier's cavalry. This business being in a certain train, I think I may safely assure you of the firm and steady attachment of the turkshawars and the ruffaulah, under the command of Mahomed Saud Cawn, the brother of Abdul Bimaun Cawn, who is now acting with Colonel Charles Morgan at Bombay: a part may be attached to each of the armies. I shall observe the same conduct towards the other corps in the Vizier's service, and inform you of my success.—These are the outlines of my plan; the particulars of which will follow in good time to receive your approbation, previous to its being carried into execution.

It now remains for me to carry conviction to your mind of my having obeyed your commands with regard to Almas's Ally Cawn, in the fullest extent which the situation of affairs would admit. In the course of my representations I must intreat your indulgence, for intruding upon your attention a repetition of many facts, which may already have been submitted to your judgment. Suppose I had, upon my arrival, advised his being dispossessed of all trust under this Government, the next consideration would have been to supply his place. I was new in the business, and ignorant how far I could depend upon a defection of Almas's Ally Cawn's people. I had no agents ready, and could not rely on the assistance of the acting minister, though I will do him the justice to say he proffered his services. He was dilatory in the settlement of affairs then in agitation, and from his measures and conduct since, I am confident he would not have had the means of seconding me; and therefore I did not explain your intentions, further than was necessary for depriving Almas's of the additional districts. Proper persons for the farm of such extensive countries could not have been procured in haste; had I however succeeded in this point, a force would have been required to support the new Aumils; Almas's Ally Cawn would probably, under the circumstances which then existed, have preserved the attachment of his followers; and the army under his command, though paid by the Vizier, would have openly rebelled. We should have experienced commotions in Oude, where his Excellency's military were already so weak that no less than three regiments had been detached from the brigade at Cawnpore, besides a regiment from Chunar Ghur. Troops could not therefore have been drawn from Oude, without exposing that province to a renewal of the late commotions.

It next occurs to state to you the means Almas's Ally Cawn possessed, of withdrawing himself from the Vizier's authority, with those in our hands of opposing any such attempts.

Almas's had an army of above twelve thousand horse and foot, as allowed him by the Vizier, among which are six battalions of sepoys, exclusive of which he has sebandy, or irregulars, entertained by his own authority, of at least an equal number, which he could have dispersed upon marauding parties about the country. He had treasure, stores, ammunition, with the fort of Coder Cote, which he has rendered as strong as was possible, by the skill of a native. On the other hand I received charge of my office with an empty treasury, and the burthen of a heavy debt; under these circumstances it would have been impossible to borrow money, and the principal resource in my hands was from Almas's Ally Cawn, the very man against whom I was to engage. At the time of my arrival, the detachment under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming had only reached Allahabad, and could not act for want of store boats, which were not come up. The brigade at Cawnpore, consisting only of two regiments of sepoys, and a weak regiment of Europeans, was in fact, all the military aid on which I could depend; and I submit to your consideration whether it was in any respect equal to the service.

The only mode which occurred to me of reducing Almas Ally Cawn's power was, by seizing his person; and this, with the assistance of the regiment at Lucknow, and my own guard, I could most certainly have effected. I beg you will consider that he returned to Lucknow under a positive engagement of personal safety; the measure therefore would have been considered an act of treachery disgraceful to our nation, and destructive of all confidence in our faith in any future negotiations. Your instructions of the 23d. October also peremptorily forbid any such conduct, in the following words, viz. "I cannot prescribe the means; but to guard against that obloquy to which I may be exposed by a forced misconstruction of this order, by those who may be hereafter employed in searching our records for cavils and informations against me, I think it proper to forbid and protest against the use of any fraudulent artifice or treachery to accomplish the end which I have prescribed."

Almas Ally Cawn has ever since my arrival professed obedience, but his conduct is in direct contradiction. In one instance, I was under the necessity of obtaining orders from the Vizier to direct his rendering justice to a man who had been oppressed; one motive for my interference was to make a trial of his disposition. He refused compliance, and none of his naibs will obey any injunction, unless it is accompanied by a counter order from him. Colonel Sir John Cumming transmitted the Vizier's shoka to Almas, on the subject of the interruption of the dawks, information of which I communicated to you, under date the 3d instant. The enclosed letter will inform you of the result of Colonel Cumming's inquiry; that Almas's people were the offenders. He has not taken any steps towards punishing them, or even answered the Vizier. The matter remains in the same state for the present. Almas is now in Jagdispore, employed in settling that district. He has been left to follow his own measures in the management of his affairs; and without any intimation of his attendance being necessary at Lucknow, his vakeel almost daily represents to me that he will certainly come, as soon as he can conclude the business in which he is engaged. I then propose questioning him about the interruption of the dawks, and shall endeavour to make him give satisfaction on this head, which it is probable he will evade doing.

I am employed in tracing the connection Almas Ally Cawn's people may have with the persons about this Court, and I entertain great hopes that a part of his troops may leave him, on the declaration of the Vizier's determination to dismiss him from his employments.

The call of assistance for the Honourable Company's troops will be proportionable to the success I may meet with in this point; and I have at this early period asked your instructions, that I may be fully informed of the means granted me to discharge my duty. It would be an imprudent measure to attempt the reduction of Almas Ally Cawn's power, until proper persons may be, upon his dismissal, prepared to take immediate charge of his districts and troops upon the spot, to support their authority.

I shall not communicate my intended plan to the minister, or any other person, until I may receive your final instructions upon it.

I have the honour to be,

with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sir,

Lucknow,

Your most obedient

the 30th Decem. 1782.

Humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

Honourable Sir,

I now beg leave to inform you of my transactions in the execution of your orders relative to the institution of public offices. I have met with great opposition; but as your commands left me no discretion; and a strict obedience became my indispensable duty, I deferred addressing you until I could state the matter in a clear point of view.

The funds allotted for the Vizier's personal expences were administered in a most shameful manner; for notwithstanding the large sums hitherto appropriated on this account, you will doubtless have been advised, from the report of every individual who has resided in this country, as well as from my communications to you, of the distress in the Vizier's household, particular departments having been left totally unprovided for, and the servants kept many months in arrears. In my opinion thirty-two lacs, the sum fixed at his Excellency's particular request, is much more than can be fairly expended; but it was urged to me, that the resumption of the jaghyrs, and reduction of pensions, might cause great distress; and it would be pleasing to the Vizier to have the means of providing for part of his family and dependents intrusted to his own bounty; and further, that forty nine lacs had last year been left at his Excellency's disposal, and the difference, amounting to seventeen lacs, was in itself a considerable reduction.

I had furnished Hyder Beg Cawn above two months since with the plans, and entertained hopes that by his address and influence with the Vizier I might avoid the opposition that a public declaration of your intentions would create. Above a month elapsed, during which time no progress was made in the business.

The fact is, whilst the revenues were managed solely by Hyder Beg Cawn, he held in his own person the offices of collection and treasury. The Vizier was, on all occasions, compelled to apply to him for the daily supply of the current disbursement of his household. The Nabob had thus become entirely dependent upon his minister, and a dangerous influence was assumed over his Excellency's mind. He was compelled to speak the sentiments of his minister, or exposed to the danger of having his income withheld. Hyder Beg Cawn disclaims holding any controul in these matters; but this is an assertion without proof, as I may safely affirm that he has hitherto had the entire disposal of the Vizier's treasures.

Had the immense sums appropriated to the Vizier's personal expences been applied to any useful public service, either in a provision for his family, in pensions to deserving servants of the government, or to the pay of any part of the army, I should not be so anxious to represent the necessity of a reform. The whole is dissipated among the Orderlies, a set of men of low birth, and no pretensions, who are a burthen to the state, living in affluence, whilst the army, and every useful members of society, are left in want of the necessaries of life. A striking instance of the peculation that exists in the Vizier's personal expences has occurred within these few days in Jao Lall, the superintendant of his buildings, who has promised a payment of sixty-three thousand rupees to the Vizier for frauds committed in his office. His Excellency at this time employed in a scrutiny of a similar nature into the accounts of every superintendant of the different departments, from each of whom he will most probably exact restitution—and, as usual receive the offender again into favour.

I was told by Hyder Beg Cawn the Vizier peremptorily rejected my propositions, pleading that he should no longer be an independant sovereign, if the Company's agents interfered in his personal expences. This answer was repeatedly returned through different persons whom his Excellency selected to convey his sentiments to me. Hyder Beg Cawn charges me with employing agents with the Vizier, which caused the loss of his authority, and occasioned his failure in the points I had recommended.—I returned answers to all his Excellency's messages, but I never employed any persons on my own behalf. The substance of my representations was uniformly the same, that I only had in view the prosperity of his affairs, which could not be effected by any other means than establishing regularity in the administration of his finances, and in this I would consult his pleasure. I objected to any mediation, and requested the matter might be debated by the Nabob and myself; I maintained that your intentions had been misrepresented to him, that it was your wish his income should be entirely at his own disposal, and not squandered away without his knowledge or assent. In conformity thereto I recommended a treasurer and a musthruff for the department of his household; and that the revenues, as collected, should be paid into a public chest, from whence the disbursements should be issued agreeable to his own warrant

warrants; but upon the present system his treasure was appropriated to purposes he never intended; that general distress had prevailed, and must continue till regularity should be established. When the treasurer for the household was first proposed, I recommended that Raja Tippur Chund should hold the office. Hyder Beg Cawn objected, upon the plea of his being in a declared opposition to him, and that his appointment would in fact be depriving him of the niabut. I yielded to his objections, declaring it a matter of indifference to me who the man might be, so that a treasurer were appointed. The Nabob afterwards, in an interview with me, of himself proposed Tippur Chund, of which I informed the minister; who then affected to have conquered his objections, provided I would give him assurances of support: I acquiesced, and took it for granted all difficulties were adjusted; but to my great surprize, the next time I paid my respects to the Vizier he had changed his mind, and would have no treasurer. Hyder Beg Cawn, after several days altercation, informed me the Vizier had at last assented to the appointment of the treasurer, but he now insisted that Tippur Chund should not be the man. I returned for answer, it was certainly in his Excellency's breast to appoint whom he pleased; and a banker of the name of Dooarkar Dofs was the person he finally nominated to the office. The intended muskruf, Fakour Dofs, is a dependent of his Excellency's government, and a person whom I have no knowledge of, except by character.

When Tippur Chund was set aside, the Vizier informed me he had no objection to my having minute accounts of his disbursements, only he wished to preserve his dignity, and appoint his own servants. He considered Tippur Chund already in the charge of the office of military Paymaster General, and it was not his pleasure to make him treasurer of the household. I am persuaded these reasons could only have been suggested by Hyder Beg Cawn, as the Vizier had privately sent messages to Tippur Chund, information of which he himself communicated to me, requesting he would undertake the office.

I readily agreed to the nomination of Doorchar Dofs, that the Vizier might be convinced there was no design, concealed under a specious appearance, of leading him into a dependence on the Company's agents for the funds of his household. In regard to Tippur Chund, he certainly holds the appointment of military Paymaster General, but Hyder Beg Cawn has hitherto possessed the actual powers of that office, and the account are prepared by his agents.

I made a very fair trial of Hyder Beg Cawn's disposition. The plan of your new system was left upwards of a month in his possession, without my once touching upon the subject with the Vizier, during which time he amused me with daily hopes of obtaining his Excellency's approbation. When I at length experienced his disinclination to move in the business, my only alternative was to insist on a compliance, which suggested the idea of Hyder Beg Cawn, that he had lost his influence, of which he took advantage to make excuses for further delays. It was his advice to me to hold very peremptory language to the Vizier; but this I declined, as I did not chuse to incur his Excellency's displeasure, and thus establish a confidence in Hyder Beg Cawn's attachment upon the ruin of my own influence. I was directed, and my own inclination prompted me, to treat the Nabob with the highest respect. His disposition was well known to me; and I was sensible, if it should be necessary, that I could conduct the business without agents or mediators. I wished the act might appear voluntary on the part of the Vizier, and his consequence and authority be preserved entire in the eyes of the natives. The fact in my opinion is, that Hyder Beg Cawn, sensible the institution of offices will check and controul his conduct, has purposely protracted the business, in the hope that an appeal to you might move a change.

In proof of his wish to protract the business, he repeatedly advised me to appoint my own moonshy to the office of treasurer; which I deemed a measure highly improper; and he must have been sensible of it himself. I declined suffering any of my own servants or dependants to hold offices of trust and emolument.

The necessary orders are issued to put the treasurer of the household in charge of his office, upon the plan proposed in the enclosed letter to Hyder Beg Cawn. The appearance of the Vizier's dignity and authority is preserved, and I will endeavour to see that the disbursements in future be made agreeable to your commands.

The turkshewars, though part of the best cavalry in the Vizier's service, have been most shamefully neglected: There are now ten months arrears of pay due to them; they would have mutinied, if it had not been for my interference. Three months are to be issued to-morrow, and the balance will be secured to them. Shortly after my arrival I solicited, out of an unappropriated balance of eleven lacks, for against Almas Ally Cawn, that nine lacks should be allotted for the support of the turkshewars; the minister, under various pretences, evaded compliance;

at

at last the assignment was granted, and then it appeared that five out of the eleven lacks had been paid by Almas Ally Cawn, agreeable to prior orders, which he had received, and of which Hyder Beg Cawn never apprised me. I procured, altogether, six lacks and eight thousand rupees on Almas, and about two lacks on other Aumils. His Excellency remonstrated against this assignment going in my name; to which I answered, as I had uniformly done, that it was a matter of total indifference to me through whom the pay to the army was issued. I did not wish these people to be under my authority; and my having asked him for the assignments was the effect of necessity. I would readily relinquish them, upon the appointment of a proper officer: That in future the troops might be paid in money, agreeable to the commands with which you had been pleased to honour me. I have not scrupled being very explicit with Hyder Beg Cawn; and have now taken the liberty to submit, in the most unreserved manner, to your consideration, the particulars of my transactions with him on two of the most material points of your system. I have given authority and consequence to Hyder Beg Cawn's office, and propose leaving him in the general controul of every other department. But as nothing can relieve the country from the distress in which it is involved, but the most rigid execution of your orders, I shall not suffer them to be impeded by the intrigues of individuals, however high in rank. I have, in obedience to your commands, employed Hyder Beg Cawn; his professions are fair; but until I determined on executing, by my own authority, the measures which the Vizier had rejected, I could not get any business or importance settled.

The conduct of Hyder Beg Khawn was to be expected; it can hardly be hoped that men should willingly become the instruments to reduce their own influence and advantages. I have endeavoured to impress upon his mind your unalterable determination of executing the new system, and he had to make the choice, whether to obey your commands, or expose himself to your displeasure.

You only can decide whether my suspicions of his secretly counteracting my representations are well founded: I considered a disunion between us as likely to affect the public business; especially as Khowje Ayin ul dien and Almas Ally Khawn were upon the spot, and a combination might have been formed between the three to interrupt the collections; I have therefore come to an accommodation with him: as the basis of it is implicit obedience to your orders, I hope no future cause of differences can arise. I shall on my part most cautiously avoid them.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sir,

Lucknow,

Your most obedient,

the 4th March 1783.

Humble Servant,

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Acts Secy to the Secret Dept.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Fort William.

Honourable Sir,

In addition to what I have urged in my address of this date to the Board, I hope I shall meet with your excuse for representing some further circumstances relative to the Begum.

I have experienced great embarrassment in treating with her, for, as the mother of the Vizier, the people look up to her with respect; and any harsh measures practised against women of her high rank create discontent, and affect our national character. Her conduct in withholding his Excellency's patrimony, and during the troubles at Benares, justly lost her that attention and regard to which she would have been otherwise entitled: still she is the mother of the prince of the country; and the religious prejudices of mussulmen prevail too strongly in their minds for them to forget her situation. Superior wisdom will guide your measures, and I shall willingly execute every order I may receive; but I think it my duty, and a tribute I owe to the confidence you

you have placed in me, freely and candidly to offer my sentiments on such subjects as from a near view may present difficulties that would not occur to persons at a distance.

I would recommend every persuasive argument might be urged to the Begum to induce her to fulfil her engagements. I would even endeavour to convince her that it was intended to renew the restraints upon her; but I really think it not adviseable to carry them into execution.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

Lucknow,
31st March 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Actg Secy to the Secret Dept.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Fort William.

Honourable Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, relative to Mr. Scott, and shall obey your commands.

Permit me to inform you, that I am employed in forming a plan of arrangements for the settlement of affairs for the next Fulllee year, in which your general instructions have been my sole rule. I hope you will have every reason to be satisfied that oeconomy and regularity may be introduced upon the proposed plan, and the Vizier's alliance rendered a permanent advantage to the Honourable Company, and confirm the security of his Excellency's dominions.

I have attended particularly to your orders relative to ascertaining the value of the Goruckpore and Baraetch countries, for the purposes explained in the 9th head of your letter of the 23d of October. At the same time I shall transmit to you the character and description of the Vizier's Armies, and every man employed under his government in any office of trust; as also communicate my transactions on matters which have not been hitherto explained.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

Lucknow,
28th April 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Actg Secy to the Secret Dept.

To John Bristow, Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court

Sir,

Herewith I have the honour to deliver you the teeps mentioned in my treasury account and public letter of this date, for 26,00,000, viz.

One teep of Monferam, in behalf of Gopaul Dofs, for 13,00,000 payable as follows:

In Baudon	1189	—	3,25,000
Coaur	—	1190	3,25,000
Cautic	—	—	3,25,000
Aughur	—	—	3,25,000
			<u>13,00,000</u>

One teep in the name of Butchray, Tucko Chund, and Kissen Chund, payable as follows:

In Baudon	1189	—	3,25,000
Coaur	—	1190	3,25,000
Cautic	—	—	3,25,000
Aughun	—	—	3,25,000

I have to inform you, that the first installment of the above teeps has been paid and remitted to the Honourable the Governor General and Council, as you will perceive by my treasury account

I have the honour to be,

Lucknow

Sir,

23d October 1782

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Signed) NATHL MIDDLETON.

A true Copy of that received

from Mr. Bristow.

E. Hay,

Actg Secy to the Secret Dept.

ESTIMATE

ESTIMATE of Claims on his Excellency the Vizier, on Account the Honourable Company
and the Shroffs, for the Fuffullee Year 1190.

Balance left unpaid	- - -	- - -	14,00,000	0	0
Army Subsidy.					
One brigade, according to the old establishment	- - -	31,20,000	0	0	
One regiment stationed at Lucknow, according to the new establishment, at 25,000 per month	- - -	3,00,000	0	0	
Five regiments under Colonel Sir John Cumming, on the new establishment, at 25,000 per month, for 11 months	- 13,75,000				
One company of artillery with Colonel Sir John Cumming, at 25,000 per month, for 11 months	- 2,20,000	15,95,000	0	0	
Mirza Saudit Ally's stipend	- - -	- - -	50,15,000	0	0
Abdul Rahman Cawn's corps of cavalry	- - -	- - -	3,00,000	0	0
Army donation	- - -	10,50,000	0	0	
Mr. Frazer, &c.	- - -	2,00,000	0	0	
Rohilla stipend	- - -	- - -	12,50,000	0	0
Shroffs teeps	- - -	26,00,000	0	0	
Bills of exchange	- - -	26,50,000	0	0	
Estimate of interest	- - -	52,50,000	0	0	
	- - -	8,10,000	0	0	
Received last year	- - -	- - -	60,60,000	0	0
	- - -	- - -	2,74,000	0	0
Remains to be paid out of this year's revenues			-	57,86,000	0 0
Total rupees			-	141,12,578	0 0

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

(Errors excepted.)

Acting Secy. to the Secret Dept.

T. WOMBWELL,
Acct.

[Duplicate.]

GENERAL

GENERAL KISTBUNDEE of the Honourable Company's Assignments, for the Fulllee Year 1190.

Aumils Names.	Districts.	Amount Assignments	Kest for Koar.	Kest for Kautick.	Kest for Aughun.	Kest for Phoos.	Kest for Maug.	Kest for Phaungun.	Kest for Cheyte.	Kest for Byfaak.	Kest for Jette.	Kest for Affar.	Kest for Sawon.	Kest for Bhadoon.
Almafs Ally Cawn	Corah, Doaub, &c.	32,18,578	2,00,000	2,50,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	2,50,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	3,50,000	2,50,000	2,18,578	
Mahd Seyed Cawn	Furruckabad	5,00,000	3,00,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	45,000	45,000	70,000	70,000	60,000	40,000	15,000	15,000
Mahd Hufteen Cawn	Khyrabad	5,00,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	40,000	45,000	45,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	50,000	25,000	25,000
Merza Abee Taleb	-	40,001	40,001											
Mirza Tuckee Beg, and	Sahlone	5,00,000	-	45,000	51,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	75,000	75,000	65,000	54,000		
Mirza Ismael Beg	-													
Zulfekar Ally Cawn	Purtab Gur and Dyjore	3,80,000	27,000	27,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	49,000	49,000	49,000	25,000	13,000	13,000
Lollmun Shookul	Ghoonda and Amora	3,75,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	40,000	40,000	45,000	20,000	15,000	15,000
Meer Boozoorg Umied	Bidgenore, Dawah, &c.	2,75,000	-	20,000	25,000	30,000	3,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	20,000		
Meer Saad Uldeen	Sultanpore	2,00,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	15,000		
Mirza Ahmad Beg	Sundelee Milliabad	1,70,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	15,000		
Mirza Mhendy	Sooraungepoore	1,50,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	15,000		
Auffreen Ally Cawn	Munnoobawny	1,00,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	7,000		
		64,08,579	3,97,001	4,72,000	5,53,000	5,77,000	5,87,000	5,37,000	8,25,000	8,35,000	7,60,000	5,11,000	2,86,578	68,000
Khaujah Ayeen ul Deen	Rohilcund	27,00,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	2,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	1,50,000	1,00,000	
Merza Casim Cawn	{ Jaidaad and Jaguire } Lataufet Ally Cawn	5,50,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	40,000	35,000	35,000
Rajah Soorut Sing	Goruckpore, &c.	5,50,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	45,000	45,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	45,000	30,000	30,000
Mirza Ishmael Beg	Allahabad	5,00,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	45,000	45,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	40,000	30,000	30,000
Lolloodut Sing	Khyragur	1,95,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Merza Alla Beg	Azimgur	1,80,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000		
Total, rupees of forts		1,10,83,579	6,65,001	7,40,000	8,26,000	9,35,000	10,05,000	9,55,000	14,73,000	14,83,000	14,08,000	14,19,000	4,96,578	2,78,000

For the following districts no kistbundeas have been yet settled; but it is proposed to make the collections in the following manner:

Khaujah Ayeen ul Deen - Rohilcund
 Merza Casim Cawn - { Jaidaad and Jaguire }
 Rajah Soorut Sing - Lataufet Ally Cawn
 Mirza Ishmael Beg - Goruckpore, &c.
 Lolloodut Sing - Allahabad
 Merza Alla Beg - Khyragur
 - Azimgur

[Duplicate.]

A true copy,
 E. Hay,
 Acting Sec. to the Secret Department.

(Errors excepted)
 (Signed)

J. WOMBWELL,
 Acca.

STATEMENT of proposed Allowance, under the Head of Tuncawdars or Pensioners,
for the Fustullee Year 1190.

Servants of Government.				
Hyder Beg Khan	-	-	18,000	—
Molavee Fuzzul Azeem	-	-	24,000	—
Rajah Jaggernaut	-	-	15,966	—
Rajah Tickut Roy	-	-	822	—
Rajah Tippur Chund	-	-	8,776	8
Terumberg Dofs	-	-	3,945	—
Rajahs Mohanarain and Heedernarrain	-	-	9,888	—
Pooran Chund, &c. — 7 Persons	-	-	8,082	—
Subkatulla Cawn	-	-	9,384	—
Rajah Juggut Narrain	-	-	5,916	—
Roy Nonid Roy	-	-	1,576	—
Bishun Sing, &c. — 13 Persons	-	-	10,188	—
Ram Sing	-	-	1,483	—
Khoshaul Roy	-	-	6,000	—
Rajah Anunderam, &c. — 7 Persons	-	-	33,180	—
Mutsaddies of 13 Departments	-	-	116,296	12
				2,73,503 4 —
The following Pensioners.				
Meer Meim Cawn	-	-	20,000	—
The Sons of Bundee Ally Cawn	-	-	53,400	—
Acbal ul Dowla	-	-	36,000	—
Ameer Cawn	-	-	18,000	—
Mahommed Busheer Cawn	-	-	12,000	—
Fuzzul Ally Cawn	-	-	10,800	—
Gholam Mahommed Cawn and Mungoo Beg	-	-	17,500	—
Mirza Khaleel	-	-	30,000	—
Rajah Benec Behadre	-	-	18,000	—
Mirza Sudder ul Deen	-	-	3,000	—
Mirza Muddaree	-	-	9,000	—
Shaik Muradulla	-	-	10,000	—
Syed Mohurram Cawn	-	-	2,722	—
The Family of Meer Huffun Cawn	-	-	13,859	—
Bood Ally Cawn	-	-	4,000	—
Moful Ally Cawn	-	-	7,500	—
Rujub Beg	-	-	6,000	—
Gholam Ally Cawn	-	-	6,000	—
Meer Mahommed Seyed Cawn	-	-	9,000	—
The Family of Bellool Mahommed Cawn	-	-	5,760	—
Ahmud Ally Cawn	-	-	1,200	—
Fyzoola Cawn	-	-	1,229	—
Shah Mauson	-	-	9,000	—
Khanjer Huffun Ally	-	-	2,351	—
Carried forward			3,06,321	4 —
				2,73,503 4 —

Brought forward, Servants of Government	-	-	-	2,73,503	4	0
Brought forward, Pensioners	-	3,06,321	4	0		
Ahmud Cawn	-	6,000	0	0		
The family of Kaujer Baured	-	5,250	0	0		
Maulije Cawn, &c.—5 persons	-	10,870	0	0		
Mirza Dulleir Dill	-	5,952	0	0		
Meer Ally Nackee	-	4,800	0	0		
Meer ul Deen and Huffun Cawn	-	4,000	0	0		
Meer Cauzim Cawn	-	3,596	0	0		
Meer Mahommed Aukurum	-	9,205	0	0		
Jeward Cooly Cawn	-	1,770	0	0		
The sons of Kullub Ally Cawn	-	5,280	0	0		
Mahommed Ruffee Cawn	-	6,230	0	0		
Meer Curum ulla Cawn	-	1,200	0	0		
Meer Bundee and Zumma Cawn	-	3,070	0	0		
Affud Ally Cawn and Ibrahim Ally Cawn	-	3,000	0	0		
Meer Wuljah ul Deen Cawn	-	4,816	0	0		
Zulfekar Ally Cawn	-	4,650	0	0		
Kuhleel Ullah Cawn	-	2,772	0	0		
Mirza Muffeetah	-	1,840	0	0		
Mahommed Reza Murseah Cawn	-	3,520	0	0		
Mhindy Cawn	-	920	0	0		
Meer Afzul Ally	-	2,416	0	0		
Khufu Beg (a Chelah)	-	1,600	0	0		
Gofteen	-	5,264	0	0		
The family of Shujah Cooley Cawn	-	1,200	0	0		
Ditto of Ismael Cawn	-	1,096	0	0		
Hafiz Khursheid	-	1,070	0	0		
Hafiz Noor Ullah	-	1,435	0	0		
Meer Khaim Jehan	-	3,000	0	0		
The family of Ally Ghuzuffer Cawn	-	717	8	0		
Muzucker Ally Cawn, &c.—9 persons	-	7,072	0	0		
Loll Mahommed Cawn	-	1,092	0	0		
Meer Ally	-	1,516	0	0		
Muzuffer Huffun Cawn	-	12,000	0	0		
Mirza Gholam Huffun	-	1,038	0	0		
Mirza Banker	-	1,008	0	0		
Mirza Jaffer Beg	-	4,000	0	0		
Dawk charges under Boorun Chund	-	36,000	0	0		
Charges of the Kellah at Allahabad	-	24,000	0	0		
Juffeen Ally Cawn, &c. (Cojahs)	-	23,500	0	0		
Hur Loll	-	1,360	0	0		
Abdool Ally Cawn, &c.—11 persons	-	8,620	0	0		
English Dawk, Mr. Taylor	-	12,000	0	0		
Nuffer Ulla Begh Khan	-	1,519	6	0		
People with the Nawab Salar Jung	-	767	0	0		
Molavees	-	10,515	0	0		
27 Physicians	-	14,808	0	0		
Noder Cawn	-	1,170	0	0		
Nuffer Ally Cawn	-	1,692	0	0		
Mirza Ally Cawn	-	1,326	0	0		
The sons of Mufucker ul Dowla	-	4,040	0	0		
Carried forward	-	5,82,904	2	0	2,73,503	4 0

Brought

Brought forward, servants of government		2,73,503 4
Brought forward pensioners	5,82,904 2	
Hackum Chund	2,022	
Sheik Dost Mahommed	1,626	
Abdul Huffun Khan	1,470	
63 Chelahs	18,660	
Hyder Cooley, &c.	723	
Agha Mirza, &c.	764 4	
Moala Mofun	9,445	
Khufu Beg	656	
Buddun Sing	600	
Mahommed Shurreef	800	
Mahommed Ally Muddau	100	
Mahommed Sallah	2,460	
Boat people at Etwa	2,100	
Taije Roy	1,440	
Meer Zyn ul Abdy Cawn	1,608	
Peer Mahommed	460	
Mirzae Saheb, &c.	6,000	
Khealee Ram	650	
Chuney Loll	330	
Huffun Ally	1,088	
Dowlut Sing	378	
Seedee Umber	492	
Gung Aperfhaud	240	
Eofuph Muffee	1,360	
Diar Kishen	510	
Sheoo Dofs	439 8	
Kootwunt Roy	2,342	
Soorut Sing	334	
Seer Mull	1,287	
Zeyn ul Abdy Cawn	5,000	
Gardeners at Afoph Baug, Berelly	1,160	
Roop Chund	1,125	
Sauduck Beg Cawn	2,500	
Khoob Chund	310	
Abdul Wahid Cawn	615	
Loll Mun Shoozul	12,500	
Maughee Beetle, for his Excellency	1,200	
Daunish Ally Cawn	2,500	
Ramnaut	2,975	
The Gardeners at Dundakeary	2,120	
Cummer Ally, &c. Chelahs	2,120	
Roy Bogwaan Dofs	1,020	
Hur Buns Roy	2,054 8	
Imaum Ottah	3,802 8	
Khyaum ul dien Cawn	1,200	
Zumma Cawn	2,760	
Jufwund Roy	750	
Hiffaum ul Deen	3,720	
Chelahs with Huffun Reza Cawn	41,590 2	
Gardeners at Effau Gunge	1,200	
Meer Gholaum Nuddee	1,200	
		7,51,711 8
	Rupees	10,25,214 12

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Actg Secy to the Secret Dept.

Errors excepted.

(Signed)

T. WOMBWELL,

Accott.

STATEMENT

**STATEMENT of Allowances proposed to be granted in lieu of the resumed Jaghyres,
for the Fuffullee Year 1190.**

The Nowab Begum	1,00,000	0	0
The Vizier's Begum	48,450	0	0
Nawab Salar Jung, his Excellency's uncle	2,00,000	0	0
The family of the late Mirza Ally, ditto	1,00,000	0	0
The sons of ditto	85,000	0	0
Nawab Mudder ul Dowla	30,000	0	0
Nawab Imaum ul Deen Khan	12,000	0	0
Nawab Fyzoola Cawn	15,00,000	0	0
Nudjifabad, in Jaguire to Nudjif Khan, now in the name of his sister	14,500	0	0
Meer Khyrulla	7,000	0	0
Mirza Hussun	6,000	0	0
Tippoo Chund	5,000	0	0
Govind Ram	17,000	0	0
Amber Ally Khan	15,000	0	0
Khush Nezu Ally Cawn	6,000	0	0
Auffrien Ally Cawn	20,000	0	0
Roy Holafs Roy	3,500	0	0
Mirza Fuzzul Ally	6,000	0	0
Furhaud Ally Cawn	6,000	0	0
Sufder Ally Cawn	1,700	0	0
Mirza Hussun Ally	2,263	0	0
Ally Ackber Cawn	6,000	0	0
Khaim Khan and Hingan Cawn	18,000	0	0
Hubbee Beg	12,000	0	0
Mungoo Beg	10,000	0	0
Felaum Ulla Cawn	6,000	0	0
Nauder Hussun Cawn	6,000	0	0
Meer Umjud	4,000	0	0
Easuph Cawn, father of Abdul Rahman Cawn	4,015	0	0
Khaujah Neamat Ulla	2,000	0	0
Hussun Atta Khan	5,668	0	0
Moonfhee Basset	400	0	0
The family of the late Mahommed Ally, who was killed on service	2,134	0	0
Mahommed Wudjee	600	0	0
Mahommed Shuffy	500	0	0
The family of the late Rhamutulla	900	0	0
Mahommed Ally	1,085	0	0
Buffunt Ally Cawn	2,637	0	0
Mudder Buxh	314	0	0
Meer Mahooah	605	0	0
Mahommed Fazul	400	0	0

22,68,671 0 0

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

Errors Excepted.

(Signed)

T. WOMBWELL,

Accountant.

ESTIMATE

ESTIMATE of the Nabob Vizier's Personal Expences for the Fuffullee Year 1190.

The doab, or charges of the Vizier's kitchen, stables, feeding elephants, &c.	— — —	8,49,773 — —
Khord Mahul, account Nawab Shujah ul Dowla, including the Vizier's daughter	— — — per month	15,000 — —
Account Nawaub Burhaan ul Mulk	— — —	15,000 — —
	— — — per month	30,000 — —
		3,60,000 — —
The Vizier's brothers, 21, at different allowances according to their ages	— — —	2,04,000 — —
Benny Khanum, and the mother of Suffera ul Dowla	— — —	27,313 — —
Shagird Pefha, or the Vizier's servants of all denominations	— — —	4,81,841 8 —
Umber Ally Cawn, Tosha Connah, Kellauts, &c.	— — —	3,00,000 — —
Confuma	— — —	50,000 — —
Tope Conna, Korkouna, &c.	— — —	1,05,000 — —
Buildings	— — —	1,00,000 — —
Gardens	— — —	75,000 — —
Catching elephants	— — —	50,000 — —
Feeding ditto	— — —	35,000 — —
Vizier's privy purse, Khord Mahul, or expences of his Excellency's zenana	— — —	6,43,914 — —
Deduct, taken from tuncawdars, and added to the shagird pefha	— — —	81,841 8 —
		5,62,072 8 —
	Rupees —	32,00,000 — —

A true Copy.

E. Hay,
Acting Sec. to the Secret Dep.

Errors excepted.

(Signed)

T. WOMBWELL,
Acct.

STATEMENT of the Mehull Charges for the Fnnfullee Year 1190.

Aumils Names.	Districts.	Mehull Charges of each Aumil.	Total of Mehull Charges.
Almafs Ally Cawn - -	Corah, Etawa, &c. - -	1,78,255 5 2	
Khaujah Aujun ul Deen - -	Rohilcund - -	1,04,253 14 0	
Mahomed Huffun Cawn - -	Khyrabad and Mhaumdy - -	23,062 4 0	
Mirza Ishmael Bag - -	Allahad - -	1,27,283 9 0	
Loll Munhookul - -	Ghoonda and Amorah - -	18,747 8 0	
Rajah Soorut Sing - -	Goruckpore and Bairaitch - -	42,757 4 0	
Mirza Atta Beg - -	Azingur and Mahole - -	17,215 0 0	
Meer Saad ul Deen - -	Sultanpore - -	15,447 12 0	
Mirza Ahmud Beg - -	Sundele Milleabad - -	11,314 0 0	
Rajah Jao Loll - -	Sandy and Shahabad - -	769 0 0	
Loll Oodut Sing - -	Khyragur - -	5,018 2 0	
Zulfekar Ally Cawn - -	Purtaub Gur - -	9,135 0 0	
Rajah Newar Sing - -	Byfwarrah - -	10,737 15 0	
Roy Neer Mul Dofs - -	Sylaah - -	15,370 10 0	
Ruddre Mun Shookul - -	Bareilly, Dalmou, &c. - -	14,596 3 0	
Arhas Gurry - -	Lucknow - -	18,560 13 2	
Umber Ally Cawn - -	Acme, Sundellee, Milliabad - -	25,972 6 0	
Meer Ally Khamud - -	Mohaun - -	3,179 10 0	
Auffrum Ally Cawn - -	Munnoobaury - -	4,411 10 0	
Mirza Behadre Beg - -	Ackberpore - -	18,200 0 0	
Fuzzull Azeem Cawn - -	Ahmety and Rampore - -	19,551 0 0	
Gholaum Surwar - -	The Syer - -	10,692 8 0	
	Sundry taloofis - -	9,850 0 0	
		7,04,361 6 0	
	Jagheers.		
Almafs Ally Cawn - -	- -	92,966 9 3	
Mirza Aleb Taleb - -	- -		
Mirza Tuckee Beg, and - -	} Sahlone, &c. - -	3,46,306 0 1	
Mirza Ismael Beg - -			
Mirza Mhindy - -	Sooraugapore - -	1,11,379 6 0	
Rajah Sooraut Sing - -	Goruckpore and Bairaitch - -	11,210 1 3	
Mirza Ahmed Beg - -	Sundele Milliabad - -	14,274 5 0	
Roy Neer Mull Dofs - -	Sylaah - -	10,366 3 3	
Fuzzul Azeem Cawn - -	Ahmety and Rampore - -	4,641 0 0	
Mirza Alla Beg - -	Azingur and Mahole - -	8,960 9 0	
Meer Ally Khamud - -	Mohaun - -	1,582 8 0	
Rajah Newaur Sing - -	Byfwarrah - -	19,926 0 0	
Arhas Gurry - -	Lucknow - -	1,491 8 0	
Auffrum Ally Cawn - -	Munnoobaury - -	9,176 8 0	
Zulfikar Ally Cawn - -	Purtaub Gur - -	2,110 1 0	
Meer Saad ul Deen - -	Sultanpore - -	1,183 0 0	
Gholaum Ally - -	Futtypore - -	273 0 0	
Mirza Ishmael Beg - -	Allahabad - -	1,049 10 0	
Budre Mun Shookul - -	Bareilly, Dalmow, &c. - -	1,201 2 0	
Gunge Ally Cawn - -	Manickpore - -	546 0 0	
Mirza Cazim - -	Jaidaad and Jaguire Lataufit } Ally Cawn - -	47,357 11 0	
		Rupees - -	13,90,362 9 6

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Acting Secy. to the Secret Departmt.

Errors excepted,

(Signed)

T. WOMBWELL,

Acct.

STATEMENT of the Jumma of the Nabob Vizier's Revenue for the Fuffullee Year 1190.

Aumils Names.	Districts.	Jumma of each Aumil.	Total Jumma.
Almafs Ally Cawn -	Cora, Etawa, &c. -	61,60,831 1 2	
Khaujah Ahyun ul Deen -	Rolichund -	38,48,366 13 1	
Mahommed Hufun Cawn -	Khyrabad and Mhaumdy -	10,86,824 — —	
Mirza Ishmael Beg -	Allahbad -	8,11,000 — —	
Loll Mun Shookul -	Goonda and Amorah -	6,25,000 — —	
Rajah Surut Sing -	Goruckpore and Bairaitch -	13,50,000 — —	
Mirza Atta Beg -	Azimgur and Mahul -	5,79,801 — —	
Meer Saad ul Deen -	Sultanpore -	6,00,001 — —	
Mirza Ahmud Beg -	Sundelee and Milliabad -	2,51,140 — —	
Rajah Jao Loll -	Sandy and Shahabad -	2,90,000 — —	
Loll Oodut Sing -	Khyragur -	2,00,000 — —	
Zulfekar Ally Cawn -	Purtaub Gur -	4,70,005 — —	
Rajah Newaz Sing -	Byfwarah -	14,15,579 — —	
Roy Neer Mul Dofs -	Sylaah -	1,56,789 10 —	
Ruddre Mun Shookul -	Bareilly, Dalmou -	8,47,705 — —	
Arhas Gurry -	Lucknow -	55,280 12 3	
Umbar Ally Cawn -	Aimeh, Sundelee, Milliabad -	3,28,280 7 —	
Meer Ally Hamed -	Mohan -	40,578 — —	
Affrun Ally Cawn -	Munnooabaurry -	1,40,107 — —	
Mirza Badre Beg -	Ackbarpore -	2,55,819 15 2	
Fuzzul Azeem Cawn -	Ahmety and Rampore -	2,27,696 — —	
Gholaum Surwar -	The Syre -	2,01,005 — —	
Mah Seyed Cawn -	Furruckabad -	5,00,000 — —	
	Sundry Talooks -	5,34,176 15 2	
	Jaghyres.		
Almafs Ally Cawn -	- -	6,63,101 13 3	
Mirza Abu Taleb -	} Sahlone, &c. -	13,49,367 13 1	
Mirza Tucku Beg, and			
Mirza Ismael Beg -			
Rajah Soorut Sing -	Goruckpore and Bairaitch -	44,362 4 —	
Mirza Mindy -	Sooraugapore -	3,24,938 8 —	
Mirza Ahmud Beg -	Sundelee Milliabad -	1,30,945 12 2	
Roy Ner Mull Dofs -	Sylaak -	41,942 8 —	
Furrul Azeem Cawn -	Ahmety and Rampore -	40,212 — —	
Mirza Atta Beg -	Azimgur and Mahole -	65,647 10 —	
Meer Ally Khamed -	Mohan -	13,500 — —	
Rajah Newauz Sing -	Byfwarah -	1,10,450 — —	
Arhas Gury -	Lucknow -	16,395 — —	
Affrun Ally Cawn -	Munnooabaurry -	84,533 — —	
Zulfekar Ally Cawn -	Purtaub Gur -	22,000 — —	
Meer Saad ul Deen -	Sultanpore -	13,000 — —	
Gholaum Ally -	Futtypore -	2,263 — —	
Mirza Ishmael Beg -	Allahabad -	16,134 — —	
Ruddre Mun Shookul -	Bareilly, Dalmou, &c. -	13,202 — —	
Gunge Ally Cawn -	Manickpore -	6,000 — —	
Mirza Cazim -	{ Jaidaad and Jaghyre La- }	7,76,448 6 6	
Nabob Fyzoolla Cawn -	{ taufit Ally Cawn }		
	Rampore -	15,00,000 — —	
	Rupees -	2,62,19,430 7 —	

A true Copy.

E. Hay,
Acting Secretary to the Secret Dept.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) T. WOMBWEL,
Accountant.

ESTIMATE of the Nabob Vizier Afful Dowla's Receipts and Disbursements for the Fuffullee Year 1190.

D^r

C^r

No.	Statement of proposed allowances, under the head of tuncawdars, or pensioners .	10,25,214 12 —	No. 7. Statement of the jumma of the Nabob Vizier's revenue	2,62,19,430 7 —
No. 2.	Statement of proposed allowances, in lieu of the refused jaghyres	22,68,671 — —		33,00,057 4 6
No. 3.	Estimate of the Nabob Vizier's personal expenses	32,00,000 — —		
No. 4.	Statement of the Nabob Vizier's Mottayenna	75,22,661 6 —		
No. 5.	Statement of the Mehul charges	13,90,360 9 6		
No. 6.	Estimate of claims on his Excellency the Vizier, on account of the Honourable Company and the Shroffs, agreeable to the Resident's address, to the Board of the 2d January	1,41,12,578 — —		
	Rupees	2,95,19,487 11 6	Rupees	2,95,19,487 11 6

(304)

Errors excepted.
per J. WOMBWELE,
Accountant.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Actg Secy to the Secret Dept.

ESTIMATE of Claims on his Excellency the Vizier, on Account the Honourable Company and the Shroffs, for the Year 1190.

Balance left unpaid	- - - - -	14,00,000	0	0
Army Subsidy.				
One brigade, according to the old establishment	- - - - -	31,20,000	0	0
One regiment stationed at Lucknow, according to the new establishment, at 25,000 per month	- - - - -	3,00,000	0	0
Five regiments under Colonel Sir John Cumming, on the new establishment, for 11 months at 25,000 per regiment per month	- - - - -	13,75,000		
One company of artillery under Colonel Sir John Cumming, for 11 months, at 20,000 per month	- - - - -	2,20,000		
		15,95,000	0	0
Mirza Saudit Ally's stipend	- - - - -	3,00,000	0	0
Abdul Rahman Cawn's corps of cavalry	- - - - -	3,00,000	0	0
Army donation	- - - - -	10,50,000	0	0
Mr. Fraser, &c.	- - - - -	2,00,000	0	0
		12,50,000	0	0
Rohilla stipends	- - - - -	61,578	0	0
				83,26,578
Shroffs teeps	- - - - -	26,00,000	0	0
Bills of exchange	- - - - -	26,50,000	0	0
Estimate of interest	- - - - -	8,10,000	0	0
		60,60,000	0	0
Received last year	- - - - -	2,74,000	0	0
To be paid out of the revenues of this year		-	57,86,000	0
Rupees		-	141,12,578	0

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

(Errors excepted.)

Acting Secy. to the Secret Dept.

J. WOMBWELL,

Acct.

TRANSLATION of Letter from Mr. Bristow to the Begum.

I have had the honour to receive your letters:—Whereas the prosperity and welfare of the Vizier's affairs are the earnest wish of the Governor General, I have, in obedience to my instructions, represented to his Excellency that I should conform to his pleasure in whatever he might think proper to direct. I am happy to convey his commands, that Major Gilpin shall, on the arrival of Affrien Ally Cawn, march from Fyzabad, and immediately release Bahar Ally Cawn and Soakur Ally Cawn. This measure affords me the greater pleasure, as I am persuaded, from the kind expressions in your letters, of the regard you entertain for the Vizier, being dearer to you than life, that you will in future consult and cherish his interests.

It is probable the Vizier would have continued the restraints upon your Excellency, if the Governor General had not, out of respect for the ties which bind you, and from a natural benevolence of disposition, given his assent. The strict alliance subsisting between the Governor General and the Vizier will ever render an union of councils and measures the line of conduct of both Governments. And it is a most pleasing circumstance to me, to convey the Governor General's approbation of the restoration of your Excellency to the dignity and consequence to which your high rank and birth justly entitle you.

I beg leave to return my thanks for the sense you express of the becoming conduct of Major Gilpin in the execution of his duty.

Permit me to remind your Excellency that there is still a balance of above five lacks due, on account of your engagements; and as you promised, immediately on the enlargement of your eunuchs, to pay that sum, I hope you will excuse my solicitations and assurances, that by a compliance you will render a service both to the Vizier and the Company, whose affairs at present require the assistance of every pecuniary aid.

A true translation.

(Signed)

ROBT. GREGORY,
Assistant at the Vizier's Court.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,
Acting Sec. to the Secret Dep.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. Bristow, to Hyder Beg Cawn, dated 20th Rubbee ul Awull.

For the better regulation of the Vizier's household, I proposed to his Excellency, that he should direct the amount of the Dawaub assignment, &c. to be paid in specie at the Huzzoor, and appoint a treasurer and Mushruff to take charge of it, and to make the disbursements regularly, agreeably to his Excellency's pleasure, and by his orders. His Excellency appointed Dewaukau Dofs treasurer, and Takoor Dofs Mushruff of the household, and Raja Tipper Chund paymaster of the turksowars; which I was happy to acquiesce in, from my attachment to the Nabob: and the Nabob directs that the treasurer should be placed under charge of his officers at Punjemahal, and that I should return the shookas heretofore issued relative to the turksowar tuncaws. I conform to his Excellency's commands in both respects, that the treasure should be committed to the charge of his officers at Punjemahal. The Dawaub assignment, &c. to be publicly disbursed, agreeably to his Excellency's warrants, bearing his own signature, and the counter-sign of the minister, by the treasurer Dowaukair Dofs, and the knowledge of Mahomed Hufun, ostensible Mushruff, with the consent of Takoor Dofs. That Raja Tipper Chund should disburse from his treasure the amount of the turksowar assignments. 2d. That the shookas heretofore issued, relative to the above assignment, shall be sent back.

A true translation.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true copy.

E. Hay,
Acting Sec. to the Secret Dep.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT of the VIZIER's MOTTAYENNA, for the Fuffulle Year 1190.

C A V A L R Y.

Aumils Names.	Stations.	Names of the Ruffaulahdars.	Number of Men	Actual Monthly Pay per Man and Horse	Total per Month	It is a Custom of Hindostanny Prin-ces to pay their Troops for only Part of the Year; the Months here- under specified are those allowed to the Vizier's Troops.	Expence of Cavalry stationed with each Aumil.	Total of Expence
Almas Ally Cawn	Corah, Etawa, Jagdispore, &c. }	Futty Ally	663	32 7 5	21,413	6	1,28,478	1,28,478
		Ditto	1,704	33 12 1	57,920	7	4,05,441	4,05,441
		Oofmaun Buftees, &c.	371	33 — 1	12,245	6	73,470	73,470
		Khaundee Roy	45	32 1 2	1,764	6	10,584	10,584
		Sheer Ally, &c.	13	55 9 10	723	6	4,338	4,338
		Khauja Ally Cawn	143	54 12 6	7,834	8	62,672	62,672
		Ditto	22	71 — 4	1,562	8	12,500	12,500
		Mirza Cazim, &c.	132	38 14 9	5,138	8	41,104	41,104
		Mirza Mahommed Ally	50	83 — —	4,150	6	24,900	24,900
		Zeea ul deen Ally Cawn	6	97 10 8	584	6	3,504	3,504
		Cawder Ally Cawn	4	104 7 3	417	6	2,506	2,506
		Mufaib Cawn	153	92 8 2	4,903	6	29,418	29,418
		Sumfheer Cawn	67	42 3 —	2,826	6	16,956	16,956
		Affrim Ally Cawn	38	55 5 5	1,913	6	11,478	11,478
		Meer Khulleel Ulla	11	67 2 11	739	6	4,434	4,434
		Paim Sing	28	53 1 8	1,487	6	8,922	8,922
		Meer Bund Ally	4	61 8 —	246	6	1,476	1,476
		Ruffaut Ally Cawn	8	84 12 —	678	6	4,068	4,068
		Turkhut Ally Cawn	11	81 10 2	898	6	5,688	5,688
		Taije Roy	2	60 — —	120	12	1,440	1,440
Shewah Ram, &c.	3	426 9 —	1,279	12	15,356	15,356		
Sundry People	68	54 5 2	3,694	7, 8, 9, and 10	21,220	21,220		
Allowed, but the Particulars not mentioned	—	—	—	—	1,00,000	1,00,000		
			3,556		1,32,535	4		
							Carried over	9,89,954 14 0

C A V A L R Y, Continued.

Aumils Names.	Stations.	Names of the Ruffaubhdars.	Number of Men.	Actual Monthly Pay p r Man and Horse.	Total p r Month.	It is a Custom of Indostanny Princes to pay their Troop for only part of the Year; the Number of Months hereunder specified are those allowed the Vizier's Troops.	Expende of Cavalry stationed with each Aumil.	Total of Expende.
Khaajah A'jun ul deen - Rohilcund	Brought forward	Mahammed Hussen Cawn	203	45 11 3	9,277 11 2	6	55,666 5 0	9,89,954 14 0
		Meer Durghyee	237	46 1 5	10,223 14 0	6	65,317 14 0	
		Behadre Shah Cawn	57	41 5 10	2,358 6 0	6	13,150 4 0	
		Seeremut Cawn	13	90 11 3	1,179 3 0	6	8,375 0 0	
		A'udaib Beg	122	44 11 1	5,453 0 0	6	32,812 6 0	
		Abdall-Beg	139	45 14 6	6,381 10 0	6	38,239 12 0	
		Jaffier Cawn	222	51 6 6	11,508 10 0	6	69,051 12 0	
		Meer Mahammed Shth	48	47 10 9	2,783 5 0	6	13,729 14 0	
		Willy Daad Cawn	39	44 1 2	1,710 8 0	6	10,313 0 0	
		Ahmud Beg	7	45 3 5	316 8 0	6	1,899 0 0	
		Onar Cawn	6	80 2 6	480 15 0	6	2,885 10 0	
		Kishun Sing	13	18 5 2	238 3 0	10	2,381 14 0	
		New raised by the Aumil	300	33 2 6	9,948 4 0	6	59,689 11 0	
		Aneep Sing	2	77 4 8	154 8 0	6	1,236 0 0	
		Khamut Cawn	28	47 8 8	1,330 0 0	6	7,980 0 0	
		Gordauls	28	54 5 10	1,522 6 0	6	9,134 0 0	
		Ecwva Beg	43	44 8 4	1,892 14 0	6	11,357 4 0	
		Mohbutta Beg	45	49 8 3	2,228 4 0	6	13,369 8 0	
		Teekaram	2	19 10 1	39 4 0	6	238 8 0	
		The Nabob Cornah	1	27 1 8	27 0 0	10	2,100 0 0	
		Zabburduf Cawn	12	46 14 8	563 0 0	6	3,378 0 0	
		Mer Ally Mahommed	18	194 15 11	2,429 15 0	6	14,579 0 0	
		With Juggernaut	24	57 9 3	1,381 11 0	6	8,329 0 0	
		Ozmot ulla Cawn	1	40 6 6	40 6 0	6	242 0 0	
		Hussein Ally Beg	17	48 2 9	819 6 0	6	4,916 4 0	
		The Mu fuddies of the Khezann	98	54 11 6	6,400 10 0	6	39,089 0 0	
		Muhtuck Cawn	3	115 11 12	345 0 0	6	2,071 8 0	
		Seyed Nauser Ally	4	111 12 1	447 0 0	6	2,682 0 0	
		Seyed Fear Cawn	1	275 8 8	275 8 0	8	2,204 0 0	
		Afnuk Ally	1	41 1 1	41 0 0	7	287 0 0	
		Behbude Ally Cawn	1	70 13 1	70 0 0	8	560 0 0	
		Cuttoo Cawn	2	80 13 1	161 10 0	8	1,288 0 0	
		Ankurum Ally Cawn	1	80 12 1	80 12 0	8	640 0 0	
		Sheer Daad Cawn	1,740	81 38 4	81,384 6 4	8	4,56,616 14 0	
		Mhuft Cawn	40	95 12 2	3,830 8 0	8	30,875 0 0	
		Mahammed Hussen Cawn	22	37 4 9	820 9 0	6	5,371 8 0	
		Buxoola Beg	15	48 10 8	730 0 0	6	4,380 0 0	
		Khodaufund Cawn						

CAVALRY Continued.

Aumils Names.	Stations.	Names of the Ruffaubahdars.	Number of Men.	Actual Monthly Pay per Man and Horse.	Total per Month.	It is a custom of Hindostanny Princes to pay their Troops for only part of the Year; the Number of Months hereunder specified are those allowed to the Vazier's troops.	Expense of Cavalry stationed with each Aumil.	Total of Expense.
	Brought forward						18,09,345 4 0	
Rudder Mon Shookul	Bareilly Dalmow	Rudder Mun Shookul Bucheer Sing Azaad Cawn Attah ulla Beg Moody Loll Ramzaun Beg Khauder Ally Ilaum Cooly	219 78 27 1 4 1 1	36 32 62 54 50 49 33 70	7,920 0 2,511 0 498 0 1,473 13 50 0 197 0 33 0 70 0	6 6 8 6 8 6 6 6	47,520 0 15,066 0 3,084 0 8,661 0 400 0 1,576 0 198 0 420 0	
			339		12,752 13		77,825 6 0	
Fuzzul Azeem Cawn	Ahmety and Rampore	Curreen ul deen Shaik Wukar Mohammed Shaik Kodar Buxh Meir Kodar Buxh Eofulph Beg Imael Beg Meer Maunoo Khaim Cawn	27 101 17 6 1 6 21 2	60 60 46 38 120 50 50 69	1,631 12 6,114 10 784 12 229 1 120 0 300 0 1,050 0 139 0	6 6 6 6 6 10 6 6	9,790 8 43,717 14 4,708 8 1,374 6 720 0 1,800 0 10,500 0 801 0	
			181		10,369 3		73,412 4 0	
Roy Neer Mull Dofs	Sytaak	Ruffaul Sing Tucker Buxh Peer Gholaum Mahammed Ameen Beecum Cawn Morad Beg Nutta Cawn Nunne Beg Sauruck Sing Wholafs Roy Nufseer ul deen Eear Mahommed	39 10 23 24 1 2 1 4 1 1 1 1	41 79 46 43 41 34 30 43 43 34 33	1,610 10 798 0 1,060 0 1,039 0 41 0 68 0 30 0 173 3 344 0 34 0 33 0	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 10 3	9,541 2 5,932 0 6,412 6 6,152 8 246 0 408 0 180 0 1,039 0 1,938 0 340 0 99 0 114 0	
			115		5,230 13		32,402 0 0	
		Mahommed Beg Meer Behadre Ally Mahommed Saudeck Gholaum Ally Cawn Abais Ally Ahmud Ally Azeez Ally Beg Ceedee Rahaum Hufsun Ally Mahommed Khyaut Hubbee Bulla Cawn	30 49 17 5 1 4 3 3 2 3 3	49 32 57 59 68 79 74 32 50 35	1,488 0 1,610 0 984 10 296 0 68 0 274 0 479 0 222 0 61 0 100 0 139 0 1,539 0	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	8,972 0 9,660 0 5,907 12 1,776 0 408 0 1,644 0 2,874 0 1,332 0 966 0 600 0 834 0 9,234 0	

Mahommed Khyaut
Hubbee Bulla Cawn

10

C A V A L R Y, Continued.

Aumils Names.	Sations.	Names of the Ruffaulhdars.	Number of Men.	Actual Monthly Pay per Man and Horse.	Total per Month.	It is a Custom of Indostanny Princes to pay their Troop for only part of the Year; the Number of Months hereunder specified are those allowed the Vizier's Troops.	Expence of Cavalry stationed with each Aumil.	Total of Expence.
Mirza Ahmud Beg	Brought over	Syfulla Beg	10	46	4,84	—	40,566	—
		Ahmud Beg, the Aumil	84	55	4,681	—	35,976	—
		Sauleh Beg	10	55	556	—	4,208	—
		Gholaum Muedoom	5	85	428	—	3,480	—
		Fukeer Ulla Beg	2	133	267	—	2,554	—
		Nukky Ally	1	101	101	10	1,010	—
		Gholaum Hufsein	3	78	234	10	2,340	—
		Mohammed Auzim	4	52	210	6	1,200	—
		Rhaze Afroom	1	49	49	12	588	—
		S etul Pershaud	3	39	118	—	980	—
Mirza Atta Beg	Azinger, &c.	Imaum ul deen	5	79	398	—	2,553	—
		Saujah Beg	1	69	347	—	2,757	—
		Neor Beg	370	51	19,213	—	1,27,408	—
		Bauker Beg	36	55	2,007	—	13,361	—
		Ahruff Beg	88	47	4,145	—	27,530	—
		Hussam Reza	10	48	484	—	3,027	—
		Nunderam	1	92	92	16	920	—
		Nubbe Buxh	2	86	172	—	1,002	—
		Tajje R y	1	23	23	—	170	—
		Gunga B. bin	2	59	119	8	952	—
Mirza Ahmud Beg	Brought over	Mahommed Ally	1	37	37	8	296	—
		Dupa Roy	1	92	92	8	740	—
		Gholaum Ally Cawn	2	22	45	—	320	—
		Tacor Sing	2	54	103	10	1,080	—
		Futy Ally	7	62	435	—	2,175	—
		Omrud Sing	1	49	49	8	393	—
		Bubber A y	1	31	34	5	170	—
		Futy Ally Beg	9	54	4,969	—	29,774	—
		Ally Ear Beg Cawn	16	66	10,655	—	71,974	—
		Radder Man Shokuls	11	78	867	6	7,678	—
Mirza Ahmud Beg	Brought over	Whole's Sing	1	29	497	8	3,860	—
		Euwaz Beg	57	51	1,746	—	1,229	—
		Mal ommed Ear Beg Cawn	3	83	250	6	1,505	—
		Wulle Mahomed	1	53	426	6	2,330	—
		Fyzulla Cawn	1	68	68	—	408	—
		Fukher Ulla	1	37	37	—	222	—
			875		46,573	15	3,97,544	—
							98,473	8

Carried over

C A V A L R Y, Continued.

Aumils.	Stations.	Names of the Commanders.	Number of Men.	Actual Monthly Pay per Man and Horse.	Total per Month.	It is a Custom of Indostanny Princes to pay their Troops for only part of the Year; the Number of Months hereunder specified are those allowed the Vizier's Troops.	Expense of Cavalry stationed with each Aumil.	Total of Expense.
With the Vizier	Brought over Lucknow	Jumshier Beg Khaajah Meamut Ulla	11,562 902 68 13,152	41 6 3 43 13 10	337,575 0 0 30,138 0 0	— 10 10	35,10,346 7 2 3,73,750 0 0 3,01,380 0 0	41,85,476 7 2
Almas Ally Cawn	Corah, Etawa, & Jagdiseepore	Ally Baxh Mharub, &c. Burruch Battalion Mirza Mahommed Seraufere Three Companies Muddee Cawn Lutf Ulla Heim Sing Loll Sing Moory Sing	2,126 337 868 980 1,000 300 1,000 1,602 515 247 7	6 15 5 6 10 1 6 13 10 6 14 5 4 0 0 3 0 0 6 0 10 7 7 0 7 4 2 7 0 10 7 0 6	14,808 0 0 2,234 6 0 5,914 13 0 6,764 6 0 4,000 0 0 900 0 0 6,054 6 0 11,917 3 3 3,741 9 6 1,742 7 6 548 6 6	10 10 10 10 10 12 12 10 10 10 10	1,48,080 0 0 22,344 0 0 59,148 0 0 67,644 0 0 48,000 0 0 10,800 0 0 60,544 0 0 1,19,172 0 0 37,416 0 0 17,424 0 0 5,184 0 0	5,96,056 0 0
Khaajah Aqin Ul deen	Rohilcund	Raised by the Aumil Huffem Ally 4 Battalions at Daranagur	3,000 92 3,400 6,492	5 0 0 6 6 6 8 13 2	25,000 0 0 589 11 0 30,000 0 0 45,59 11 0	10 10 10	1,50,000 0 0 5,896 10 1 3,00,000 0 0 4,55,896 10 1	
Mah. Huffun Cawn	Khyrabad, &c.	Raised by the Aumil	700	3 10 0	2,537 8 0	10	25,375 0	
Loll Monshookul	Goenda and Amorah	One Company One Battalion Raised by the Aumil	78 800 1,400 2,328	7 1 9 8 3 9 3 10 0	554 8 0 7,000 0 0 5,075 0 0 22,629 8 0	10 10 10	5,545 0 0 70,000 0 0 50,750 0 0 1,26,295 0 0	

I N F A N T R Y.

Contingent charges										For the battalions										1,44,072 8 0										1,44,492 8 0									
Fuzul Azcem Cawn	{ Ahmety and Rampore Contingent charges		Alif Cawn	7	1	9	6,188	8	—	10	61,885	0	0	6,734	0	0	10	61,885	0	0	6,734	0	0	1,44,492	8	0													
Rag Neer Mull Dofs	Sylaak	{ Sumaunder Nudjeebs Raifed in the Pergunnahs Taje Sing	79 502 600 1	7	— 16 10 15	9 6 — —	556 2,212 2,175 15	8 13 — —	— — — —	10 10 10 10	5,565 22,128 21,750 150	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	5,565	0	0	22,128	0	0	21,750	0	0	68,619	0	0									
Meer Saad ul Deen	Sultanpore	{ Odut Sing Raifed in the Pergunnahs	845 1,500	7	1 3	10 10	6,011 6,525	12 —	— —	10 8	60,117 52,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	60,117	0	0	52,200	0	0	49,593	0	0	1,12,317	0	0									
Mirza Ahmud Beg	Sandelee Milliabad	{ Raifed by the Aumil A battalion of Nudjeebs The Burruch battalion Telingas Davy Sing Ruttun Sing	— 1,500 702 50 500 8	3 3 7 11 3 33	10 9 1 1 10 5	— 11 — 7 8 —	2,718 5,435 4,958 555 1,833 265	12 8 — — 8 8	— — — — — —	10 10 10 10 10 10	— 54,355 49,580 5,550 18,335 2,665	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	—	0	0	54,355	0	0	49,580	0	0	27,187	0	0									
Mirza Behadre Beg	Ackberpore	{ Raifed by the Aumil Cedec Aulm	1,000 131	3 9	10 13	— 3	3,625 1,287	— 8	— —	10 10	36,250 12,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	36,250	0	0	12,875	0	0	49,125	0	0	1,30,485	0	0									
Rajah Jao Loll	Sandy, &c.	{ Raifed by the Aumil A company Raifed by the Aumil	— 79 600	3 7 3	10 3 10	— 9 —	3,625 571 2,175	— 9 —	— — —	10 10 10	— 5,716 21,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	—	0	0	5,716	0	0	36,250	0	0	27,466	0	0									
Gholaum Surwar	The Sayer	{ Nudjeebs A company Ram Sing	130 78 7	6 6 6	8 15 4	8 1 6	850 541 44	12 8 —	— — —	10 10 10	8,507 5,415 440	8	0	0	0	0	0	10	8,507	8	0	5,415	0	0	14,362	0	0	40,000	0	0									
Mahommed Seyed Cawn	Furruckabad	{ Raifed by the Aumil Nhwauz Sing Raifed by the Aumil Raifed by the Aumil Raifed by the Aumil Hydayet Ulla	1,000 2,000 2,000 1,000 150 75	4 4 4 3 3 5	— — — 10 10 13	— — — — — 2	4,000 8,000 8,000 3,625 543 36	— — — 12 12 13	— — — — — —	10 10 12 10 10 10	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
New Auz Sing	Byfwarah		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Ishmael Beg	Allahabad		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Zulfihar Ally Cawn	Purtaub Ghur, &c.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Arhas Gurry	Lucknow		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Ally Khamud	Mohan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Carried over										37,793										11,25,575 2 141,85,478 7 2																			

Aumils Names.	Stations.	Names of the Commanders.	Number of Men.	Actual Pay Monthly.	Total per Month.	It is a custom of Hindostanny Princes to pay their Troops for only Part of the Year; the Months hereunder specified are those allowed the Vizier's Troops.	Total of Expense with each Aumil.	Total of Expense.
C A V A L R Y.								
Brought forward			13,152	—	—	—	—	41,854 76 7 2
I N F A N T R Y.								
Brought forward			37,793	—	—	—	21,255 575 2 1	
Rajah Soorut Sing	Gotuckpore and Bairaitch		3,840	—	—	—	2,81,651 2 0	
Auffrun Ally Gawn	Munnoobaur		300	3 10 0	3,087 8 0	—	10,875 0 0	
Mirza Tuckee Beg, and	Sahlone		2,200	—	—	—	50,000 0 0	
Mirza Imrael Beg			575	—	—	—	41,106 12 0	
Mirza Mhindy	Sooragupore		863	7 4 3	6,268 4 0	10 0	62,682 8 0	
		Mohun Sing	944	8 3 0	7,727 12 0	—	77,277 8 0	
		Hurry Sing	903	7 3 4	6,596 12 0	—	65,167 8 0	
		Hendoo Sing	78	8 15 3	698 8 0	—	6,985 0 0	
		Davy Sing	94	8 5 2	782 8 0	—	7,825 0 0	
		Mahammed Roshun	78	6 15 11	541 8 0	—	5,415 0 0	
		Shodtee Sing	69	10 18 2	699 8 0	—	6,995 0 0	
		Doortee Sing	1	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	200 0 0	
		Neatut Ulla				—		

[illegible]

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the VIZIER's MOTTAYENNA, for the Fuffullee Year 1109.

Aumils Names.	Stations.	CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.		Expence of Artillery.	Total Expence of Mottayenna with each Aumil	Total of Expence.
		Number of Men.	Amount of Expence.	Number of Men.	Amount of Expence.			
Almafs Ally Cawn	Corah, Etawa, Jagdisepore, &c.	3,556	9,83,954 14	9,053	5,96,056	90,639 0 0	16,76,649 14 0	
Khaujah Aquun ul Deen	Rohilcund	1,740	4,96,616 14	6,492	4,55,896 10 1	47,000 0 0	9,99,513 8 1	
Mahommed Huffun Cawn	Khylabad and Mhaumdy	502	2,21,450 8	700	25,375	51,503 12 0	2,98,329 4 0	
Loll Mun Shookul	Goonda and Amorah	320	1,01,323	2,328	1,26,295	14,070 0 0	2,41,688 0 0	
Rudder Mun Shookul	Bareilly, Dalmore, Riddowley &c.	339	77,825 6	1,763	1,44,492 8	4,535 0 0	2,26,852 14 0	
Fuzzul Azeen Cawn	Ahmety and Rampore	181	73,412 4	870	68,619	18,356 4 0	1,60,387 8 0	
Roy Neer Mulf Dofs	Sylaach	115	3,4,402	1,182	49,593	8,996 10 1	90,991 10 1	
Meer Saad ul Deen	Suttanpore	749	2,55,655 10	2,645	1,12,317	15,000 0 0	3,82,972 10 0	
Mirza Ahmud Beg	Sundelee Milliabad	231	98,473 8	750	27,187	5,085 0 0	1,30,745 8 0	
Mirza Atta Beg	Aringun, &c.	875	3,07,544 11 2	2,760	1,30,485	21,403 0 0	4,69,429 11 2	
Mirza Behadree Beg	Ackherbore	400	1,19,407	1,131	49,125	16,434 0 0	1,84,966 0 0	
Rajah Jao Loll	Sandy and Shahabad	218	54,642	1,000	36,250	10,472 0 0	1,01,364 0 0	
Amber Ally Cawn	Ameh Sundelee Milliabad	40	9,180	679	27,466	5,741 0 0	42,387 0 0	
Gholaum Surwar	The Sayer	18	5,127 8	215	14,362 8	—	19,490 0 0	
Mahommed Seyed Cawn	Furruckabad	100	24,000	1,000	40,000	—	64,000 0 0	
Mewauz Sing	Byfwarah	276	54,976	2,000	80,000	24,412 0 0	1,59,388 0 0	
Mirza Ishmael Beg	Allahabad	209	62,700	2,000	96,000	10,000 0 0	1,68,700 0 0	
Zulfehar Ally Cawn	Purtub Gur and Dyjofe	250	90,000	1,000	36,250	12,757 8 0	1,30,007 1 0	
Aghaus Gurry	Lucknow	5	1,821 12	150	5,437 8	—	7,294 4 0	
Ally Hamud	Mohan	3	1,135 6	75	4,368	—	5,603 0 0	
Rajah Soorut Sing	Goruckpore and Bharaitch	688	2,06,648	3,840	2,81,651 2	32,000 0 0	5,20,299 2 0	
Auffrun Ally Cawn	Munnooa Bawry	74	73,223	300	10,875	7,000 0 0	25,198 0 3	
Mirza Tuckee Beg. and }	Shalone, &c.	272	87,940	2,200	50,000	3,000 0 0	1,40,940 0 0	
Mirza Ismael Beg	Sooraugapore	123	31,647 8	575	41,105 12	6,799 0 0	79,553 4 0	
Mirza Mhindy	Bidgenore, Dewah, &c.	87	99,040	—	—	—	99,043 0 0	
Meer Boorzoorg Umeid	Lucknow	1,590	6,75,130	4,007	3,18,198 12	1,04,577 0 0	10,97,905 12 0	
With the Nabob Vizier								75,22,661 6 —
Total		13,152	41,85,476 7 2	48,715	28,27,406 12 1	5,09,778 2 1		

(Errors excepted
J. W. O. M. B. W. E. L. L.,
Accountant,

To John Bristow, Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 1st instant, inclosing the Vizier's order; and your letter to Almas, which I shall forward to him immediately.

This morning my hircarrah returned from Kanaoge, and informed me, that Goorsahy's people were the offenders, and that he himself was gone to take a fort at Muhimnagur.

As there is a considerable force belonging to Almas in the Dooab, it is most probable they would assist his naib Goorsahy, were I to attempt apprehending him. I could not therefore send less than a regiment with four guns on that service; such a measure might perhaps bring matters to extremities, and involve the Vizier's government in some difficulties. For this reason I shall defer executing the Vizier's orders till we know what steps Almas will take, in consequence of your letter, and the Nabob's order to him. However, if the Vizier repeats his order, and you are of opinion that the measure is advisable, I will immediately detach a force to apprehend the offender; though without cavalry I have little hope of succeeding in the attempt.

I am, Sir,

Camp at Futti Ghur,

3d December 1782.

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN CUMMING, Colonel.

(A true copy.)

John Bristow,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

EXTRACT of the Secret Proceedings of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, dated 19th May, 1783.

The Governor General.

I beg leave to remind the Board of the papers which I laid before them on the 21st April respecting the complaints preferred by the Nabob Vizier against Mr. Bristow. The facts, as stated in these complaints, are certainly usurpations of the authority, and even of the sovereignty of the Nabob Vizier.

They are affirmed to have been justified by an appeal to my instructions; it therefore becomes me most particularly to endeavour to redress them, or to remove the grounds on which they are said to have been produced; for which effect I do in the first place disavow having given him any instructions intended for such purposes; and in the second, I do, as it is my duty, move the Board to transmit to Mr. Bristow the papers containing the charges against him, to require him to reply to them. And in the mean time, if he shall have appointed any person or persons to the charge of the offices appertaining to the Administration of the Nabob Vizier, that he do immediately revoke the appointments, and confine himself solely to the charge of such affairs as appertain to the Company, in the department specially allotted to him, leaving to the Nabob Vizier the entire and uncontrolled management of his own concerns.

Messrs.

Messrs. Stables, Macpherson, and Wheler, deliver in their opinions as follow, upon the subject of the Governor General's minute, entered on the proceedings of the 21st ultimo.

Mr. Stables.

I have read and attentively considered the letters from the Navvaub Vizier and his minister Hyder Beg Cawn, referred to me in the Governor General's minute. Also the instructions to Mr. Bristow, read by the Governor General to the members of the Board, and his answers to them.

I am of opinion, that an exact translation of the several letters from the Vizier and his minister, authenticated by the proper officer of this Board, should be sent to Mr. Bristow, and that he should be called upon to answer to the charges against his conduct as our Minister at the Vizier's Court.

In the letter from the Vizier to the Governor General, received the 28th March, he says, "If you are solicitous to promote my prosperity, confer upon me discretionary power over my country, and for the payment of the monies due to the Company." In his second letter, he says, "If you will please, as a mark of your friendship, to recall Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cooper, and confer upon me discretionary authority for the management of my country, and for the payment of the Company's monies, &c."

The Minister, in his letters, joins in the request, and adds, "at the same time so far favour me, as to appoint me from yourself to the management of affairs here."

The above quotations clearly point out to me the great object the Vizier has in view, assisted by his minister, in preferring their complaints to the Governor General to lay before the Board, against our Resident and his deputy, and is a reason with me to have the complaints seriously enquired into by the Board.

In justice and candour to the Navvaub Vizier, and his minister, I think the Board ought explicitly to declare, that they cannot on any account comply with the Vizier's request, to grant him discretionary powers over his country, while such heavy debts remain due to the Company. His minister also should be acquainted of this declaration.

The characters of the Navvaub Vizier, and his minister Hyder Beg Cawn, are clearly delineated in the 4th instruction from the communicated through the Governor General to Mr. Bristow; and the high respect I have for the opinion of the Governor General, and the members of the Board, has great weight in guiding my judgment on this subject.

Mr. Macpherson.

I have perused with great attention the translations of the Vizier's letters received the 28th of March and 7th of April, and the translations of the letters of his minister Hyder Beg Cawn, received the 3d and 28th March, and 7th of April, addressed to the Governor General, and which he laid before the Board on the 21st April for their consideration and determination.

I have likewise referred to the Governor General's instructions to Mr. Bristow, as our minister at the Court of the Vizier, under date the 23d October last; and I have considered with particular attention the 4th and 5th articles of the said instructions, and the 17th, or concluding article.

I have likewise perused Mr. Bristow's letter to the Governor General of the 12th of December, and his letter of the 4th of March, in which he states to the Governor General his transactions in the execution of his orders relative to the institution of public offices in the Vizier's government.

The

The Governor General in his minute, in which he introduces the Vizier's letters, and those of the Vizier's minister, states very properly the peculiar delicacy of the situation in which he stands, both with respect to the Nabob Vizier and Mr. Bristow, on an occasion like the present; and he wishes to follow the line which the members of the Board may recommend, rather than propose any resolutions to them on the subject of the complaints in the Vizier's letters.

It is my opinion, upon a principle of common justice, as well as from a regard to the Company's regulations, that copies of the Vizier's letters, and of those of Hyder Beg Cawn, containing complaints against Mr. Bristow, should be immediately sent to him for his information, and to prepare his defence against the complaints.

But in the mean time, as the Governor General has very truly observed, in the 4th article of his instructions to the Resident, "That there can be no medium in the relation between the Resident and the Minister: but either the Resident must be the slave and vassal of the Minister, or the Minister be at the absolute devotion of the Resident:" and as the Vizier is confessedly under the influence of his Minister, who can never consider that influence complete while the Resident has the power to check it; and as the Resident is now under heavy accusations, probably for a necessary exercise of that power; so it is evident that the authority of our Government will stand in suspense, if it is not rendered ineffectual at the Court of Oude, during these contentions between the acting Minister and our Resident.

The season of the collections in the upper provinces, and the particular situation of this Government at present, being in deep arrears to the army, with an empty treasury, and no prospect of resources for some months to come, unless from Oude, render any counteraction to the influence of our Government in that quarter full of public consequences.

To counteract those consequences, and to remove all possible grounds of misconception between Hyder Beg Cawn's ideas of the object of our Government, and the Resident's ideas of his own responsibility, it occurs to me, that much good might arise from a full and authoritative communication to Hyder Beg Cawn of the Governor General's instructions; and as the Resident may have likewise misconceived the Governor General's instructions as absolute authority for measures which this Government might wish, but would not proceed to exert with indelicacy or violence; so I could wish that the Governor General would draw the line more clearly, where the Resident may, from an idea of his own responsibility, have transgressed the letter of his orders.

In the letter of the Vizier and of the Minister, two parts are solicited; not only the recall of the Resident and his deputy, but what they state a discretionary power to the Vizier over his own country, and the monies to be paid to the Company; promising, at the same time, that if such a power is granted, they will pay the Company's claims regularly and fully.

I much, for this is not a time for motiving such an experiment—and here I would wish to observe, to obviate prejudices in Europe, which might be raised against the instructions which were given to Mr. Bristow, and that determined authority with which this Government was obliged to interfere in the affairs of the Vizier, that our embarrassments were great when those instructions were dictated. A rebellion prevailed in the Vizier's dominions, of which he seemed insensible as well as his Minister, but which would have speedily involved these provinces had it not been checked; and what may be alledged by some as too violent a tone in an instruction, was suited to the occasion, and had humanity and peace for its object.

I shall be happy to meet the sentiments of the other members of the Board on these objects; and of all differences of opinions would wish to avoid that most which relates to the management of Oude, or the situation of a Resident there.

Upon this principle, and as the Board have been of late much occupied with the general arrangement of our affairs, I have hitherto avoided to press an examination into the conduct of the late Residents at Oude, and the complaints which were advanced against them, and which were the subject of my minute of

The Secretary has been directed to make out the charges against those gentlemen. An investigation of those charges, some of which originated from the Vizier's Minister, may throw light upon the complaints of the same Minister against the present Resident. Fortunately for the Company's interests, the heavy charges against those gentlemen have no ground in the present instance; for the peace of the Vizier's dominions, and the regular payment of our troops there, seem fully

attended to by the present Resident, and I doubt much if these great public purposes would be equally secured, if Hyder Beg Cawn's request, in his letter, received the 7th of April, were indulged by this Government.

Mr. Wheeler.

May 15th, 1783.

I have perused the several letters and papers transmitted by the Nabob Vizier, and his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn, to the Governor General, and compared the same, both with the instructions given to Mr. Bristow, and likewise with his letters to the Governor General on the subjects which gave rise to the complaints made by the Nabob Vizier and his Minister.

From these letters Mr. Bristow, I think, appears not to have been deficient in attention to the instructions delivered to him by the Governor General; but on the contrary has given, from time to time, very full information on the different points which he was particularly directed to examine and explain.

The Vizier, it is true, brings to his charge the appointment of a Sezawal to Furruckabad, contrary to his inclinations; and although in this instance the Resident has not acted in conformity with the Governor General's instructions, yet the urgent necessity which impelled him to this measure has been represented to the Board in terms which would seem to justify his deviation from them.

The next and principal ground of complaint stated by the Vizier is the appointment of a Treasurer and Comptroller, by the Resident, of his own choosing, to receive the amount appropriated to the Vizier's household expences, and to superintend the disbursement of the same. It does not appear, by the Resident's letter of the 4th March, that he has carried his interference in this matter so far as is here represented. He tells the Nabob, that it is the Governor General's wish his income should be at his own disposal; and though he recommends Tipper Chund for the office of Treasurer to the Vizier's household, yet when this recommendation is rejected by the Nabob, the Resident declares his perfect indifference as to the person who shall be appointed, but strongly urges the Nabob to make choice of a proper officer for that department. Indeed the representations of the Vizier and his Minister, and of our Resident upon this subject, are so very different, that I feel myself at a loss to give a decided opinion on Mr. Bristow's conduct in this business. The Board, I think, should immediately determine whether it is necessary for the Nabob to establish such an office, and in that case to direct Mr. Bristow not to interfere in the recommendation or appointment of the person who is to be put in charge of it.

The Nabob Vizier and his Minister, in the course of their correspondence with the Governor General, accuse Mr. Bristow, not only of treating the Nabob with disrespect, but even with indignity; it must, however, be remembered, that while the former closes his address with a hope, which he has long cherished, of being relieved from the residence of any person on the part of this Government at his Court, the latter concludes with a request to be confirmed in the appointment which he now holds, of Minister to the Vizier, and to be entrusted with the management of the Company's concerns with him. It is but reasonable, therefore, to suppose, that the representations against Mr. Bristow are, from these circumstances, rather overcharged. Upon the whole, I am of opinion, that it will be proper for this Board to afford the Resident an opportunity of replying more fully to the charges brought against him by the Nabob and his Minister, before they finally decide upon the propriety or validity of those charges.

A true Extract.

E. HAY,

Acting Secy. to the Secret Department.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of the Proceedings of the Honourable Governor General and Council, in their Secret Department; dated 22d May 1783.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following letter and papers from Hyder Beg Cawn.

From Hyder Beg Cawn to the Honourable the Governor General: Received May 1st 1783.

Usual Introduction.

The situation of affairs here, from the behaviour and conduct of Mr. Bristow, I formerly represented to you; what has since occurred is as follows:

His Highness last year appointed Moulavvi Mubeen, a man learned in the laws, to preside over the Court of Adalat, and from that period all suits between contending parties have been determined by him agreeably to the Shurra; and the diary of such suits and decisions thereon by him is forthcoming. To establish his authority over every department of government, and to annihilate that of his Highness, are the objects of Mr. Bristow: He has appointed Mr. Cooper Dawrogeth of the Adalet, and Mr. Cooper, with the authority of a superior lord or master, has wrote his awards, or dustkhut on the petitions of complainants, such as concerned the Aumils, to execute to them, and such as belonged to the city of Lucknow, to the Vizier; and these petitions, thus superscribed by him, he sent to me, directing me to cause the seal of the Nuvvaub to be affixed to them. I answered, that I would represent the matter to his Highness. I represented it accordingly, and shewed him the petitions superscribed by Mr. Cooper: His Highness said, that they were evidently the instruments of his dishonour, and of the extinction of his authority; inasmuch as he had superscribed the petitions of the country complainants with his dustkhut, directed to the Aumils, and those of the inhabitants of the city to him, as if he were the cutwal of the city of Lucknow, and that he would never submit to it: Desiring that these circumstances might be written to you, that whatever might be your pleasure in his behalf, you might act agreeably thereto. I waited on Mr. Bristow, but did not inform him of my representation to the Vizier; I only told him that such petitions, so superscribed with the dustkhut of Mr. Cooper, had been received, and that Mr. Cooper had required the Nuvvaub's seal to be affixed to them; adding, that if he had ordered me so to do, I would represent the business to the Nuvvaub. He replied, that it was not in fact necessary to inform the Vizier; whenever he should settle and arrange the plan of the Adalat, I might represent it to him. After this he asked me if I had received any intelligence from Calcutta: I replied in the negative. He then spoke of affairs in Europe, that the Governor General, and other Gentlemen of the Council, were dismissed; and he then proceeded to reflect on your conduct in such a manner, that neither at the time had I the power to endure his reflections, nor have I now the heart or the hand to write them. I said, on this occasion, what my tongue enabled me to say, respecting your qualities; observing, that owing to your appearances were supported and kept up towards the Chiefs of Hindostan: and that if, which God forbid, you should go to Europe, even those appearances would remain no longer, and that a world would be involved in ruin. Mr. Bristow was offended at this observation; he said, that he had not spoke of the Governor, but at the time when he was dismissed, if he had not been dismissed he would not have mentioned these things. He then proceeded to say, that in the same manner as the government at Calcutta had been new modelled, in the same manner the government here should be new modelled; adding, "Enter into engagements with me, I also, on my part, will give a coul Naumeh to you under my hand, and we will jointly new model this government." I demanded to know in what manner: He replied, "I will send out other Aumils over the Nuvvaub's country, Soorut Sing, the dewan of the furcor, is grown old, I will appoint a new dewan; I will take the dufter accounts of the revenues of the furcor into my own hands; I will have the whole military establishment, by the forming of new troops, under my own authority; I will appoint another treasurer, and keep the public treasury in a separate building, under the charge of my own people; and I will issue to the Vizier in specie as much as may be actually necessary for his expences; when I shall require it, you shall advance ten or twelve lacks of rupees, to defray expences, from your private property; and you must engage not to write on affairs here to Calcutta. We, English gentlemen, are all united together as one person, and in the end it will not be well for you so to do. If you will enter into engagements with me agreeably to these conditions, so much the better; we will act in concert in the manage-
ment

“ ment of affairs ; if not, I will, on the strength of my own power, do as I have declared ; and “ you must not again complain that I have deprived you of the execution of your office.” I, who was stricken dumb, and confounded by what he had said respecting you, replied, that I would return home, and having weighed and considered the business would reply to every particular. At my two succeeding visits to Mr. Bristow, he again renewed the proposal respecting the Coul Namee ; to which I replied, that I was subordinate to him ; that with respect to the management of the affairs of government in concert, I would, in subordination to him, and to the utmost of my power, fulfil his commands ; that no other engagements but those of obedience ought to be entered into by an inferior with his superior ; he was offended at this answer. At this juncture his Highness took leave of Mr. Bristow, and went on an excursion to hunt. Mr. Cooper again sent me a message, importing that his Highness being absent from Lucknow, I should affix my own seal to the petitions which he had superscribed, that the awards might be carried into execution. I waited on Mr. Bristow, and represented these circumstances relative to the execution of the business of the Adawlet, &c. : Mr. Bristow made me no answer. Two days after he wrote me a letter, to which I replied, I have sent copies of both, they attend your perusal. He tells me his Highness has no knowledge in these matters ; that all these evasions come from me : Mr. Cooper issues his dastkhuts to the Nuvvaub, as to an Aumil, or the Cutwal of the city ; in addition to which he says, “ What does the Nuvvaub know of these matters ?— “ You must enforce them without his knowledge :” His Highness deemed it derogatory to his honour, and subversive of his authority, refuses to comply. I have been raised from the earth to rank and honour by you, and am every way prepared to fulfil your pleasure. Mr. Bristow is determined, in his resolutions respecting Mr. Cooper’s authority over the Adawlet, the appointment of a dewan to these sobahs, the taking possession of the duffer accounts of his Highness’s furcor, and the appointment of a new treasurer, that he may have the general treasury of the whole country, under his distinct and separate authority : Whatever may be your orders with respect to these affairs, those I will obey ; I will not evade compliance with your commands ; such is the conduct of Mr. Bristow. He says that whatever measures he directs I must execute, without regard to the necessity of informing the Vizier : otherwise he is of his own authority will execute them. His Highness, from a regard to the preservation of his honour and authority, refuses his consent. Thus circumstanced, whatever shall be your orders, those I will obey, requesting permission to represent them on your part to his Highness, who considers his prosperity and well-being to depend upon you.

Concludes as usual.

From Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Khaun ; written the 14th of Jummaud ul Awul, 1197.

Copy enclosed in Hyder Beg Khaun’s letter to the Honourable Governor General ; received the 1st of May 1783.

“ Some days have elapsed since Mahomed Hoseen Attare Khann waited upon you from Mr. Cooper. He brought back from you a message, that after you had represented the business to his Highness, the order shall be carried into execution. I sent a verbal answer to you, “ that “ in such matters your seal affixed to the petitions, or your perwanehs or letters directed to the “ Aumils, would be sufficient.” Since then I have received no reply from you. As it does not certainly appear that his Highness’s return will be speedy, as the crowd of complainants is great, and those and other affairs are at a stand, I therefore trouble you to write perwanehs or letters under your own seal, to the Aumils against whom the petitioners have exhibited complaints, that there may be no delay in the execution of necessary business ; in case there should be any objections on this ground, inform me of them plainly : In every business your friendship is my first object. It appears to me, that you are possessed of discretionary authority in such affairs ; notwithstanding you keep them in suspense until his Highness’s return. I regard from my heart and soul the preservation of the respect due to his Highness, and there are many things which it is certainly improper to do without his approbation ; but to write orders to the Aumils to investigate matters of equity, and cruelty, and oppression, which are purely calculated for the happiness and prosperity of mankind, and is a business which will occur daily ; in such affairs there will be no end to the applications for permission to his Highness. It is moreover the wish of my heart, that agreeably to the orders and commands of the Nuvvaub Immaud ul Dowleh, the

the Governor General, that, acting in concert with you in the execution of measures, affairs may be happily conducted and arranged. For these ten days past I have been somewhat indisposed, and am therefore going to Nutturee Ghaut for the benefit of the air: God willing, I shall return at the end of three days, when we shall have the pleasure of meeting. This I have written for your information.

From Hyder Beg Khaun to Mr. Bristow; written on the 14th Jummaud ul Awul 1197.

Copy enclosed in Hyder Beg Khaun's letter to the Honourable the Governor General; received May 1st, 1783.

I have been favoured with your letter on the affair of the complainants, your directions corresponding with Mr. Cooper's requisition respecting his dustkhauts. On all occasions obedience and attention to your pleasure are the objects of my regard. When Hoosen Attan Khaun brought me a message from Mr. Cooper, that I should cause his Highness's seal to be affixed to those petitions, superscribed with his (Mr. Cooper's) dustkhut, I then told you, that if you directed me so to do, I would apply to the Vizier for his seal to be affixed to these petitions superscribed by Mr. Cooper. You replied, that until you had settled the plan of the adawlet business, it would be unnecessary to represent it to his Highness. After his Highness had set out on his hunting excursion, Hoosen Attan Khaun brought me a message to affix my own seal to them; I then said, that after representing the case to you, I would give an answer. I informed you, that Moulavi Mubeen was the dawrogeth of the addaulut, and that all suits were determined by him agreeably to the shurra; and that the dairy of such as had been determined for some time past had been transmitted to me; that others were depending; that from the time that the Moulavi had been appointed to the conduct of the business of the Adaulut, he had decided on all subjects of litigation, and that what he awarded, as agreeably to the shurra, had been carried into execution; and with respect to the complaints of people against the Aumils; the greatest part of them are exhibited by battalion sepoy, respecting the non-enforcing the collections from their tunkhaw lands, &c.; formerly of those who came, some received shoccahs from the presence, to others letters were granted; on every occasion, and every where, that which appeared equitable was done the same mode is still subsisting, I will now be more particular in my injunctions than before. I am no way deficient in obedience and submission to you; but this is a delicate and important business, which has been brought forward: Inasmuch as Mr. Cooper, in the style of a superior lord, superscribes the petitions of the complainants with his dustkhut, addressed, those which concern the Aumils to them, and those which relate to matters in the city to the Vizier; If I have your directions I will apply to his Highness respecting this manner and mode, under his dustkhut, that the same may be adopted.

Your intentions in going to Putturee Ghaut will, I hope, be fulfilled. I pray God to restore your health. If any important matter should occur for communication, I will attend you there or wait upon you, and represent every thing on your return to Lucknow.

NARRATIVE of Conversation between Mr. Bristow and Hyder Beg Khaun written by Hyder Beg Khaun.—Copy received 4th of May 1783.

Mr. Bristow came in the evening: His conversation first turned upon affairs in Europe; that other gentlemen were coming, in consequence of the dismissal of the Governor and others; that

the person who was coming in the place of the Governor, who was a Chief of high rank, was related to Mr. Cooper; that the idea which lately existed, that by the appointment of a former minister, who was the friend of the Governor, the Governor's stability would be secured, was at length known to be erroneous; for that the Governor's misconduct was now plainly proved and ascertained in Europe: "Therefore," he said, "it is my wish that you and I should enter into mutual engagements; for by acting in concert with each other, affairs will be effectually conducted. I have been recommended in Europe to these gentlemen who are coming, and my heart is every way at rest with respect to my own affairs."

I asked him for what particular purposes it was, that he required such securities from me? He replied, "for the well-modelling the Vizier's government; and furthermore, that you shall not enter into engagements with any one but me."

I asked, what his plan for modelling the Vizier's government was, in the execution of which he was desirous of my acting with him? He repeated verbally some articles. I called for pen and ink, and wrote them down as he repeated them (vide Articles, No. 5.) and then asked, whether those were all, or if there was any thing more? He replied, "This plan, after this manner, is agreeable to the orders of the Governor and the Gentlemen of the Council, directed to be carried into execution, which, at the time of my coming here, they gave to me personally, and delivered to me in writing. Their orders for the establishment of the Persian duster have been lately written, and received by me; and I have written to the Gentlemen of the Council, that the settlement for the present year was made before my arrival, but that I will carry it into execution at the beginning of the next."

I said, "Since such a plan is to be carried into execution by the order of the Governor General, I will not in any manner hesitate to obey his orders; but your disposition is so doubting and suspicious, that the sincerity and uprightness of my intentions have been useless, and of no avail." That, respecting his directions, declared by him to be the orders of the Governor, that such things were not to depend on the Nuwaub's being informed of them," from an apprehension for my honour; as he had said, "That any evasions or objections which might arise, would not be the Nuwaub's, but mine?" I had executed them. That now, from the introduction of the present plan, the authority of his Highness would be annihilated altogether. If the Nuwaub should hesitate to consent to this plan, what were his intentions in that case?

He replied, "I will not suffer it to depend on the Nuwaub's compliance or non-compliance, I will carry it into execution." I answered, that I would not in any manner whatever dispute the Governor's commands, for that I was declaredly a dependant on him, and was satisfied that whatever he should order, must be right in every respect; but desired, that in case I should, agreeably to his (Mr. Bristow's) orders, execute this business in opposition to the inclinations of the Nuwaub, he would procure, for my security and satisfaction, a letter from the Governor directed to me, importing, that I must act agreeably to whatever he (Mr. Bristow) might direct, and that I must not suffer my compliance to depend on assent or dissent on the part of his Highness, as in that case, if his Highness should be offended, I shall on this side be sure of protection and support; nay, that it appeared necessary, moreover, that these articles should be written and transmitted to me.

He replied, "I tell you that the Governor is dismissed; of what use is it then to require letters from thence?" I answered, that I was a dependant on the Governor; as long as he continued at Calcutta I would act in obedience to his pleasure; and whenever the period for his departure should arrive, I would go to him, and would then do as he should direct.

He replied, "All this labour and trouble is unnecessary; I offer you the securities necessary, being perfectly satisfied and secure myself with respect to the gentlemen who are coming. I will give you a coul naumeh, binding myself to support and promote your interests both in Calcutta and in Europe."

I answered, that he must not consider my declarations of dependance on the Governor as a matter of profession only, but be assured to a certainty, that whenever positive information should be received that he was about to depart for Europe, I would wait upon him; and in whatever manner he should direct, so I would act.

"It

"It appears then," he said, "that you will withdraw yourself from the management of affairs here?" I replied, that I executed the duties of my office, in fact, through the influence of the Governor's support: When he was gone to Europe, through the influence of whose protection was I to manage affairs?—That I would not continue.

He was offended at this declaration, and replied, "I am every way ready to give you security and satisfaction. Such confidence in the disposition of the Governor, or in his intimates and dependants, is idle and ill-founded. It is impossible to place dependance on the Governor's word or declarations." I said, that hitherto, from the beginning, his kindness towards me had been always increasing; I had never experienced any deficiency or alteration in his disposition towards me; and "that human nature is the slave of kindness," was amongst us a proverb.

Much conversation of this sort passed between us; after that he had said, "I will cause the orders I have received respecting the modelling of this government, to be translated into Persian by my Moonshiee, who is a trusty worthy person, and deliver it to you: You will do well to follow the example of Mokhtur ul Dowlah, and enter into a written engagement and agreement with me."

In order to know of what nature Mokhtur ul Dowlah's coul naumeh was, I proposed to him to give me a copy of it, that I might consider it; but added, that security on the part of the Governor was absolutely necessary, in the first instance. That he (Mr. Bristow) asserted, that the Governor was undoubtedly dismissed; in consequence of which, my faculties and understanding were no longer in the state necessary to do business.

He encouraged me, by assurances of his own stability; and said, "The day after to-morrow I shall go to Putturee Ghaut, there I shall have leisure: I will remain there two days. I will cause the translation of the orders for the modelling and arranging of affairs here to be written, and give it to you on my return."

Considering a respite of three or four days as an advantage gained, I expressed the greatest approbation. Again I repeated the question on this point, "Whether these were the orders, that whether his Highness should be satisfied or dissatisfied, at all events the business must be done?" He said, "Yes: The orders are absolute. If his Highness should prove obstinate, I will not advance any thing for the expences of his Surcar; I will suspend the payment of his stipend. When he shall be distressed for his necessary expences, he will acquiesce of his own accord."

He then opened to me the real object of yesterday's conversation, saying, there were certain points on which, on the arrival of the new gentlemen, caution will be necessary. I asked him, on what points? He said, "Such as the business of Colonel Cummings, in which a shoccah was written without the Vizier's knowledge, and others of the like nature, which may have taken place: This circumstance has proved highly disagreeable to the gentlemen of the Council.—Whenever his Highness shall assert that these things have been done without his knowledge, blame will fall upon you."

I replied, that in obedience to him I had caused it to be done. That he had repeatedly asked me, "Why I introduced the name of the Vizier?"—that I must act as he directed—that especially in the business of the shoccah to Col. Cummings, he had importuned me for three days; and that from a regard to the preservation of my honour, I had caused it to be written without the Vizier's knowledge—that the same had been done with respect to the tuncaw of the turk-sewars, and other matters.

He replied, "It is on this account I say to you, that now that you and I are about to be united, you must consider any thing injurious to my reputation which shall befall me as befalling yourself; and thus, any thing of that sort happening to you, I shall consider as happening to me. You replied angrily to my letter, that, by my desire, you had affixed the seal of the Vizier, without his knowledge, to the shoccahs, and delivered them."

I replied, that this was not written in anger; that he had accused me of disobeying the orders of the gentlemen of the Council, and his pleasure; that I, in reply, had inserted the particulars, which I had done in obedience to the orders communicated by him, and to his pleasure; That if I had not inserted them, I should have appeared guilty of the disobedience charged upon me; that if I had written any thing not founded in fact, he would have accused me of it at the time; or he could do it then, and demand my reasons for such and such false assertions.

He

He replied, "The things which you write are of such a nature that a fair and direct answer cannot be given; but in certain affairs, which may prove the subjects of enquiry or accusation against me, it will be better to keep silence." I answered, that with respect to what he said to me verbally, I would act agreeably to his pleasure; but that when he thought proper to put his sentiments upon paper, and give them in writing, if I did not answer them faithfully and fully, I myself should be subject to accusations.

He answered, "I will be careful in this respect for the future, and not write. Silence, however, on this subject is necessary (on your part) that it may not be known to the gentlemen who are coming that the Vizier's seal has been affixed to papers and shocahs without his knowledge." I said, that when the new gentlemen should arrive, and I should continue here in the management of affairs, I would act in whatever manner he should please to direct.

His object is, that it may not *now* be discovered that the Vizier's seal has been affixed to shocahs without his knowledge. He did not plainly and directly say it, but obliquely and secretly he hinted as much; and said, "The complaints and reflections which have lately been exhibited against me at the Board, have been disapproved, and that which I have written has met with approbation; but such matters must not be made known to the new gentlemen."

Much more he said, containing reflections on the gentlemen in the Governor's confidence, advice respecting the execution of the plan, and the deceiving of the Vizier, so that, by throwing him off his guard, the business might be effected; adding, when it is once done, how will his Highness then be able to remedy it? "Thus it was that Mokhtaur ul Dowlah and I in concert, carried our points, by representing matters as trivial, or advantageous, or by holding out temptations of various descriptions to the Vizier; and when the business was once executed, he was silent, nor knew or foresaw the ultimate consequences which would follow." In the same manner you must now advise the Nuwaub, as I shall direct you; and having by artifice obtained his approbation, carry into execution.

This conversation he spun out to a prodigious length; to attempt to write it would be endless. I said thus much in reply, that with respect to the execution of measures contrary to the inclination of the Vizier, as intended by him, that I would not hesitate to obey the Governor's orders, communicated to me as such; but that, to procure a letter of assurance from the Governor to the purport already mentioned, was absolutely necessary, that I might be secured from the consequences of the Nuwaub's resentment.

He replied, I will cause a Persian translation of the orders to be made, and give it to you, and we will after that talk again. Assurance or security from the Governor is unnecessary, since in a short time he will set out for Europe. I repeated my former answer. It remains to be seen hereafter, what the next conversation will produce.

ACCOUNT of the Articles for the Regulation of the Country and Habitation of his Highness, which Mr. Bristow caused to be written.

Having appointed a new Treasurer, I will establish the general treasury of the country in two places; one for the Surcor of the Company, the other for the expences of the Nuwaub's household and household establishments, for the tuncaw and jageerdars: What shall be necessary for the Nuwaub's expences, &c. I will issue in money. I will keep the Persian dufter of the governmental officers and the mootafuddies, and will appoint a Dewan to superintend the same.

Having dismissed the Aumils appointed by his Highness, I will appoint other Aumils.

I will keep the cavalry and the infantry under my own authority; and what other troops may be necessary, I will raise them also by my own authority.

I will keep the business of the Adawlut under my authority. Such expences for superfluous elephants and horses in the Nuwaub's dowaub, and for provisions dressed, are unnecessary—let him diminish them.

I will

I will take the old dasturs and papers which are in the surcor of his Highness.

Having dismissed the great Aumils, I will appoint separate inferior Aumils in their place.

The Shurra
Dustkhut of Mr.
Cooper, in the writing of his
Moonshiee.
Let orders be given to Takur Chund not to
injure and oppress without cause; but let the sons-
in-law Haujee Aukan Mahummud at liberty, and
write an account of the circumstances respecting them
to the presence.

ERZEE to Mr. Bristow.

Sets forth, That the two sons-in-law to Haujee Aukan Mahummud have been confined in prison during the whole of the last year. From the time of Fakeer Chund's appointment, he has treated them with the utmost severity, even to the prohibiting their food from being brought to them. We had rented the Purgunnah of Aaligunge for three years; four months of the Fuf-ful of Hurreef remained when we were turned out: all that was received to that period was paid; and if we had continued through the Hurreef Fuf-ful, the remainder would have been paid. We are in no shape guilty—we hope, from your favour and goodness, that in your kindness to the poor and the helpless you will set them at liberty, &c.

Signed the Erzee of the Family
of Haujee Aukan Mahommed.

The
Shurra Dustkhut
of Mr. Cooper, in the
writing of his moonshiee.
Let orders be issued to Jauni
Beg, not to molest the habi-
tations of the widows,
but to make good the
injury he has done them.

ERZEE to the Nuwau, the Dispenser of Justice, &c.

Sets forth, That Jauni Beg unjustly, and by force and violence, hath seized upon the dwellings of certain widows—You are the protector of the poor—whatever may be your determination in behalf of the widows, be pleased to declare it;—we have no other refuge but you, &c. He formerly pulled down four or five houses, and he has now prohibited water from being carried to four or five others, &c.

Signed, Erzee of the Widows.

The Governor General having seen the minutes of the other Members of the Board, recorded on the 19th instant, delivered the following opinion thereon, which was sent in circulation:

The Governor General.

I mean not to condemn Mr. Bristow, nor am I his accuser. It is highly proper and regular that he be furnished with the complaints which have been preferred against him, and his defence received, or time allowed to make it, before any measures be taken with respect to him personally, or his office.

The Nabob Vizier is also entitled to some degree of tenderness, although it has been too much the custom to regard and treat him as a vassal of the Company, and the mere political instrument of this government. He has accused Mr. Bristow of assuming the tone of command in his personal addresses; of appointing a Treasurer and Comptroller of his domestic expences; of sending requisitions in the Nabob Vizier's name for military detachments, without the Nabob's authority; of writing letters in the Nabob's name, for the receipt and disbursement of money, and compelling the Vizier's Moonshie to affix the Vizier's seal without his authority; of disbanding his troops without consulting him; of nominating and stationing sezawuls at Furruckabad and other places, without the Nabob's authority, and using his own in instances in which the Nabob Vizier has refused to grant it: And from papers subsequently received, and which I have laid before the Board, a fresh charge appears against Mr. Bristow, of having conferred on Mr. Cooper the chief administration of justice over the Nabob Vizier's dominions.

These charges are true, or they are false. If they are true, they are grievances of the most inveterate kind; and the faith and interest of the Company, and of this government, are concerned in redressing them; and the first step necessary to this end is to pass an order for revoking the acts on which they are founded, and which construe them such. If the charges are false, the order will prove ineffective, and, at the worst, will do no harm.

This is not a time to try Mr. Bristow's acts by the test of his instructions. I certainly did not mean to give Mr. Bristow an authority to do what I never would dare to do myself; and am pleased that there are proofs on record of my principles with respect to the Nabob Vizier, which are most repugnant to every species of violence and usurpation.

I do

I do therefore repeat the motion which I have already made to the Board, That Mr. Bristow be furnished with copies of the papers containing the charges against him; that the Board require him to reply to them; and, in the mean time, if he shall have appointed any person or persons to the charge of offices appertaining to the administration of the Nabob Vizier, that he do immediately revoke the appointments, and confine himself solely to the charge of such affairs as appertain to the Company, in the department specially allotted to him, leaving to the Nabob Vizier the entire and uncontrouled management of his own concerns.

20 May, 1783.

The Members of the Board deliver their opinions upon the Governor General's motion as follows:

Mr. Stables.

In answer to the question referred to me in the last paragraph of the Governor General's minute. 20th May.

In justice to the character of our Resident, I cannot accede to the revocation of any appointment of officers or arrangements that he has made, till he is heard in his defence, against the charges brought against him by the Nabob Vizier.

When his answer is received, the matter will be fully before the Board; and I hope it will be the subject of debate, whether his conduct is justified by the instructions he has received, or whether he has exceeded the powers he was intrusted with.

Mr. Macpherson.

I cannot agree to the two last propositions in the Governor General's minute of the 20th of May. The 4th and 5th articles of our instructions, of the 28th October last, through the Governor General to our Resident at Oude, were very strong; and it is my opinion, for reasons alluded to in my former minute upon this subject, that the Resident should be heard in defence of any arrangements he has taken in consequence of our directions, before those arrangements are ordered to be revoked. The line to separate the Vizier's concerns from those of the Company, cannot easily be drawn; and this government, and not the Resident, can alone define it. I wish our distresses would permit us to render it easier to the Vizier.

Mr. Wheler.

Let it be examined, whether the orders on which the Resident is said to have usurped an authority over the Nabob, were given for special or for general purposes; if for special, whether those purposes are yet realized; if for general, whether the same motives, which induced this government to deviate from their common and ordinary form of instructing the Resident at the Nabob's court, may not yet justify that deviation; or, in other words, whether the views of this government are equally attainable under another set of instructions, which at one and the same time tend to the enlargement of the powers usually exercised by the Nabob's minister, and to the diminution of the influence of the Company's Resident. The instructions in question point out the

the consequence of the alteration proposed; in terms that amply supply the want of local knowledge; and on my mind imprint the necessity, which at this time urges us, with uncommon pressure, to uphold the influence of our Resident, in preference to that of the Nabob's minister.

I have already acceded to the proposal made by the Governor General, of transmitting all the charges that have been exhibited against the Resident and his assistant, in order that they may answer them; till then, in my opinion, no further measures should be taken.

If it shall hereafter appear that, under the present existing orders, the Resident shall have ventured to make appointments, which are neither justified by them, by policy, or by necessity, such appointments must be reversed; but on the contrary, if appointments said to have been made by the Resident, shall upon enquiry appear to be conformable to the letter and spirit of his instructions, and consonant also to the good government and prosperity of the Nabob's dominions, as well as to the support of his authority, it will surely be considered as unbecoming the dignity of this government to permit the intrigues of a dependant on the Nabob to frustrate a plan judiciously and wisely calculated to extricate the Vizier from his present difficulties, and the India Company from a very precarious demand upon his country, almost at the hour when they may hope to realize the amount of it. I cannot, therefore, in this stage of the business, assent to that part of the Governor General's minute, which proposes, that "if the Resident shall have appointed any person or persons to the charge of offices appertaining to the administration of the Nabob Vizier, he do immediately revoke the appointments, and confine himself solely to the charge of such affairs as appertain to the Company in the department specially allotted to him."

Resolved, and Ordered, That a copy of the charges exhibited in the letters from the Nabob Vizier, and from his minister Hyder Beg Cawn, against the Resident, Mr. Bristow, be sent to him, and that he be required to deliver his answer to them.

Resolved, That the question, viz. And in the mean time if he (Mr. Bristow) shall have appointed any person or persons to the charge of offices appertaining to the administration of the Nabob Vizier, that he do immediately revoke the appointments, and confine himself solely to the charge of such affairs as appertain to the Company in the department specially allotted to him; "leaving to the Nabob Vizier the entire and uncontrouled management of his own concerns," be carried in the negative.

The Governor General desires it to be recorded, that he protests against the resolution of the Board, and will assign his reasons at large hereafter. He also desires that as the instructions given by him to Mr. Bristow have no longer any force, and as he solemnly disavows their authority, under any construction, for Mr. Bristow to exercise any controul over the Nabob Vizier, or participation in the sovereignty of the Vizier's dominions, the Board will be pleased to cause such new instructions to be drawn out, and transmitted to Mr. Bristow, as they shall think proper, to regulate his conduct on the principles which they have laid down for the maintenance of the relation of this government to the Nabob Vizier.

A true Extract.

E. H A Y,

Acting Secretary to the Secret Dept.

Received

Received the following Letter from Mr. Bristow.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

As by the instructions I received from the Honourable Governor General, shortly after my appointment, negotiations of the last importance to these provinces, and to the interests of the Company, have been entrusted to my conduct; and as, at the same time, I am charged with a heavy responsibility in case of failure or mismanagement, you will not, I flatter myself, Gentlemen, deem this address, however prolix, impertinently obtruded upon your attention; or be displeased that a narrative, dictated by truth, should be delivered with freedom.

The character of Hyder Beg Cawn, and his conduct antecedent to my appointment, were so fully understood, and have been so ably delineated by the Governor General, that no testimony of mine could illustrate or explain them further; but it is a duty incumbent upon me to declare, that during the period this Minister's conduct has been last under my observations, I have discovered no favourable change in his disposition, or any one symptom of penitence or reformation; and the indulgence shewn him by your Government has served only to animate and encourage him to a more determined systematic resistance. Agreeably to the letter of my instructions, I have given Hyder Beg Cawn repeatedly and unequivocally to understand that the Governor was very well disposed to pass over in silence the errors of the past, provided his future conduct should not provoke an enquiry. At the same time, and to facilitate the early and complete accomplishment of all the great objects of my mission, I endeavoured, by the frankest offers of my friendship and confidence, and by every art of persuasion, to engage him to unite heartily and cordially with me. Under these circumstances, perhaps, it will not be easy to explain the reasons of his contumacy; and I must, Gentlemen, submit it to your better judgment to decide, whether, it is in a misconstruction of your lenity they are to be sought, or whether, notwithstanding my assurances, the Minister's fears may not have surmounted his faith, and persuaded him into an opinion that every new arrangement would probably be followed by some new discovery, and at last induce an inquiry into his conduct, which might end in his being made responsible in his own person for all the mischiefs and all the ruin of his Ministry; or lastly, whether his haughty spirit might not revolt at the first attempts to set bounds to an authority, which long impunity had taught him to think was no longer subject to diminution or controul. Be his motives what they may, certain it is, he has hitherto uniformly opposed every innovation, however salutary, with the most unyielding obstinacy; and though his language is all humility and submission, he has still availed himself of every influence he derived from his power, his talents, and his wealth, to impede or frustrate my designs; never surrendering a single point which he judged it of importance to contend, however pressing I might urge the necessity of compliance, on the strong and very serious ground of your positive and indispensable commands. Thus, Gentlemen, after an ineffectual struggle, far from seeing the Minister at my devotion, I have the mortification to find him still in the character of a haughty rival; and I am confirmed in my opinion that the degree of ascendancy necessary to make my situation at this Court respectable and efficient is, under the circumstances I now stand in, not easily attainable. As I have been some time since convinced of the Minister's disposition, it will be proper I should explain why I did not, at an earlier period, solicit on this subject the interposition of your authority. My reasons were these: The Governor General's own letters had announced to Hyder Beg the only conditions upon which he would be permitted to continue in office. I had also, by the most explicit declarations, laboured to convince him of Mr. Hastings's unalterable determination, and urged to him the folly and temerity of resistance. I knew he had sense enough to discern the danger and delicacy of his situation; and I concluded, in spite of all his pride, that he had sufficient discretion to subscribe to inevitable necessity with a good grace, and not wantonly to provoke his fate; when at last I found myself deceived in this expectation, I had still the strongest reasons for wishing to avoid an open rupture with the Minister, though I thought it incumbent upon me to advise the Honourable Governor General of the superadded difficulties I had to contend with from Hyder Beg Cawn's opposition. Mr. Hastings, in his instructions to me, speaking of Hyder Beg Cawn, and explaining his reasons why, under certain conditions, he would prefer him to any other man, who could be nominated to his office, concludes with the following observation: "But above all, because a change of administration in a Government so loose as that of Oude (where all the parts of it are held together by the exertion of actual power, and not by the springs of an established constitution) would be unavoidably productive of confusion and loss of revenue." This reasoning, so just as a general principle, when applied to the particular instance before us, returns with double force. Any direct attempt to supersede the authority of a Minister so powerful as Hyder Beg Cawn, at a most critical season of

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the collections, and whilst every place of emolument or trust was in possession of a set of slaves, watchful of his least command, and entirely at his devotion, would indubitably have been attended with an accession of all those evils described by Mr. Hastings; and at a time too when the urgent necessities of the Nabob and the Company, and the impoverished state of the finances, would have made the consequences which must have followed these mischiefs particularly grievous to both. On the other hand, Gentlemen, I have chosen this time to make my representation and appeal to you with respect to the conduct of the Minister; first, because the season of the collections is almost expired, and consequently those weighty reasons, which before restrained me on this subject, are in great measure done away: again, because the period is now fast approaching, when the most material points in the wise system prescribed by the Honourable the Governor General, must, if ever, be executed: and lastly, because it is clear to my understanding, that whilst Hyder Beg Cawn shall preserve the uncontrolled dominion which he now possesses over these provinces, and the sovereignty of them, it will ever be in his power, as certainly it is in his intention, to oppose every attempt at reformation.

I trust, Gentlemen, you will not attribute it to any sufferance, or want of exertion in me, that the undue influence assumed by the Minister over the Nabob still exists in all its extent. I found him at my arrival in possession of so many natural and acquired advantages, which had been gathering strength for years, and which he knew so well to avail himself of, that I was very early convinced, should he ever prove refractory, nothing but unqualified deprivation could secure us against the mischievous effects of his influence, already too firmly fixed to be otherwise opposed or defeated. Yet it is not in the affections or the esteem of the Prince his master that his influence is established. The Nabob knows, and has told me, that if his provinces wore a face of general desolation and ruin, and his Court exhibited a speaking picture of penury, nakedness, and famine, Hyder was alone the author of all these calamities, and all this dishonour. Yet, unless he shall be encouraged to assert his rights by motives more powerful than the feelings of repentment, or the calls of humanity, the management of this artful Minister will still prevent him from adopting any firm and dignified resolution, and he will contrive to perpetuate his thralldom, by exerting alternately his hopes and fears. These passions, whilst in equilibrium over the mind, keep it hesitating and undetermined—The resolutions of despair alone are unqualified and decisive.

My correspondence with Hyder Beg, relative to the adawlut, is carried on in a tone of strong remonstrance on my part, and of shuffling and evasion on his, and furnishes voluminous and conclusive testimony of the wantonness of his disobedience: I have the honour now to enclose it, as also other letters and papers; and to the whole, Gentlemen, I must solicit your serious attention. They will explain to the Honourable Board with how little effect I have endeavoured to engage the Minister to assist me in executing this so necessary part of the Honourable Governor General's new system, whilst he has suffered to prevail, and even himself affected to believe, the most injurious and wanton misrepresentations and reports relative to my intentions in this particular, and this too, when he could no longer doubt, from the fullest explanations, that what I proposed on this subject was in literal obedience to your commands. Such reports I should at any other season, regard with the contempt, and pass over with the silence they deserve; but here they derive an importance from the occasion, since in their operation they may render more difficult an undertaking which is already sufficiently arduous, or afford a pretence to artful and designing men for future complaint and accusation. It is here necessary to inform you, that I do not find the circumstances respecting the adawlut contained in the late Resident's address to the Board, dated the 21st September 1782, were stated on any sufficient grounds, with an exception only to the character of Moloway Mobeen: He is indeed a very reputable, learned, and honest man; yet these qualities could not shield him from the resentment of Hyder Beg Cawn, with whom not the exercise of all the virtues could atone for the inexpressible offence of shewing respect to your representative. The Moloway's own memorial and deposition, together with a recent instance of the same kind, will prove how little respect the Minister observes towards that authority from whose protection alone he derives his honours and his existence. The other instance which I allude to, and in which Hyder Beg peremptorily and publicly declared his determination to make any man who should presume to visit the English Resident, occurred a very few days since in the presence of Raja Jagernaut, the son-in-law of Raja Soonet Sing, the Vizier's Dewan, Raja Ticket Roy his own Naib, Mheer Golaum Hussam, a physician, and many others. Thus it is, gentlemen, that by attempting to shut up every source of information from me, he shews his respect to the Honourable Governor General's commands, who has enjoined him to take no step without my knowledge and participation; and thus it is he insults and tramples upon the power which has raised, and which still supports him. Permit me to contrast with this conduct the incessant declarations contained in his letters to me, full of duty and attachment. His daring to introduce the name of the Nabob to excuse the neglect of his ministry, after the Honourable Governor General had so pointedly explained to him in what light he should consider every such attempt, is mockery and insult.

insult. That he is all-powerful with the Vizier, is a fact of too great notoriety to be denied; and as every thing yet remains to be done, it furnishes an argument of his having wilfully neglected his duty, or betrayed his trust, which no sophistry can elude; nothing but a clear demonstration that I have failed in mine can save him from this charge; and here, Gentlemen, it is my earnest entreaty, that I may be permitted to bring the question immediately to issue, by publicly defying him to the proof; and let me fall under your severest displeasure, and be subject to any punishment, or any dishonour, if it shall appear, after the strictest scrutiny, that I have not, in all my intercourse with the Minister, made the Honourable Governor General's instructions undeviatingly the rule of my conduct, and endeavoured by every exertion of my abilities, and by the most indefatigable and unwearied attention, to secure all those essential advantages they are intended to produce. If, on the other hand, you shall be ultimately satisfied that I have religiously acquitted myself of my duty, and laboured to the utmost of my power to promote your great designs, I trust, Gentlemen, you will take effectual measures to prevent their being hereafter liable to further check or impediment from the secret intrigues, or declared opposition of Hyder Beg Cawn, or any of his adherents.

My proceedings relative to other parts of the Honourable Governor General's new system will in due time be submitted to your consideration.

I have the honour to be,

with profound respect,

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Lucknow,
the 13th May, 1783.

Your most obedient, and

very humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

To Mr. Cowper.

Sir,

Reports, calculated to answer the worst purposes, having been circulated, grossly misrepresenting my intention in recommending to his Excellency the Nabob the institution of a Phouzday Adaulut at Lucknow, asserting that I had appointed you to the superintendence of this Court, and charging me in this appointment with a design to usurp and infringe his Excellency's rights of sovereignty; I am to request you will state the instructions you have received from me on this occasion, and your proceedings in consequence. I further desire you will fully explain what has been your conduct relative to such petitions concerning revenue, and other civil matters, as I may have referred to you.

I enclose for your information a translation taken of my Persian correspondence, on this subject, with the Minister Hyder Beg Cawn.

I am, Sir,

Lucknow,
the 1st May 1783.

(Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To John Bristow, Esquire, Resident at the Court of Oude.

Sir,

I have been honoured by the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, acquainting me that reports had been industriously propagated, grossly misrepresenting your intentions in recommending

ing to his Excellency the immediate institution of a Phouzday Adaulut at Lucknow, and charging you with an attempt to usurp and infringe his rights of sovereignty, by appointing me to the superintendence of this Court.

A bare recital of the fact will prove that no such appointment ever existed, even in idea, and that your sole motive in this recommendation (if I have not utterly misunderstood you) was to restore peace and order to the capital, and security to its inhabitants, who in the absence of all magistracy, are now hourly exposed to assault and assassination, at the immediate residence and almost in the presence of their sovereign.

Soon after my arrival, you informed me that the Honourable the Governor General, in his instructions to you, had marked the want of proper Courts of justice as one of the most disreputable defects of the Vizier's government, and a principal cause of the general licentiousness which prevailed throughout his dominions. You may remember we were both fully sensible of the strength and justness of Mr. Hastings's subsequent reasoning with respect to the difficulty, and even danger, that would attend the abrupt application of a remedy, where the evil was universal. But on the other hand, as this very universality afforded a decisive and unanswerable proof of the necessity of some arrangement, you were induced by it to request, whilst your attention was engaged by objects of more immediate importance, that I would enquire and endeavour to ascertain how far a reformation so necessary to the prosperity and happiness both of the Prince and people, might be effected with the least possible inconvenience and delay.

In conformity to your wishes I sent for Molowey Mubbin, who had received your instructions to assist me, proposing to enter with him into such explanations as I judged best calculated to afford me a clear idea of the system of jurisprudence now established here; and conceiving, from his ostensible character of Sudder Hul Huck, that he was the fittest person to point out the prevailing errors and abuses of it, and to suggest the means of correcting them in time to come: But he assured me at once, that neither was, nor (as far as he could learn) had there been for a length of years, even the shadow of a police through the whole extent of the Nabob Vizier's territories; and indeed the memorial the Molowey delivered me at the same time, and which I enclose, is a decided testimony that his appointment was a mockery, and himself a pageant. It is needless to search for other arguments in defence of this opinion; the idea of taking a school master from the seminary in which he had been immured from his earliest infancy, and placing him in the seat of justice, from whence he was to dispense law to a whole people, and to unite in his person the civil and criminal jurisdiction of such extensive countries; I say, such an idea is so full of ridicule, that it could never have been seriously entertained by any man pretending to common sense; at the same time, having been seemingly adopted, it was an indication of the disposition of the ministers at the Court of Oude, on the subject of Adawlut, too plain to be mistaken; and I must confess I drew a conclusion from it, that at once induced me to auger very ill of our undertaking, and determined me to proceed in it with all wariness and circumspection; and in this resolution and opinion I was not a little confirmed by the very extraordinary tenor of one, among the papers which you had sent me, as supposing they might throw light upon the subject, when you first recommended it to my enquiry, it is the letter written to you by the Molowey upon your arrival; and as it may possibly have escaped your memory, I enclose a translation of it;—I therefore, after very mature deliberation, submitted to you, whether it would not be advisable to confine your views for the present to the institution of a Phouzday Court at the capital only, which, from the lawless state of its inhabitants, was a measure of such evident expediency as I thought could possibly be liable to no objections; and the benefits that would naturally arise from it, I hoped would make an impression upon the minds of the people, and prepare them to receive it hereafter as a general regulation. I was happy to find our sentiments on this subject entirely corresponded: You approved, and recommended it to his Excellency the Vizier, who was pleased to accede to the proposition, and to nominate Molowey Mubeen to preside in the Court, an office he was very well qualified to fill, since the decrees of it would of course be regulated entirely by the law, as it is contained in the coran; and here the matter rests to this hour, and this hour the inhabitants of Lucknow are left in a condition of licentiousness, very near approaching to a state of nature; the interval, near two months, having been wasted in repeated, though hitherto fruitless, applications to Hyder Beg Cawn, on the subject of a house for holding the Court.

I believe it will be difficult for the most penetrating sagacity to discover, in this ample unadorned narrative of the fact, the slightest ground for complaint or apprehension; yet we are told the whole country is in alarm, and stricken with fear.—But how, or why? The Nabob has been humbly solicited to adopt a measure which had for its sole object the security and happiness of his people, and this, by the worthless part of his subjects, has been construed into an attempt to usurp

usurp and infringe his rights; and I, whose share in this transaction has been limited, God knows, to a few harmless researches, am represented as already in possession, by your sole appointment, of an authority which common sense must evince can be delegated by the Prince alone; I really, Sir, know not whether most to pity the folly, or despise the malice, of these contemptible slanderers.

And now I shall proceed to state my procedure with respect to the petitions mentioned in the last article of your letter. The minister has employed much art and labour to involve in darkness and difficulty that which in itself was most simple and evident, and utterly perverted the truth for the purpose of fixing upon me a charge of violence and usurpation; I trust, nevertheless, I shall prove my conduct to have been guarded, inoffensive, and upright. At the same time the detail of argument necessary to expose and refute his sophistry, will I am afraid swell this address to a very unreasonable size; yet to you, Sir, I shall make no apology, as you must be sensible that such explanation, however tedious, is often the only shield which remains to the whitest innocence, against the secret and deadly shafts of calumny and falsehood.

It is hardly necessary to recall to your remembrance, that all I have done in this business had the sanction of your commands; but it may be of importance to remark, that Hyder Beg Khan was duly apprized I acted entirely under this authority, as is proved by your letter to him, dated the 7th of Jummady ul Awul, a copy of which I inclose: It is therein mentioned that you had thought proper on this occasion to appoint Hussian Atta Beg to communicate between me and the minister; Hussian Atta Beg's deposition, therefore, will be very properly introduced here: The style of it is indeed widely different from that adopted by Hyder Beg in his address to you of the 14th of Jummady ul Awul—but, sir, it is the language of truth, relating with the most scrupulous exactness and fidelity every circumstance of my management; and far from furnishing any proof of that despotic authority which the minister so peremptorily asserts was assumed by me, and extended over Prince and people, it is indeed speaking evidence that all my efforts have been equally inoffensive and inefficient. To soften the heart of Hyder, and seek to charm him by persuasion and entreaty to listen to the voice of justice and humanity, was indeed an idle hope; and since these are the only arms we have hitherto employed against him, it will not be matter of surprize that our enterprize should have miscarried. Could the minister only prove the twentieth part of the absurdity and violence with which he has charged my conduct in the letter above alluded to, I do most readily allow I should be very ill qualified for the situation I have now the honour to be placed in by the Honourable the Governor General and Council; I shall therefore examine the contents of that letter throughout, and demonstrate upon what slight authority he has hazarded these wild and extravagant assertions. He talks there, sir, of “posing to the Nabob whether he should execute the business according to plans proposed by me, of the petitions under my signature, of mandates to the Aumils, and even of orders to his Excellency.”—and every syllable he says is a romance. The deposition of Hussian Atta Beg, through whom alone I have had an intercourse with the minister, proves clearly that I never presumed to *prescribe*; agreeably to your desire I suggested to him my ideas, but with the utmost deference, always submitting them to his correction, and professing to be guided by his better judgment: He says, “I am ready to obey your commands, regarding the petitions to which Mr. Cowper has put his signature. As Hussian Atta Beg has brought me a message from Mr. Cowper, that the Vizier's seal should be fixed to those identical petitions, I represented the circumstance to you, &c.”—not true; and he well knows he cannot produce a single petition signed by me. The undisguised state of the case is this: As the petitions were referred to me, I had them read, and directed Hussian Atta Beg to write upon the face of them severally an order, such as, had it finally rested with me to settle them, I should have issued upon the occasion, and then bade him carry them to the minister; but I did not, as Hyder Beg Khan would wish it to be understood, magisterially direct the Vizier's seal should be affixed; on the contrary, as Hussian Atta Beg has related, I requested the minister would decide upon the propriety of my ideas, and ultimately reject or adopt them, as he saw fit; and I chose this mode of communicating them, rather than by letter, because it was the simplest and readiest; to have written a formal address upon the subject of each complaint, would have been endless: I enclose one of the petitions, it will best illustrate my meaning—such were they all; and these are what Hyder Beg, born here and throughout his correspondence with you, studiously affects to call *petitions under my signature*, it is pretty evident with what intention; and really, Sir, I am ashamed of him. He continues, “After his Excellency went a hunting, Hussian Atta Beg brought me a message requesting I would put my own seal to the petitions.” This proposal, together with several others that have since been offered to his choice, each deviating from the other, he would wish to have considered as so many contradictions, hoping to fix upon us an imputation of wavering inconsistency; and in this idea he seems to triumph in his conversation with Hussian Atta Beg; but neither will his logic avail him here, since no second proposal was

submitted to him till he had rejected the first; nor would a second, even in that case, have been made him, could he have been prevailed upon by any entreaties to have substituted a plan of his own: But he affected, and still pretends pertinaciously to adhere to the mock appointment of Molowy Mulbein; and, speaking of him, tells you with great gravity, "that such causes as had occurred were decided according to the Mohometan law; that the registers were in his possession; and that from the period of his appointment (a twelvemonth) all disputes had been settled by him." Every thing within the compass of human impudence may be expected from the man who could openly hold this language to those whom he must have been sensible were perfectly acquainted with the *Déffous des Cartes*, and who were in possession of such a memorial written by the hand of the Molowy: For the rest, that others may come to understand the minister's character as well as we do, I must refer them to the afore said memorial, and to the Molowy's declaration, that all the disputes he has ever settled did not exceed thirty: Wonderful indeed! that in the course of twelve months only thirty complaints should have been preferred to the Daroga of the four Soubahs; yet this must have been the case, since, according to Hyder Beg's affirmation, the Molowy has settled all disputes that have occurred from the period of his appointment, and hence he would infer that your interposition upon the score of justice is wanton and impertinent. Is this a banter, Sir, or what is it?—He next observes, "Whatever complaints were made against the Aumils, the greater part concerned English sepoy's for the remission of rent." It pains me to be here, again, under the necessity of flatly contradicting him. The petitions from English sepoy's were not for remission of rent, but to be relieved from the most intolerable and unauthorized exactions, and they are still extant; they do not compose the fiftieth part of the petitions, and so this subtle insinuation, like all the rest, loses its effect. And now, Sir, I come to the conclusion of his letter, it runs thus: "It was a delicate matter, and of the first importance; when, in affairs relative to the capital, Mr. Cowper issued orders to his Excellency, he also put his signature to petitions, giving his mandates to the Aumils in the style of a Sovereign Prince, &c." After this unprovoked and defamatory libel he will not expect I should treat his person with much ceremony or respect: Yet, were it not for the character of treachery so strongly marked in his conduct, I should really be moved to pity and forgive him. I am not vindictive, but I owe it to myself not to expose my reputation to future peril by passing in silence over the past. I am therefore under the necessity of denying, in the most positive and unqualified forms, every syllable of the charge he has exhibited against me, and to establish which he has, as I have shewn, wickedly perverted and misrepresented facts. I directly affirm the whole to be a tissue of falsehoods and frothy declamation; and I desire, through you, to appeal to the Honourable the Governor General and Council, whose province it is to protect innocence from insult; and this I do that my proud accuser may be compelled to the proof, and that to one of us there may be no retreat.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect and esteem,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Signed) W. C O W P E R.

Lucknow,
the 3d May, 1783.

True Copies.

E. Hay,

Actg Secy to the Secret Dept.

Mr. Brislrow's Representation relative to the Institution of Adawluts in his Excellency the Vizier's Dominions.

Very early after my arrival I mentioned the subject of the Phowzedarry Adawlut to Hyder Beg Cawn, who professed a readiness to join with me in establishing it upon a respectable footing; he promised to procure a house for Molovee Mobine to hold his court; I was, nevertheless, constantly told that the Vizier occupied all his houses; tents and other articles were purposely dispersed among them, in order to furnish a plea for evasions. My repeated and earnest solicitations induced

induced the minister to send for Molovee Mobine, on some day at the end of the month of March, and take notice of him for the first time; he was presented with a dooley, and five hundred rupees, as a consideration for above seven months that he had nominally held the appointment.—Twelve sepoy were attached to his person, and he was told to receive a tent for his court of justice, and to exercise the functions of his office, without any other steps being taken to invest him with the necessary authorities.

On the 11th ultimo the minister informed me, that the Vizier had thought proper to allot a house for the court of justice; but at my next meeting with Molovee Mobine, he acquainted me, that he had been to view the premises, which he found unfit for the purpose, being situated in the center of the palace, where his proceedings would be subject to restraint; that the place itself was too confined, and not easy of access; and further, that goods belonging to his Excellency were deposited in the House. So gross an insult from Hyder Beg Cawn, in attempting to impose upon my understanding by artifices too thin to furnish a veil of deception, compelled me to take notice of his conduct, and I have expressed my sentiments very freely to him in the course of our correspondence.

I apprized Hyder Beg Cawn very fully of my intentions concerning the institution of the Adawlut, notwithstanding which, I was informed, to my great astonishment, that the whole town had taken the alarm, in consequence of its having been maliciously and falsely propagated, "That men of the first rank, and even the Vizier himself, were subject to its arbitrary decrees; that his Excellency's rights and prerogatives were infringed; that general commotions throughout the country would be the inevitable consequence; and finally, that Mr. Cowper was appointed the Superintendent." In order to satisfy the Honourable Board of my earnest wish to shew every respect to the Vizier's authority, and to confute these base aspersions, I have called upon Mr. Cowper to explain his conduct; and the truth will appear upon a perusal of that gentleman's narrative.

As the Honourable the Governor General's instructions, relative to the institution of Adawluts, rest the matter in my discretion, it behoves me to explain the reasons which have induced me to urge the measure. My motive for intruding this detail upon you, is not to evince the self-evident proposition of their necessity, but to guard against any misrepresentations, which may have been made by the minister, suggesting that the country is well governed, justice already duly administered, and consequently the institution of Adawluts needless. By what I can collect from the conversations that have lately passed between us, these, and the infringement of the Nabob's rights and prerogatives, are the arguments upon which his objections will be founded; he will assert that Molovee Mobine's authority is established; but it is incumbent on me to inform you, that his proceedings are a mockery, like all the other incidents of the minister's pretended obedience, he having no authority to enforce his decrees.

The annexed extract of my address to the Honourable the Governor General, concerning the state of the Vizier's dominions, will explain the confusion in which I found the government when I took charge of the residency, and how completely every channel for the redress of wrongs was stopped: The communication between different parts of the Vizier's dominions was then interrupted, and travellers, except in large bodies, could not pass in safety; I have now the pleasure to inform you, that I have in some measure corrected these disorders, though nothing can effectually remove them, but the establishment which I have so urgently, but in vain, endeavoured to introduce. I here beg leave briefly to mention the leading principles upon which I wished to institute the Phouzedarry Adawlut.

1st. The licentiousness of the dependants and favourites of the Vizier, the ministers, and other persons in authority, has been a constant source of dread to the people; and it will not be the least arduous task appertaining to the duties of the Adawlut, to restrain their conduct; they should doubtless be subject to its jurisdiction.

2dly. The Adawlut should have no tendency to retrospection, and consequently the minds of the people need be under no alarm on account of past offences.

3dly. Personal safety being the first step towards relieving the country from a state of anarchy, and re-establishing the Vizier's authority, these desirable advantages will be materially assisted by the institution of an Adawlut; and I cannot conceive how any commotions or dangerous consequences should result from such an establishment: On the contrary, the people must rejoice at the security they will derive from the Phouzedarry Adawlut. And,

4thly.

4thly. The decisions of the court to be guided, agreeable to the customs of the country, by the precepts of the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions.

It is true Hyder Beg Cawn has, occasionally, when I have recommended the wrongs of persons to his notice, procured the Vizier's orders to his Aumils for their redress; but these being in general disobeyed, as he was convinced they would be, did but increase the evil, by exposing the weakness of government. At length, the complaints of the people increasing daily upon me, so as to render it exceedingly irksome to me to appear abroad, and to relieve my mind from the contemplation of calamities which I had not the power to remedy, I requested Mr. Cowper to undertake the task of ascertaining the grounds of their several complaints, and refer such cases as he deemed deserving of attention to the minister's cognizance. Hyder Beg Cawn has on this occasion shewn a disposition to cavil at the simplest propositions, and wilfully misconstrues my intentions; the proofs of which it is unnecessary for me to enter upon, as the circumstances are fully explained in Mr. Cowper's narrative, and the translation of my correspondence.

It is evident, from the complaints which have hitherto come to my knowledge, tending in general to develop the violences and exactions committed by the Aumils, that notwithstanding the frequent balances of revenue which have occurred in the accounts of this government, the country is rackrented, and the collections have, upon an average, been rigorously enforced. I have invariably endeavoured to regulate my conduct so as to avoid personal attacks; insisting, however, at the same time, that justice should be administered, without distinction or regard to rank or station. The minister has conceived, as I should judge from his conduct, a mistaken opinion, that his dependants should be exempted from the penalties of any general regulation; and that to charge them with crimes, and inflict punishment, upon conviction, is a diminution of his authority and consequence. It would be difficult to ascertain the extent of an evil of so dangerous a tendency, when it is considered that there are few men in power under this government who do not owe their situation to his patronage.—This doctrine will explain the minister's negligence in redressing the grievances of individuals, and his violent opposition to the trust I delegated to Mr. Cowper of enquiring into them.

I have advised that in future the decision of all disputes, relative to land or revenue, be considered part of the duties of the office of Dewan; and that in civil cases, where individuals only may be parties, the Aumils or other provincial magistrates should decide. This is, in my opinion, the most that can be done in the present state of the country.

These regulations are, I conceive, agreeable to the letter and spirit of the Honourable the Governor General's instructions to me; but the regular and firm establishment of plans of so important and extensive a nature, must be slow in its progress, and assisted by the steady support of the Honourable Company's as well as the Vizier's government.

At present the executive duties of every department of the state are vested in Hyder Beg Cawn, who appears determined to oppose every institution, however beneficial to society, that may in its effects deprive him of a part of his present uncontrouled and arbitrary power. Not content with holding the first place, he thinks it necessary to his consequence that the people should look to him, and him alone, as the sole mover of every measure, and the only person invested with the patronage of this government, and that even the administration of justice should depend upon his will. I submit it to your judgment, gentlemen, if it be possible for any individual to discharge the duties of such complicated and extensive trusts.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. John Bristow to the Honourable the Governor General,
dated the 12th December, 1782.

First, their government.

Despotism is the principle upon which every measure is founded, and the people in the interior parts of the country are ruled at the discretion of the Aumil or Phouzedar for the time being.—They exercise, within the limits of their jurisdiction, the powers of life and death, and decision in civil and other cases, in the same extent as the Sovereign at the capital. The forms prescribed by the ancient institutions of the Mogul empire are unattended to, and the will of the provincial magistrate

magistrate is the sole law of the people.—The total relaxation of the Vizier's authority, his inattention and dislike to business, leave the Aumils in possession of this dangerous power, unawed and uncontrouled by any apprehension of retrospection, or the interference of justice; I can hardly quote an instance, since the Vizier's accession to the musnud, of an Aumil having been punished for oppression, though the complaints of the people, and the state of the country, are notorious proofs of the violences daily committed—it is even become unsafe for travellers to pass, except in large bodies—murders, thefts, and other enormities shocking to humanity, are committed in open day.

Every Zemindar should be constituted the magistrate in his Zemindarry, and collect the revenues according to certain established rates recorded in the Cutcherry, and published throughout the district. The Aumil should be the controuling power between the Ryot and the Zemindar; should enforce the regulations; see peace and good order preserved in the several Zemindarries; and make the Zemindars accountable for all tumults, thefts, and murders, within their jurisdiction.—In great towns there ought to be a Cutwaul or Haakeem to distribute justice.

Such has been the system of this government, that the oppressions have generally originated with the Aumils. They have been rarely selected for their abilities, or integrity; but from favour, or the means to advance a small sum upon their being appointed to their office, the Aumil enters upon his trust, ruined in his reputation and fortune, and unless he accomplishes his engagements, which is seldom the case, disgrace and punishment follow. Though the balance of revenue may be rigorously demanded of him, it has not been usual to institute any enquiry for oppression. The Zemindars, thus left at the mercy of the Aumils, are often driven to rebellion. The weak are obliged to submit to his exactions, or fly the country; and the Aumil, unable to reduce the more powerful, is compelled to enter into a disgraceful compromise. Every Zemindar looks to his fort for protection, and the country is crowded with them. Almas Ally Cawn asserts, there are not less than seven hundred in his districts; hence it has become a general custom to seize the brother, son, or some near relation or dependant of the different Zemindars, as hostages for the security of the revenue. A great Aumil will sometimes have three or four hundred of these hostages, whom he is obliged to confine in places of security,

A few men, like Almas Ally Cawn, and Khaujah ain ul Deen, have from their regularity in the performance of pecuniary engagements rendered themselves useful to the Vizier. A strict scrutiny into his affairs was at all times irksome to his Excellency; and none of the ministers or officers about his person possessing the active persevering spirit requisite to conduct the detail of engagements for a number of small farms, it became convenient to receive a large sum from a great farmer without trouble or deficiency. This system was followed by the most pernicious consequences. These men were above controul; they exacted their own terms, and the districts they farmed were most cruelly oppressed; the revenue of Rohilcund is reduced above a third, and Almas Ally Cawn's administration is well known to have been extremely violent.

The foregoing representation of the state of this government will, I hope, satisfy you of the difficulty in collecting the revenues. A very strong military force will be required to preserve the country in peace; the number for which funds are at present allotted would in my opinion amply suffice, if it existed; but I suppose not two thirds of the men kept upon the books are actually entertained. The discipline and proper application of this force, will become a matter of serious consideration. I do not mean to propose, that they should be put under the command of British officers, as a very extraordinary expence would attend that measure, and I do not think the service of the collections would be so well executed. The troops now in the Vizier's service are ill paid, and ill appointed, not owing to the want of means; as I think when I shall forward you the statements I have so long been endeavouring to complete, you will judge them adequate to every service, if not dissipated and squandered away. The evil originates in the want of checks to the disbursements to the army, and of proper officers and commissaries, to see them duly appropriated.

The same inconveniences exist in the receipt of the Vizier's revenue, and other branches of his government in the general department; offices of collection and treasury, and courts for the administration of justice, ought doubtless to be established. In a duty of so delicate a nature as the execution of your commands on this head, I must necessarily expose myself to the opposition of persons interested in the continuance of the abuses.

Fourth, Zemindars, and the means taken to restore peace.

The collection of the revenue under the controul of the Aumils is entirely in the hands of the Zemindars, the lands throughout the country being granted in Talooks and Zemindarries.

The means taken to restore peace are explained in my letter to the Board of the 1st instant.— The detachments from the Honourable Company's troops I consider only a temporary expedient. I propose recommending that a separate plan for the administration of justice in all matters of revenue should be framed and carried into execution. You may perhaps make this branch part of the duties of the office of collections, and the Dewan will act in it, and appoint deputies in each Amildarry.

Peace is by no means restored, for if the Company's troops were relieved from the places at which they are now stationed, I should expect that the commotions would be renewed. Gorruckpore, Beraitch, Sultanpore, Azim Ghurr, Ghouda, and all the frontiers, are provinces in which the Vizier's authority is ill established. In some of them there are troubles at this time. New detachments of the Honourable Company's troops might be advisable, if the state of affairs in other respects did not render the appearance of a formidable force on the frontiers necessary, as well to awe foreign powers, as to keep Almas Ally Cawn, and Khaughah ain ul Deen, within the line of their duty.

EXTRACT of the Honourable the Governor General's Instructions to the Resident, dated the 23d October, 1782.

ADALUTS.—In this last description I include the Adaluts; you will find them recommended, but conditionally, in my instructions to Mr. Middleton.

It is certain that the want of them, and the universal and extreme licentiousness occasioned thereby, is one of the most disreputable defects of the Vizier's government; yet I much doubt whether, introduced into such a state at once and abruptly, they would not add to the mischiefs they were intended to redress; for perhaps there is scarce an individual who would not become immediately obnoxious to their authority, and I fear scarce an individual capable of discharging even a small portion of their decrees. While they do not exist, every man knows the hazard he incurs in lending his money; the establishment might tend to deceive, by holding out the appearance of false assurances; and, with respect to oppressions of every species, unless each court was armed with a strong military force, it would not be in their power to prevent or punish them; neither in that case is it certain, that they would not prove themselves the greatest instruments of oppression.

The Amils in the first instance, and the Munduls or Chiefs of the villages ultimately, must supply this defect, if it cannot be otherwise remedied. I merely intimate this subject to you as proper for your enquiry and consideration, but cannot give you any instructions concerning it.

EXTRACT of the Resident's Letter to the Honourable the Governor General, dated the 12th December, 1782.

Fifth Head, } The institution of Adaluts
Offices. } I will be attended with the utmost difficulty; the reasons you have yourself assigned are so forcible, that I have only to trouble you with a few hints in corroboration of your own opinions.

The Nabob, the ministers, and every man of rank at this court, will be interested in opposing the institution of courts of justice. The Nabob is surrounded by persons, who, presuming upon the countenance they receive from him, commit every kind of oppression. They are generally men of low birth, suddenly raised to power and consequence, which they are ignorant how to use. The ministers have more creditable dependants, but these presume in an equal degree on their influence. The resumption of jaghyrs, and reduction of salaries, have unavoidably involved numbers of people in debt, which has led to the commission of violences.

To institute courts of justice upon a respectable footing, they should extend to men of all descriptions. The favourites and dependants of the Nabob and ministers, long accustomed to live independant of all controul, will not easily be brought to submit to a regular jurisdiction.

I would however propose, that Molovee Mowbine, the man recommended by Mr. Middleton, should continue, with the name of Sudder ul Huck, and when regularity shall be introduced into other branches of the government, the extension of his power will form part of the plan.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

MEMORIAL

Secret Consultation,
29th May, 1783.

MEMORIAL of Molewy Mahmud Mubbeen.

These are the facts.—It had been ever the custom of my ancestors to teach and explain the sciences. They were held in honour and respect by kings and princes. In imitation of them I was myself employed in fulfilling the duties of my colleague. I had no intercourse with the great. In the month of Zuada Mr. Middleton sent for me, and informed me that it was the Honourable Governor General's pleasure that I should go and take charge of the Adaulut at Benares. As I was very averse to all worldly affairs, I represented to Mr. Middleton that the Adaulut was a charge of great moment, that it befitted not me, and that I entreated I might be permitted to decline it. He granted my request. At the expiration of four months, on the 9th of Rubhyussany, just after dark, the Cutwaul Ummoo came to me, saying, will you not embark in a business which has for its object the happiness of mankind; a whole world will be destroyed on your refusal. Relate, said I, the particulars. There was (he answered) to-day a council upon the subject of the Adaulut, and the choice has fallen upon you; let me know whether you consent. I was filled with concern at his report, and bade him leave me in my present situation; at the same time flatly refusing to have any concern with the Adaulut. He returned in the morning, and entreated me, as I held him for my friend, to agree to his proposal. I again refused him. He assured me that there was no intention to make the Adaulut a burthen to me; that I should still continue to perform the duties of my school in quiet; and that having enquired the law from me, the executive part of the administration of justice should be transferred to others; and if I persisted in my refusal I should highly offend the men in power, and do myself much mischief. I told him, that if I was certain that every thing would be done according to law, and that no oppression would be suffered, no interference or recommendation where justice was concerned, and (agreeable to the practice of kings) that all respect would be observed towards me, that then, and to preserve my honour, I would submit. He informed me, that his Excellency the Nabob, Hyder Beg Khan, and Rajah Tuket Roy, had subscribed to these conditions. During this conversation, the Cauzy Mahmud Tucky and Shaw Sultaun came to me from Hyder Beg Khan and the Rajah. The Cauzy told me that Hyder Beg Khan sent his compliments, and earnestly requested I would accept the employment, he having the very best opinion of my honour and integrity, and knowing no one so well qualified for it as myself. I still persisted in my refusal, when the Cauzy whispered me, that if I offended the minister and the rest, it would be the cause of evil to me. I answered, that this was an act of necessity. The Cauzy told me that what was proper to be said on the subject, he would say to Hyder Beg Khan. Next Shaw Sultan addressed me from the Rajah, acquainting me, that he presented his respects, and besought me to listen to his request. I told him how greatly I was averse; and begged, if the Rajah had any friendship for me, that he would spare me; but Shaw Sultan observed, that this refusal was improper. I am, said I, without remedy;—and here the matter rested near four months, when it was revived on the 17th of Jummadyussany, by a message from Suket Roy, who sent me a miana, informing me that the minister was gone to the Durbar, and that I must attend him. I was very angry, and replied, that it was impossible I should attend the Durbar; they notwithstanding sent the Cutwaul to fetch me, however much I entreated first to speak a few words to him, and that then I would go to the Nabob; he would not listen to me. When I arrived in the presence I found there Surforauze ud Dowla, Hyder Beg Khan, and Raja Tuket Roy; Hyder Beg addressed me thus: I am commanded by his Excellency to inform you, that he has the utmost confidence in your probity and talents; that he considers you as perfectly qualified for such an office; and that he has in consequence appointed you to administer justice *throughout his dominions*. I answered, that no decrees, but such as were in conformity to the law, and to justice, would be given by me; that I should shew partiality to no man, and that I called upon God to preserve my faith. I at the same time observed, that it rested with his Excellency to enforce orders. He was himself graciously pleased to encourage me to act with firmness and confidence, assuring me that none should presume to disobey me, and directing me forthwith to depute my own Naibs to Fyzabad, and the other stations. He then bestowed upon me a pair of shawls and goshwara, and having received four rupees from Raja Tuket Roy, I presented them as a nuzzer to his Excellency, and retired. Hyder Beg being returned, gave me great encouragement, and desired I would go to Mr. Middleton and Mr. Johnson. I went immediately to wait upon both gentlemen, accompanied by the Rajah, and requested of Mr. Middleton that he would do me the favour to issue the necessary orders. He replied, that if it was agreeable to his Excellency, it would also be agreeable to him. Mr. Johnson observed, it was extremely proper that there should be law and justice; and that he had heard good report of my learning and knowledge, and fidelity and integrity. I observed, that it rested with them to expedite the order. They answered, that orders conformable to the

the Nabob's pleasure would be issued; and so, being dismissed, I returned home. It was no sooner public that I had been appointed to administer justice throughout the four soubahs, than numberless complaints poured in upon me. Now, inasmuch as I had no establishment whatever, I was in a terrible dilemma; I therefore addressed myself to Surferauz ud Dowla, representing, that I had been unjustly plunged into this misery;—that I had neither Naib or Assistants, and that my school would also be ruined; and that it was impossible I should perform what I had undertaken. Surferauz ud Dowla spoke to Raja Tuket Roy upon the subject, who told him that he would appoint me a Naib, who should relieve me from all the trouble of the Adaulut; and that I might regularly attend my school. He nominated the afore said Ummo Cutwaul to this department, who came and took his seat in my house, enquired the law, settled the disputes, and having so done, exacted a fourth part from the plaintiff, and fees of summonses, &c. from the defendant. I declared this proceeding to be illegal, and that a covenant against injustice had been made with me; and I commanded him to abstain from such practices. He insisted that it was no business of mine; that it was not I who took the money; that it belonged to Government, and that he had orders of the Government for what he did—That he should discharge the wages of the Peons from the amount, and the surplus he should pay into the exchequer. I told him, that for my own part, nothing should induce me to receive a single cawry of money so obtained. The Cutwaul went and informed Rajah Tuket Roy, who assured me it was an old custom; that the money belonged to Government, and that I should not be desired to receive any of it. I replied, that no such practices should ever be carried on in my house; that they might enquire the law of me, but they must find some other place for the Naib to collect in. He said he would appoint a house for holding the court contiguous to mine, and thus two months elapsed: when it was notoriously public that the Naib of the Adaulut took bribes, Roshun Chobdar informed Hyder Beg of the fact, and an oilman, from whom he had exacted a hundred rupees, insisted to be allowed to make his complaint to the Nabob. It was in vain that I represented and remonstrated against the disgrace of this procedure: nobody attended to me. It happened that I was taken ill, and so continued a month; upon my recovery, having come to a full knowledge of all this infamy and oppression, I resolved to relinquish my office absolutely, and so I plainly told Mr. Johnson, who had referred some complaint to my decision, and I in consequence sent my resignation in form to Hyder Beg; observing, that I had been most injuriously branded, and accused of corruption. I received no answer. It happened, that these events came to the knowledge of Mr. Johnson, who sent for me, and enquired particularly into all the circumstances, which I faithfully related to him. He directed me to take *his* people, and enforce my orders according to law. I observed, that it became not me to take *his* people, I who had so long lived under the protection of his Excellency; and that I should be marked as a turbulent man. He replied, I understand you. Soon after Mr. Middleton returned to Cawnpore, and wrote to me, desiring I would send him a list of the Adaulut establishment. I represented, in answer, that it was now five months, and no one step had yet been taken towards an establishment; that the name of a court of justice indeed remained, but those who were to have assisted in executing its decrees has long since absconded, as they could not possibly exist without pay. He again wrote to me, and directed me to attend him; which I did, and he then ordered me to furnish him with any requisitions I might have made on this subject to the minister. I obeyed him, and delivered the papers. The people of the city gave me to understand, that by visiting the English gentlemen I should extremely incense against me the people in power; having no remedy, I went to Hyder Beg's, to enter into an explanation with him on this subject. He was at home, but sent me word he was sick, and I must come to-morrow; upon which I wrote to him, stating that I had something of importance to represent to him. The next morning, when the minister went to wait on Mr. Middleton, that gentleman put into his hands the papers relative to the Adaulut, and desired him to send for me, and adjust the business to my satisfaction. I attended Hyder Beg Khan in consequence, and told him the circumstances relative to the fees and bribes, representing at the same time the illegality of such proceedings. He assured me it was none of his doing, and that now he had absolutely abolished the fees, &c. throughout his Excellency's dominions, and that nothing of the kind would occur in future; he further directed me to name a stipend, such as would enable me to appear with proper dignity; but this I declined, desiring to refer it to his and Mr. Middleton's decision. Mr. Middleton afterwards proposed to him, that my salary should be fixed at three thousand rupees a month, and that I should have a palankeen, &c. but Hyder Beg refused his assent. Mr. Middleton then informed me of his proposal, with the minister's rejection of it. In the course of these debates no provision whatever was made for the people, whom I fairly told they had little to hope, as the fees were abolished, and no other mode of paying them substituted; at length the Cutwaul discharged what was due on this account to the end of Rumzaun, and the same night I suspended him from his office, and the officers of the Court dispersed. Now as I continued to visit my friends as usual, I frequently heard the inhabitants as I passed, cry "Behold the Daroga of the Adaulut trudging on foot through dirt and mire!" a circumstance which did not a little distress me; but what is past is past. In the mean time Mr. Middleton departed, and Mr. Bristow arrived:

arrived: going twice or thrice to pay my respects to him as Sudder ul Huck, and not being able to procure a meana, I was compelled to go on foot; the distance was a coss, and it fatigued me exceedingly, I therefore, as I had no access to Hyder Beg Khan, represented this circumstance to Surferauze Uddowla, and entreated for heaven's sake he would exonerate me from this mock title of Superintendent of the Adaulut, that I might escape the distresses that were attached to it. Surferauze Uddowla gave notice of my situation to Rajah Nunderam, and at the same time directed his own Daroga to furnish me with a meana, and on the first of Rubby Uffauy Hyder Beg Khan did me the favour to send me one by a servant of Rajah Nunderam's. I waited upon him, and informed him of Mr. Bristow's having spoken to me on the subject of the Adaulut; Hyder assured me it was also his wish to see justice prevail, neither was he himself exempt from the law, but as for such an establishment as Mr. Johnson and Mr. Middleton proposed, it was impossible. The rest you know.

A true translation.

(Signed) W. C O W P E R.

The Deposition of Hussun Atta Beg.

The first day (7th of Jummady ulawul) Mr. Cowper sent for me, and gave me a letter under the seal of Mr. Bristow, for Hyder Beg Khan, together with several petitions of complaint, some coming from the city, and others from the provinces, and directed me to deliver them and the letter to Hyder Beg Khan, and request, in his name, that he would give such orders with respect to the petitioners, as should seem good to him, and agreeable to the custom of this country; and that in those relating to the provinces, he would be pleased to procure his Excellency's letters to the several Aumils, that they might be settled accordingly, and information of them having been so settled transmitted to his Excellency: touching those complaints which were preferred by persons in the city, Mr. Cowper requested the minister would be pleased to settle them himself, and he at the same time directed me to receive Hyder Beg's commands relative to the time he would chuse I should attend him for the transaction of this business. I executed my commission—Hyder Beg Khan directed me to leave the petitions with him, that he would the next day inform his Excellency of the circumstances, receive his orders, and afterwards make his report to Mr. Bristow, and bade me attend him in the evening. I returned, and related what had passed to Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cowper. A second time Mr. Cowper sent me to Hyder Beg, desiring me to say to him, that if there was any objection to, or difficulty in, procuring his Excellency's letters, that he thought the Nabob's seal affixed to the petition itself (the necessary order being first written upon the face of it) would answer every purpose, and ensure obedience from the Aumils. I waited upon Hyder Beg accordingly, who in answer again told me, it was very well, and that he would represent the business to his Excellency, and inform Mr. Bristow, in the morning, of his pleasure. In the mean time his Excellency set off upon a hunting party. Again Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cowper directed me to inform Hyder Beg of their request; that it would be sufficient if he (who was the acting minister) would be pleased to affix his seal alone to the petitions, provided there was any objection to the former proposal relative to that of the Nabob's. Hyder Beg Khan, in answer, observed, that he was not aware of his Excellency's departure, but that, if it was the pleasure of the gentlemen, he would address a letter upon the subject to the Nabob, or, if they preferred it, wait his return, and then represent the matter to him, and let them know his Excellency's pleasure. With this reply, I returned to Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cowper. These gentlemen soon after delivered me the copies of several petitions, and ordered me to wait upon Hyder Beg Khan, and procure from him the Nabob's letters to the Aumils, enclosing the aforementioned copies. When I had preferred this request, he spoke thus to me: "You first brought me a message that I should obtain his Excellency's letters. You delivered a second, that if there was any difficulty in procuring his Excellency's letters, that his seal affixed to the petitions would answer the purpose. Again you told me, from the gentlemen, that if the Nabob's seal could not be procured, my own would be sufficient. And lastly, you bring me word, that it is their desire that the copies of the petitions should be enclosed in his Excellency's letters." I answered, it was very true, I had certainly delivered the messages he mentioned. He then demanded concerning the original petitions; I told him Mr. Cowper had them: "then it follows," said he, "Mr. Cowper is to transact this business." "True, Sir," answered I; "as you say, so it appears. The messages I had in charge to deliver to you were to

" the purport I have stated, and I shall faithfully return your answers, and I have nothing further to say on the subject." He then desired I would assure the gentlemen he should never reject their commands, and that he would prepare and deliver the letters to Mr. Bristow in person.

A true translation.

(Signed)

WM. COWPER.

(A true copy.)

E. Hay,

Act^s Sec to the Secret Dep.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. John Bristow to Hyder Beg Cawn, dated the 23d Rubbee ul Sany 1197 Hegira.

It is a period of six months since the cause concerning the sons of Mahommed Ally has been referred to the Addalut. Molovee Mahommed Mowbine expounded the law of the Khoran, " that the sons were accountable for the debts of the father, with the proviso of his leaving sufficient property to pay them—the complainant should identify the property, or forfeit his claim." I have in this manner a thousand people making daily complaints to me—a circumstance highly disgraceful both to his Excellency and the English. It is incumbent on you to devise means of establishing some mode for the administration of justice. I will explain my sentiments to you on the subject at our next meeting.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Cawn, dated the 7th of Jemâd ul Owul 1197 Hegira.

I before represented to you, that I was much distressed by the number of complainants who perpetually surrounded me. I am now obliged to repeat this representation, and to observe, that it is absolutely necessary to adopt some mode of doing them justice: I have therefore referred such petitions as have been presented to me to Mr. Cowper, and I request that you and he will take measures for adjusting their complaints, to which end Mr. Cowper will communicate with you through Hussen Atta Beg.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Hyder Beg Cawn, in Answer to Mr. Bristow's Letter of the 23d Rubbee ul Sany.

I have received your favour, and in regard to the affair of the Addalut shall yield obedience to whatever you may think proper to direct. Molovy Mobine is appointed to the office, and I will establish him on any footing you shall please to order.

TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Cawn, dated the 14th
Jemad ul Owul 1197.

Some days since Myr Mahommed Hufsa Atta Cawn went to you on the part of Mr. Cowper, and returned with a message, that "after you should have represented the affair to his Excellency, "orders would be issued," I informed you, in reply, that for the dispatch of business of this nature, your seal to the arzees, or a perwannah or letter in your name to the Aumils, would suffice. To this proposition I was not favoured with any answer; in consequence of which the whole business has been suspended. It is uncertain whether his Excellency will return soon, as the complainants are numerous, and other matters are also protracted. I must trouble you to issue your own perwannahs or letters to the Aumils, to render justice to the oppressed, that there may be no delay in expediting necessary matters. If you should entertain any objections to this proposition, be free in communicating them to me. I esteem your friendship superior to every other consideration. It is my opinion you have authority in these matters; you nevertheless postpone the execution of them untill his Excellency's return. It is with sincerity and satisfaction that I shew the most profound respect to his Excellency, and certainly consider it adviseable not to transact affairs in general, except with his approbation: It would however, be endless labour to his Excellency to inspect orders concerning the current business, such as directions to aumils to make enquiry into complaints of oppression, which ought to be dispatched off hand, having the good of humanity for their sole object.

It is my sincere wish that, in conformity to the Honourable the Governor General's commands I should regulate all matters with your participation.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Hyder Beg Cawn, in Answer, of the same Date.

I am ready to obey your commands regarding the petitions to which Mr. Cowper has put his signature, as well as in every other matter. As Hufsan Atta Cawn brought me a message from Mr. Cowper, that the Vizier's seal should be affixed to those identical petitions, I represented the circumstances to you, and requested your commands, whether I should apply to his Excellency on the subject; to which you replied, that untill the affair of the addalut should be properly settled, it was unnecessary to do it. After his Excellency went a hunting, Hufsan Atta Cawn brought me a message, requesting I would put my own seal to the petitions. I replied, that I would first ask your commands. I represented to you, that Molovy Mowbine was appointed to the addalut, and such causes as had occurred were decided according to the Mahomedan law. The registers have been delivered to me from the period of his appointment; *all disputes* have been decided by him. The Molovy's decrees have been executed. Whatever complaints were made against the Aumils, the greater part of which concerned English sepoy's for the remission of rent, either his Excellency's shokas, or my letters, have been given to the complainants, and justice administered where it was due: this same mode is still in force. I will give stronger injunctions than ever concerning these matters. In every respect, I owe obedience and submission to your commands: it was a delicate matter, and of the first importance; when, in affairs relative to the capital, Mr. Cowper issued orders to his Excellency, he also put his signature to petitions, giving his mandates to the Aumils in whose jurisdictions the particular incidents occurred, in the style of a sovereign prince. I request to know your commands, whether I should represent the circumstances to his Excellency, and propose executing the business according to the forms prescribed by Mr. Cowper.

TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Cawn, dated 17th Jemmad ul Owul 1197.

From the intelligence communicated to me by my people, I understand that the inhabitants in general are alarmed at the institution of an addalut. To dispel those alarms, which are totally groundless, I think it necessary to apprize you of the truth. I wish that the addalut should be instituted in a manner to prevent thefts and murders as far as it be possible to do it. I am informed that they are daily committed in the city of Lucknow, and its neighbourhood. I have repeatedly troubled you with my sentiments, that it was highly necessary to put a stop to those disorders.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Hyder Beg Cawn to Mr. Bristow, of the same date.

In answer to your orders regarding the addalut. I stated to you the mode of establishing it. Whatever regulations you now think proper to order, I shall shew my obedience to.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Cawn, dated the 26th Jemmad ul Owul 1197.

I understand the house allotted for the Fousdarry Addalut is totally unfit for the purpose; it is filled with furniture and goods belonging to the Vizier, and situated in the centre of the palace. It is necessary that you should fix on a proper house in the town of Lucknow, the one you have selected shews that you are trifling with me.

Mr. Cowper before sent you, by Hufsum Atta Cawn, several petitions agreeable to the inclosed list; you will please to return them by the bearer, that I may prepare drafts of shokas in his Excellency's name, or letters in yours to the Aumils, whichever may be the properest, directing enquiry to be made into the complaints.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Hyder Beg Cawn to Mr. Bristow, of the same Date.

I have been honoured with your letter. His Excellency directed that the court of justice should be held in the palace. The house allotted for the purpose is so extensive that all the offices under the Duân were formerly kept in it. All cutcherries have invariably been held in the palace. The Duanny cutcherry is held in a burradarry belonging to it; his Excellency has thought proper to arrange matters in this manner. There is a passage of egress and regress, and the people cannot be interrupted from passing and re-passing. I will, agreeable to your orders, apply to his Excellency to allot another house for the addalut.

According

According to your commands, I return the petitions, which have Mr. Cowper's signature.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Cawn; dated the 27th Jemmad ul Owul 1197.

I have received your letter concerning "your intentions of soliciting his Excellency to allot a house for the addalut in the city of Lucknow." The case stands thus:—Molovy Mowbine has held his appointment near a year. Notwithstanding I have repeatedly troubled you concerning a house, specifying that called after Sheir Jung, as well as many others fit for the purpose, which were empty, none have as yet been granted. The two rooms you selected in his Excellency's palace are totally unfit for the Court of Justice; and previous to the granting Molovy Mowbine the said two rooms, you desired him to erect a tent. You, my good Sir, who are a wise man, and knowing in the ways of the world, have, after infinite delay, determined on granting a tent for a Court of Justice. My friendship for you is firm; but it is absolutely necessary to tell you the plain truth. When I before had the honour to reside at his Excellency's Court, and there was no intermediate agent between us, I never received a refusal to a single requisition; now that the business is conducted through you, I have experienced a total change in his Excellency's disposition. If it be true that ill-intentioned men counteract your advice to his Excellency, it is necessary such people should be dismissed from his councils; and as you have particularized Myrza Hassim, it is consistent with our friendship that he should not be employed in transactions between his Excellency and you. You should also devise means of having him expelled. The year is nearly expired, and this is the time for making the general arrangement for the better settlement of the Vizier's affairs, when both his Excellency's and the Honourable the Governor General's friends will be put to the trial. Most certain is it, the man who proves his attachment and fidelity will be continued and receive favours. Particular reasons have prevented me from completing the general system: The period now approaches for carrying it into execution; if it be counteracted, the offence will be considered as a breach of the Honourable the Governor General's orders, and I shall be disgraced; the well-wishers and dependants of both Governments, particularly you, Sir, should give their hearty assistance.

The Poudarry Addalut is not a new business, otherwise I should not be so particular in my explanations.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Cawn, dated the 29th Jemmad ul Owul 1197.

Molovy Mowbine this day gave me to understand, that contrary to the intentions I had expressed in the letter I had the honour to address you the day before yesterday, that you had directed him in harsh language to commence upon the administration of justice in the Burradarry; you accused him of being the author of the information I had received on that head, as also of representing to me that he had not been invested with any authority. The Molovy is greatly alarmed at your treatment of him, and has again represented his fears and apprehensions to me. In your letter of the 26th, you promise to apply to his Excellency concerning a house; this is the 29th, and in breach of your promise you hold such extraordinary language to the Molovy as excites my surprise.

The truth is, that several people have both written and sent messages to me, setting forth their dread of visiting me on your account. A few days since you publicly asserted, before a large company, that whoever visited a *certain person*, meaning the Resident, should feel the consequences.

As you are considered to be the Honourable Company's dependant, it is my opinion that you have been very deficient in your duty and attachment to the Honourable the Governor General, in expressing your sentiments so haughtily to Molovy Mowbine, and in discouraging people from visiting me. I flatter myself, that in the execution of the Honourable Company's business, and

for the benefit of his Excellency's affairs, I shall on every occasion receive your hearty support: and that the dependants and well-wishers of both Governments will unite in testifying their zeal and fidelity. I have uniformly made my representations to his Excellency through you; and I have strictly adhered to my instructions in all transactions: Touching the Foudarry Addalut, I have only in view the good of humanity, and the bringing to condign punishment thieves and murderers. As the mode of acting which you have prescribed to the Molovy is personally disgraceful to him, it appears impracticable that he should by such means be able to exercise the duties of his office. From the regard I bear you, I think it necessary to apprise you I shall consider any ill-treatment of Molovy Mowbine, as a breach of our friendship, the Molovy's life and honour being under my protection. I protest against the consequences of the delays which have occurred in the establishment of the Addalut; and I repeat my request, that a proper house may be delivered over to his charge.

As I mean to transmit our correspondence on this subject to the Honourable Governor General, beg the favour you will return me an answer to every particular.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Hyder Beg Cawn, in answer.

I have been favoured with your letter, and am much astonished at its contents. Notwithstanding I give regular attendance, you listen to misrepresentations, without ascertaining the truth, and charge me with blame: under such circumstances it is impossible for me to do my duty; in this manner blame has been injuriously thrown upon me. I only enquired of the Molovy concerning his representations, in order to prove to you that I had discharged my duty, and upon that ground plead my defence, as the circumstances alledged against me were ill-founded.

You have informed me that, instead of a house I ordered a tent for the Addalut; thus establishing a charge of folly against me. My reasons for proposing a tent, I yesterday explained to you; you ordered a house to be given to the Molovy, whilst his Excellency was upon a hunting party. The Molovy sent me a message that his own house was too small, and it would be well if some other were granted him. I returned for answer, that "I had applied to the Vizier, and recommended to the Molovy to pitch a tent for two or four days near his present habitation, until I might receive his Excellency's orders." These words were represented to you, as if I had not exerted my endeavours. I could never propose that a court of justice should be held in a tent in the city. When his Excellency thought proper to grant a house, the Molovy informed me, that Mr. Cowper had directed him to furnish him with a plan of it. I ordered the Molovy to go and see the house; and he reported, that it was large, and fit for the purpose. He said, he should hold his Court in it on the 1st of Jemmad ul Sany, which was a lucky day; and he further observed, there was another apartment adjoining to it, if that also were granted him it would be better. I promised he should have it, though it was the Duan's catcherry. This too has been represented to you as a neglect of my duty, and as if I wished to allot two rooms for the Court of Justice. I enquired of the Molovy concerning the fact; and he informed me, that "the building was extensive, and he would begin to hold his court on the 1st of Jemmad ul Sany." I made these enquiries to relieve myself from blame in a matter in which I do not deserve it. I have endeavoured to satisfy the Molovy by every means in my power. He long since asked me, if a person be convicted of a crime deserving corporal punishment, whether he should proceed "according to the rigour of the Mahomedan law?" I replied, that he ought, doubtless, to execute punishment agreeable to the precepts of the Khoran; and that I should consider myself subject to the jurisdiction of the Court: Please to examine the Molovy upon oath concerning these facts. His Excellency has, out of favour, thought proper to assure Molovy Mowbine of his protection. Do me justice in this business, and answer me candidly, how I can be any way to blame. I shall comply with your orders, by applying this day to his Excellency for a separate house, and communicate his pleasure to you.

In answer to your assertion, that I intimidate people from coming to visit you, it is incumbent on you to enquire into the truth. I am always obedient to your commands, and attend your pleasure; how could I then intimidate people from visiting you? Let the persons who assert such stories be confronted with me. For these six years I have invariably discharged my duty, and executed every order the English gentlemen have given me, and have never been guilty of any crime. I am ignorant how people now represent my conduct to you. Notwithstanding my sense of submission, obedience, and attachment, have led me to transact affairs by your orders, contrary

trary to his Excellency's pleasure, you, in these affairs, even charge me with blame, at the instigation of ill-intentioned persons, and never take the trouble to enquire into the truth. How can I, who am subordinate to you, live on such terms? Be pleased to give permission, that I may remain night and day among your attendants. To the best of my knowledge, I have, with my life, ever shewn the most implicit obedience to your orders. I claim no merit, except what you are pleased to give me.

In consequence of orders Molovy Mowbine received from you, he has just been to wait upon me. He says, that you have directed him not to hold the Court of Justice in his Excellency's palace; and at all events, are determined. Regarding this matter, I told him we were subject to your orders, and must obey.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Cawn, dated the 30th Jemmad ul Owul 1197.

I have been honoured with your letter concerning the Fousdarry Addâlut. Molovy Mowbine will, doubtless, from necessity, assent before you to any proposition you may make him. He does it out of respect to your station, and from a conviction that you are not disposed to assist in the establishment of a Court of Justice. After his fears have been excited by harsh language, he can follow no other line of conduct; out of regard to the Molovy, I directed him not in any respect to deviate from your pleasure; but report his proceedings to me, that I might in a mild way converse upon the subject with you, when I was fully convinced you evaded compliance: After a long period, instead of allotting a proper house, you first granted a tent, and then two rooms in the palace, in a situation where it was impossible to transact the business. You left me no alternative, and I was compelled to express my true sense of your conduct. The fact is, that ever since my arrival I have urged this matter of the Fousdarry Addâlut: you have uniformly professed obedience, but *nothing has been done*. The first point to be settled (the granting a house) is still disputed; it is giving both of us unnecessary trouble to prove facts of notoriety, which are clear as the sun at noon-day. I beg leave to require a categorical answer of you, whether you will allot a proper house for the Court of Justice in the city, or whether it be your intention to evade compliance, as you have heretofore done?

In answer to your denial "of having intimidated people from visiting me, and requiring that "I should point out the particular persons," it is not adviseable to furnish you with their names, but I shall do it in proper time, in my representations to the Honourable the Governor General. Please to recollect yourself; and though you may choose to deny the fact at present, a period may come when you will be silent. It is a most unpleasant circumstance to me, that affairs between us are brought to such a pass as to compel me to speak undisguised truths, in order to save my character from disgrace.

TRANSLATION of Letter from Hyder Beg Cawn, in Reply.

I have been honoured with your letter.—I consider myself your inferior, not your equal; and I ought not to reason with you upon all subjects, particularly at the present period, that from the misrepresentation of ill intentioned people, you are displeased with me without a cause; I am unable even to represent what is just. It is however necessary, that I should exculpate myself from blame, in not executing the orders which you have so repeatedly given me. The Vizier is the Sovereign of these countries, and I owe him obedience. In matters concerning his Excellency's rights of sovereignty, I consider it proper to submit the particulars to his consideration. I am, nevertheless, ready to execute your final orders, and I have done so in many instances. His Excellency, according to the immemorial custom of his government, directed that the court of justice should be held near the Duânny Cutcherry; whereas you have repeated your commands, that a separate house should be allotted for it. I yesterday represented the particulars to his Excellency, and was desirous of communicating his pleasure to you as to-day, when my daughter

ter unfortunately died. Grief overcomes me, and I am prevented from paying my respects to you. When I may recover the effects of this misfortune, I will wait upon you, and inform you of the result.

A true Translation.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Molovy Mowbine, to Mr. Bristow.

As you have taken me under your protection, by the grace of God the business will be now accomplished. I have no leisure to state at length my forlorn situation; be so obliging as to attend one moment to a sketch of it.—I was employed in my school—I sought no station—but I was deceived by the people here, who assured me, they had all confidence in my integrity, learning, and talents, and requested that I would preside at the Adaulut it was their intention to institute, to the end that oppression might cease, and every man obtain justice. My objections were so ill received, that I was at last obliged to submit. In a few days they appointed me a deputy of their own, who began to collect the one fourth fee, and to oppress the people. So soon as I came to the knowledge of this procedure I relinquished the appointment. Then they said to me, “We have put an end to bribery and oppression; we will issue the pay of your establishment from the Exchequer, and conform to all your wishes.” Four months elapsed, and they did nothing, and the court dissolved. Mr. Johnstone sent for me, and directed that I should receive the appointment at his hands. I replied, that if such was the will of the Governor and Council, I was content. Mr. Johnstone promised to address them on the subject. Afterwards Mr. Middleton wrote to me twice; and sent for me, and shewed me a thousand civilities, and told me he would cause a salary of three thousand rupees a month to be issued to me from the Exchequer, together with a jehauldar palankeen. The ministers here would not consent to it, and began to indicate a bad opinion of me, and to act with enmity towards me; saying, “Wherefore did you attach yourself to the English?” As soon as they heard the report of your coming, he intreated me, saying, “Administer justice in our way, and pay no visit to the Resident, and we will be kind to you;” but I, who knew they would again oppress me, would by no means consent.—But now that you have taken me under your protection, if such is the pleasure of the Governor General and Council, I do subscribe to it with all my soul. I am devoted to you, and ready to obey all your commands; but your support is necessary to me. The Durbar is an objection to my waiting upon you in the morning; add to which, I am in fear of these people: their hatred will increase. If it be agreeable to you I will attend you in the close of the evening. Pray give directions to your attendants to this effect.

A true Translation.

(Signed) W. COWPER.

The Deposition of Molovy Mahommed Mowbine.

On Friday the 26th of Jemaud-ul-Awul, I went to pay my respects to the Nabob. It happened that I met Hyder Beg Cawn; he addressed me in an offended tone, saying, “When is it that you intend to hold the Adaulut? The length of the court is eighteen yards (or cubits) and the breadth five; yet you have represented to the Resident that it consists of two apartments.” I answered, I had alledged no such thing; but that such as the case really was, so had I represented it—as you will be convinced, said I, whenever you shall honour the Cutcherry with your presence. I added, that he had himself appointed the 1st of the month for the taking my seat; yet now he demanded why I did not sit, and when I demanded it. If (said I) such is your pleasure, I will instantly proceed to the court, He bade me do so, *on the first*. As this kind of language was

was new to me, and as his displeasure was evident, I was greatly chagrined and dissatisfied that I had brought myself into this scrape, connecting myself with great men who were quite out of my province. I therefore returned at night to the minister, and desired to know whether he was offended with me, or suspected that I reported any thing to Mr. Bristow, and that he should tell me ingenuously. He replied, "I swear to you I am not at all displeased."

N. B. The apartments of both sides the court are full of his Excellency's furniture, the burrardary above is occupied by his people, and at top is a pigeon house.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

W. COWPER.

EXTRACT of the Honourable the Governor General's Instructions to the Resident;
dated the 23d October, 1782.

Immediately upon your arrival found the disposition of Hyder Beg Cawn: His conduct has for some time past been highly reproachable. Till within these three months, when Mr. Johnstone assumed a large portion of his authority, he possessed without controul both the unparticipated and entire administration, with all the powers annexed to that government, the Nabob himself being, as he ever must be in the hands of some person, a mere cypher in his, and the sanction by which he exercised his authority; yet he has dared to use both the Nabob's name, and even his seal affixed to letters, either dictated to the Nabob, or written for him without his knowledge, containing very improper demands on our government, and such as evidently tended to promote Hyder Beg's influence and interest; and even to make him assume a very unbecoming tone of refusal, reproach, and resentment, in opposition to measures recommended by me, and even to acts done by my authority, in literal conformity to the Nabob's own and earnest solicitations, such as the resumption of the jaghyres, and the seizure of his father's treasure, which had been so long suffered to remain in the hands of the Begum his mother, and the other conditions of the engagement exacted from me at Chunar. On every occasion of this kind the late Resident has been the faithful echo and support of the minister's pretensions. I must, therefore, have recourse to you for the introduction of a new system in that government; nor can I omit, while I express my reliance upon you for this purpose, to repeat the sentiments which I expressed in the verbal instructions which I gave you at your departure, "That there can be no medium between the Resident and the minister; the Resident must either be the slave and vassal of the minister, or the minister at the absolute devotion of the Resident." Much as I am displeased at the conduct of the minister, I impute it more to the sufferance of Mr. Middleton than to himself; and if he will submit to hold his office on such conditions as I require, I would certainly prefer him to any man who could be nominated to his office, because he possesses abilities, and a knowledge of business; he exists by a dependance on the influence of our government; and above all, because a change of administration in a government so loose as that of Oude, where all the parts of it are held together by the exertion of actual power, and not by the springs of an established constitution, would be unavoidably productive of confusion and loss of revenue. Therefore it may be advisable to try him by the mode of conciliation in your first conversation with him, at the same time that it will be necessary to declare to him, in the plainest terms, the footing and conditions on which he shall be permitted to retain his place, with the alternative of dismissal, and a scrutiny into his past conduct, if he refuses it. In the first place I will not receive from the Nabob, as his, letters dictated by the spirit of opposition, but shall consider every such attempt as the minister's, and as an insult on our government. In the second place, I shall expect that nothing is done in his official character but with your knowledge and participation. At the same time the first share of the responsibility will rest with you; the other conditions will follow distinctly in their places, because I consider you as responsible for them.

A true Extract.

• (Signed)

JOHN BRISTOW,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

True Copies.

E. Hay,

Acting Secretary to the Secret Department.

VOL. II.

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Mr.

Mr. Bristow's letter above recorded having arrived some days ago, by the consent of the members of the Board their resolutions, upon the complaints which were received from the Vizier and Hyder Beg Cawn against Mr. Bristow, were suspended until these papers should have been circulated and considered.

Agreed, That copies of the complaints be now sent to Mr. Bristow, conformably to the resolution of the Board of the 22d instant.

To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

The Nabob Vizier and his minister Hyder Beg Cawn having written fundry letters containing violent complaints against you, we enclose copies of the translations made of them conformably to the annexed list, and require that you prepare and transmit to us, without delay, your defence against each separate allegation.

We had passed a resolution to this effect so long ago as the 22d instant; but the arrival of your letter of the 13th instant induced us to suspend the execution of it till we should have read that letter and its enclosures with every attention which the importance of the subject seemed to require. We have now read them accordingly; and as they do not include every matter comprised in the complaints, we think it proper to give you this opportunity of justifying your conduct more completely, that we may have every evidence before us when we proceed to the final consideration of it.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
the 29th May, 1783.

A true Copy.

E. H A Y,
Acting Sectetary to the Secret Dept.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

